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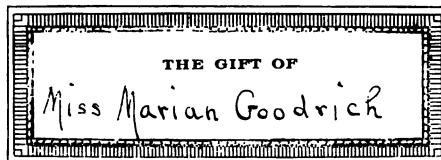
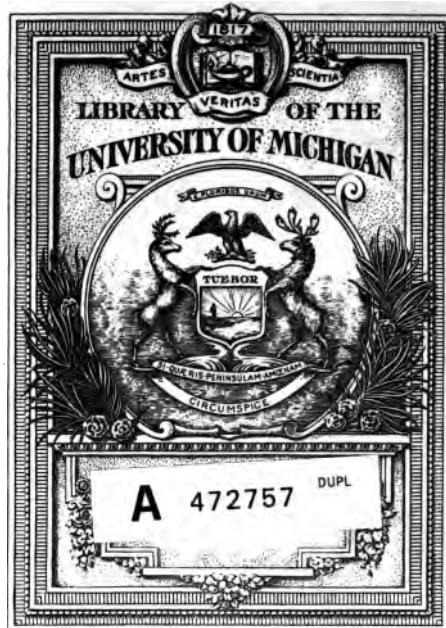
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PREFACE.

THE Latin Reader, now offered to the public, forms part of a work well known in Germany, under the title of "Lateinisches Elementarbuch zum öffentlichen und Privat-Gebrauche von Friedrich Jacobs und Friedrich Wilhelm Döring." The German edition consists of six parts, of which the 1st and 2nd are comprised in this volume. The 3rd contains extracts from Caesar, Curtius Rufus, Livy, Sallust, and Tacitus; the 4th is made up of excerpts from Cicero's Epistles and Orations; the 5th is composed of selections from Ovid, Martial, and the Anthologia Latina; and the 6th embraces parts of Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Lucretius, Virgil, and Seneca. As this little book is intended merely to give the learner such an acquaintance with the fundamental principles of the Latin language as will enable him to enter with advantage upon the study of the preparatory course for our College, it has been deemed advisable to omit the contents of the last four volumes. A part of them is contained in the course for entrance, and the rest is too difficult for mere beginners.

It may be necessary here to state the reason for publishing a New York edition, when one has already been issued from the Boston press. It will be readily acknowledged, that if the assistance of notes is necessary to the learner in Germany, where the advantages in classical instruction are incomparably greater than in our country, they are much more requisite to the American pupil. It has been the object of the editor, therefore, to supply this deficiency in the previous American editions. Most of the Notes have been translated from the German; others have been supplied, which the superior state of instruction on the Continent would render unnecessary there.

It is hoped that this little work may be found serviceable to those who use it, and contribute in some degree to the advancement of sound elementary education.

*Grammar School, Columbia College.
New York, Jan. 1830.*

CONTENTS OF PART FIRST.

		Page
First Division.	Introductory Exercises,	1
Second do.	Fables from <i>Aesop</i> ,	14
Third do.	Mythological Extracts,	25
Fourth do.	Anecdotes of Eminent Persons of Antiquity,	31
Fifth do.	Roman History,	39
Sixth do.	The Geography and Nations of Antiquity,	58
Seventh do.	Notes,	77
Eighth do.	Dictionary,	113

FIRST DIVISION.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

Decl. I. Lingua Graeca. Silva umbrosa. Hora ultima. Divitiae incertae. Tenēbrae spissae. Latēbrae tutae.

Poēta bonus. Agricōla laboriosus. Auriga peritus. Colleagae optimi.

Borēas violentus. Pyrites durus. Comētes rutilus. Planētae vagi.

Crambe recocta. Epitōme accurata, brevis.

Decl. II. Amīcus carus. Servus infidus. Liber bonus. Vir generosus. Ager fructuosus. Silentium altum. Vincūlum firmum. Verba vera.

Humus humida. Dialectus Attica. Diphthongus longa. Periōdus concinna. Methōdus optima.

Decl. III. Sermo Latinus. Sermōnes prudentissimi. Pavo pictus. Pavōnes splendidi. Pugio cruentus. Pudor ingēnuus. Flos cadūcus. Ros matutinus. Mores antiqui. Pes claudus. Pedes graciles. Frater germānus. Anser tardus. Mus parvus. Mures albi. Lepus timidus. Lepōres pavidi. Paries proximus. Pariētes picti.

Orīgo incerta. Consuetūdo optima. Gens barbāra. Gentes remotae.

Ordo primus. Ordīnes densi. Cardo ferreus. Marmor candidum. Marmōra maculosa. Iter longum. Itinera longinqua. Rus amoenum. Rura jucundissima. Crus dextrum. Papāver rubrum. Ver jucundum.

Seges laeta. Merces larga. Quies exoptata. Lex divina. Leges sevērae. Faex sordida.

Aestas calida. Aetas aurea. Laus jucunda. Fraus imēproba. Turris alta. Vulpes astūta. Fames dira. Mors cita. Nox longa. Noctes gelidae. Plebs infīma.

Amnis limpīdus. Axis ferrēus. Cinis tepidus. Crinis fla-

vus. Crines rutili. Finis optatus. Ignis lucidus. Lapis durus. Lapidés aspēri. Mensis ultimus. Piscis mutus. Vectis robustus.

Grex magnus. Apex summus. Rex potentissimus.

Mons altissimus. Fons clarus. Fontes frigidi. Pons ligneus. Dens acutus. Dentes validi. Rudens crassus.

Mare vastum. Maria alta. Poēma longum. Aenigma inexplicabile. Nomen infaustum. Nomina illustria. Caput crassum. Capita cana. Corpus obesum. Corpōra formosa. Vas aureum.

Senectus morōsa. Salus insperata. Palus profunda. Palæ vastæ. Incus dura. Incūdes ferreæ. Virtus eximia.

Decl. IV. Gradus tardus. Casus insolitus. Sensus acerrimus. Fructus matārus.

Cornu rigidum. Cornua alta. Tonitru raucum. Gelu saevum.

Manus sinistra. Manus validæ. Porticus spatiosa. Magnificæ porticus. Acus acuta. Domus ampla.

Decl. V. Res magna. Spes certa. Species venusta. Gla- cies lubrica. Dies serena. Dies longissimi.

A Substantive depending upon another Substantive.

Coruscum lumen stellarum. Motus continuus sidérum. Magna vis consuetudinis. Suavis recordatio praeteriti temporis. Scientia utilissimarum rerum. Hostilium armorum strepitus. Summa ~~utilissimorum~~ montium cacumina. Aliae procerarum arbōrum radices. Acutissimus dentium molarium dolor. Fabrica vasorum fictilium. Romulus primus Romanorum rex. Antiquissimæ decemvirorum leges. Acerrimum literarum studium.

A Substantive depending upon an Adjective.

Dux belli peritissimus. Gens artium rudit. Puer praeceptorum immémor. Regio fecunda pecōrum. Ingenium summarum rerum capax. Cista librorum plena. Homines labōris patientes.

Canis similis lupo. Lex omnibus utilis. Medicina corpori salutaris. Disciplina pueris necessaria. Terra apta vitibus. Labor accommodatus viribus. Sermo omnibus auditoribus gratus. Patria mihi gratissima. Verba honestati contraria. Domus nostraræ domui proxima. Mors omnibus communis. Vita periculis obnoxia.

I. EXERCISES IN SIMPLE SENTENCES.

SIMPLE PROPOSITIONS.

Subject and Predicate.*

Terra est rotunda. Vera amicitia est sempiterna. Europa est peninsula. Fames et sitis sunt molestae. Plurimae stellae soles sunt. Ebrietas est vitanda.¹ Nemo semper felix est. Non omnes milites sunt fortis. Maximum animal terrestre est elephas.

Tarquinius Superbus fuit ultimus rex Romanorum. Roma aliquamdiu fuit caput orbis terrarum. Athenae² olim illustres fuerunt. Avarus nunquam erit contentus. Ubi fuisti, cestor? quare nec³ tu nec frater adsuistis pompa? Estote atenti, tranquilli, diligentes.

Bonus laudatur, improbus vituperatur. Oves non ubique tondentur. In India gignuntur maxima animalia. Hyenae plurimae gignuntur in Africa. In Africa nec cervi, nec apri, nec ursi inveniuntur. In Syria nigri leones reperiuntur. Apud Romanos mortui⁴ plerumque cremabantur. Fortes laudabantur, ignavi vituperabantur. Litterae⁵ a Phoenicibus inventae sunt. Carthago, Corinthus, Numantia, et multae aliae urbes a Romanis eversae sunt.

Innocentia mea me consolabitur. Multa pollicēris, nihil exsequēris. Alter psittacus lequitur, aliter homo. Omnes moriemur; alii citius, alii⁶ serius. Oculi saepe mentiuntur.

Usage of Prepositions.

Propero ad finem. Nulla habemus arma *contra* mortem. Nulla est firma amicitia *inter* malos. Galli⁷ habitant *trans* Rhenum. Vir generosus mitis est *erga* victos. Cometae ob ra-

* Three things are required to constitute a proposition, i. e. the *subject*, the *predicate*, and the *copula*.

The *subject* is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied; so in the proposition, *Terra est rotunda*, *Terra* is the subject.

The *predicate* (propositio, are.) is that which is affirmed or denied of the subject; so *rotunda* is the predicate of the above-mentioned proposition, since it is declared or *affirmed* of the earth that it is round.

The *copula* is the *form* of a proposition; it represents the *act* of the mind affirming, or denying, and accordingly joins or disjoints the *terms* or *ideas* which constitute the proposition, or, in other words, the *subject* and *predicate*: so, in the phrase quoted, *est* is the copula, since it joins the subject, *terra*, with the predicate, *rotunda*. In the phrase, *Vera amicitia est sempiterna*, *vera amicitia* is the subject, *sempiterna* the predicate, and *est* the copula. *Maximum animal terrestre est elephas*; *elephas* is the subject, *maximum animal terrestre*, the predicate, and *est* the copula.

ritatem et speciem sunt mirabiles. Servi parent *propter* metum, boni *propter* officium. Navigatio *juxta* litus saepe est periculosa.

Imperium populorum es *penes* reges et magistratus. Pisces *extra* aquam exspirant. Res *praeter* opinionem cecidit.¹

Aquilae nidificant *in* rupibus et arboribus. Coccyx semper parit *in* alienis nidis. *In* senectute habescunt sensus; visus, auditus debilitatur. Quidam homines nati sunt *cum* dentibus. Xerxes *cum* paucissimis militibus *ex* Graecia aufugit. L. Metellus² primus elephantos *ex* primo Punico bello duxit in triumpho. Cantabit vacuus *coram* latrone viator. Sidera *ab* ortu *ad* occasum commeant. Britannia *a* Phoenicibus³ inventa est. Apes *sine* rege esse non possunt. Infans nihil *sine* aliena ope potest. Dulce est *pro* patria mori. Venenum aliquando *pro* remedio fuit.

The Accusative governed by Verbs.

Crocodilus *ova* parit. Elephantus *odit*⁴ *murem* et *suem*. Cameli *diu* *sitim* tolerant. Accipitres non edunt *corda* avium. Lanae nigrae *nullum* *colorem* bibunt. Senes minime sentiunt *morbos* *contagiosos*. Cervi *cornua* quotannis amittunt. Ceres *frumentum* invenit; Bacchus *vinum*; Mercurius *litteras*. Canes soli *dominos* *suos* bene novere;⁵ soli *nomina* *sua* agnoscunt. Culices *acida*⁶ petunt, ad *dulcia*⁷ non advolant. Hystrix *aculeos* longe jaculatur. Crocodilus *dies* in terra agit, *noctes* in aqua.

The Accusative of Measure.

Rhinoceros cornu habet in naso saepe *tres* *pedes* longum. Elephas altus est duodecim vel quatuordecim *pedes*. Quaedam bestiolae nonnisi *unum* *diem* vivunt. Quaedam animalia *totam* *hiemem* dormiunt. Alexander Magnus tredicim *annos* regnavit.

The Genitive depending upon Substantives.

Infinita est multitudo *morborum*. *Litterarum* usus est antiquissimus. Asia et Africa greges *ferorum* *asinorum* alit. Magna est *linguarum* inter homines varietas. Innumerabilia sunt *mortis* signa, *salutis* paucissima. Cyrus *omnium* in exercitu suo *militum* nomina tenebat. Canis *vestigia* *ferarum* diligentissime scrutatur et persequitur. Nemo non⁸ benignus est *sui* judex. *Leonum* anima index cauda.⁹

The Genitive depending upon Adjectives.

Mens criminis conscientia tranquilla esse non potest. Inter veteres bellum duces *Caesar rei militaris* peritissimus fuit. *Germania frugum* et *vini* fertilissima est. Non semper *veritatis* satis amantes sumus. Veteres *Romani gloriae* fuerunt cupidissimi.

The Genitive depending upon Verbs, and answering to the question, where?

In omni officio *maximi*¹ aestimatur dantis voluntas.

*Pergam*² quot annis publicum spectaculum gallorum pugnantium edebatur.

Pausanias, rex Spartae, *prodictionis* accusabatur. Cur tam probum virum insimulas *furi*? *Alcibiades* absens *capitis* est damnatus. Nemo se *timoris* prorsus absolvere poterit.

The Dative answering to the question, to whom? and to what?

Antiquissimus hominibus specus erant³ pro domibus. *Nulli animali* memoria major est quam *cani*. *Gallinacei leonibus* terrori sunt.⁴ *Homini* plurima ex homine fiunt mala. *Araro* omnia desunt, *inopi* pauca, *sapienti* nihil. *Ira insaniae* est simillima.

The Dative answering to the question, for what?

Non *nobis*⁵ tantum vivimus, sed *patriae* etiam et *amicis*. Prospicite *patriae*, consultile *amicis*, parcite *hostibus*. Homo furiosus ne *liberis* quidem⁶ parcit *suis*. Nec *sacris* nec *profanis*⁷ milites pepercerunt⁸. Deus *rebus humanis* consultit. Vir sapiens et probus invidet⁹ nemini.

The Ablative answering to the question, by what means? wherewith?

Apri in morbis sibi medentur¹⁰ *hcedera*. Pyrrhus rex *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede lienosis medebatur. *Oleo* insecta exanimantur. Ferae domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*. Anacreon poëta *acino* *uvae* passae extinctus est. Crocodilus *pelle* durissima contra omnes ictus munitur. In Africa elephanti capiuntur *foveis*. Elephanti spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*. Populi quidam vescuntur¹¹ *locustis*. Dentes *usu* atteruntur, sed *igne* non cremantur. Mures alpini *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, prioribus,¹² ut manibus, utuntur.¹³

The Ablative answering to the question, wherein?

Leaenae juba carent.¹ Leones facile per triduum cibo carent. Elephanti maxime omnibus gaudent. Apes tinniti aeris gaudent, eoque convocantur.

The Ablative of time answering to the question, when?

*Quibusdam in locis anseres bis anno velluntur. Color lusciniarum autumno mutatur. Hieme ursi in antris dormiunt. Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit. Primores dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo anno* iidem decidunt. Antipater Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natali suo*, febre corripiebatur.*

The Ablative of Quality.

*Reperiuntur interdum cervi candido colore. Hippopotamus in Nilo habitat, magna bellua, *ungulis binis, dorso, juba, hincru*, ut equus, *rostro restino, cauda et dentibus*, ut aper. Halcyon est colore cyaneo, *collo gracili et procero*. Genus quoddam earum *magnitudine* distinguitur et *cantu*.*

The Ablative of price answering to the question, for what?

*Isocrates orator unam orationem *viginti talentis* vendidit. Luscinia candida *sex sestertiis* Romae venit.² *Multo* plerumque sanguine constat victoria. Victi saepe pacem *ingenti pecunia* emunt. Tranquillitas animi neque auro neque gemmis est venalis.*

The Ablative of names of towns answering to the question, where?

Carthagine³ interdum pueri diis immolabantur; Spartae pueri ad aram Dianaë loris caedebantur. Aulide Iphigenia, Agamemnōnis filia, Dianaë caesa est. Alexander Babylōne mortuus est. Athenis eloquentia et philosophia nata est. Thebis Pindarus floruit, Syracusis Theocritus. Sardibus regnavit Croesus. Gadibus in Hispania antiquissimis temporibus Phoenices habitabant.

The Infinitive as the subject.

*Errare est humanum. Turpe est, beneficium *repetere*.⁴ Beneficiis gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est. Parentes non *amare* est impium. Laus est, bonis *placere*. Melius est, sero *discere* quam nunquam.*

The Infinitive as the complement of the Predicates.

Malo tacere quam temere loqui. Non poenae metus, sed virtutis amor nos ab injuria prohibere debet. Et prodesse volunt et delectare poëtae. Vir prudens nihil solet temere neque dicere neque facere.

The Infinitive as an Accusative governed by a Verb.

Equo vehi³ Bellerophon invēnit; ex equo pugnare² Theseāli. Aurum vestibus intexere, invenit rex Attalus. Romae elephantes docebantur per funes incedere.

The Nominative of the Gerund, or the Gerund of necessity.

Semper pugnandum est contra cupiditates et lubidinem. Juveni⁴ parandum est, seni utendum. Apud Pathagoram discipulis per quinque annos tacendum erat. Senibus quoque discendum est.

The Genitive of the Gerund.

Honestissima est contentio beneficia benefiis vincendi.⁵ Parsimonia est scientia vitandi; sumtus supervacuos, et re familiari recte utendi.⁶ Justitia est constans et perpetua voluntas suum cuique tribuendi.

Homo natura⁷ est cupidus nova⁸ semper videndi et audiendi. Ut equus⁹ equitandi imperito ita libri sunt inutiles ignaro legendi.

The Dative of the Gerund.

Olim calamus adhibebatur scribendo, hodie pennae¹⁰ anserum. Aqua marina inutilis est bibendo. Culex habet telum et¹¹ fodiendo et sorbendo idoneum.

The Accusative of the Gerund.

Non omnes aequaliter ad discendum propensi sumus. Ut equus ad cursum, bos ad arandum, canis ad indagandum, sic homo natus est ad intelligendum et ad agendum. Puerorum ingenium primum se inter ludendum apertit.

The Ablative of the Gerund.

Funem abrumpes nimium tendendo. Docendo discimus. Mens alitur discendo et cogitando. Lacedaemonii exerce-

bant juvenes *venando, currendo, esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, aestuando.*

In jocando adhibenda est moderatio. *Virtus* dernitur *in agendo*. Poenis mali *a peccando* absterrentur. *In legendō* apum prudentiam imitari debemus.

Exercises upon the Verbs, Miscellaneous Sentences.

Festina lente. Ne temere jurato. Sapere aude. Pueri parento majoribus. Nosce te ipsum. Ne repellite salubria consilia. Fatere si quid¹ peccavisti. Loquere rarius. Imitare bonos. Obsequere prudentibus. Ne quasvis injurias ulciscimini.

Si probitatem amabis, et ipse² a probis amaberis. Mox nabis sine cortice. In quibus sedibus habitabimus post mortem? Sequere me, nec errabis. Qui se ipsum non coērcet, carcere et vinculis coērcebatur. Virtus neque incendio, neque naufragio amittetur. Tempus ruit, et cito ultima hora superveniet. Improbum et scelestum mala conscientia nunquam non comitabitur et cruciabit. Bonus bonos imitabitur, eorumque vestigia sequetur.

Surdum et stupidum docendo operam perdidisti. Recte judicas, et, ut veteres loquuntur, rem acu tetigisti. Stultos artibus tuis sefelliisti, prudentes non falles. Romani antiquissimis temporibus foedera cum Carthaginienibus pepigerunt. Res male cedidit, non vestra culpa, sed fortunae casu.

Catilina ausus est consulatum vi et armis petere. Alexander nunquam non fortunae et fortitudini ruae confisus est. Frustra inimici caede gavisus es. Captivi apud Romanos sub hasta³ venierunt. Pueri non morigéri vapulant. Gigantes coelum armis petere ausi sunt.

THE COMBINING SEVERAL PROPOSITIONS.

By Comparison.

Canes Indici grandiores sunt, quam caeteri. Nullum malum est vehementius et importunius quam invidia. Praestat mori quam servire. In montibus. aēr purior est et tenuior quam in vallibus. Aestate dies sunt longiores quam hieme. Margaritarum Indicarum color est purior, quam reliquarum omnium.

Abridged Comparison.

Nihil est *clementia*⁴ divinius. Aurum gravius est *argento*

Adamas durior est ferro; ferrum durius *caeteris metallis*. Ut animus *corpore* est nobilior, ita virtus *praestantior* est *robore* et *externa specie*. Quanto honesta mors *turpi vita* est potior!

Apposition.

Carthago atque Corinthus, opulentissimae urbes,¹ eodem anno a Romanis eversae sunt. Quam brevi tempore populi Romani, omnium gentium victoris, libertas fracta est! Lacedaemonios, fortissimos mortalium, non ferrum sed aurum vicit. Athenas, artium olim et litterarum domicilium, philosophiae et eloquentiae altrices,² barbari everterunt. Pythagoras discipulis suis nullam aliam rem magis commendabat, quam frugalitatem, caeterarum virtutum genitricem. Thebae,³ Boeotiae caput, sub monte Cithaerone sitae sunt.

Sentences subjoined by means of the relative Pronoun.

Non omnis ager, *qui* seritur, fert fruges. Psittacus, *quem* India mitit, reddit verba, *quae* accepit. Achilles, *cujus* res gestas Homeri carmina celebrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est. Myrmecides quidam quadrigam fecit *ex* ebore, *quam* musca alis integebat. *Qui* bonis non recte utitur,⁴ ei bona mala fiunt. *Qui* non facit, *quod*⁵ sponponit, mendax vocatur et perfidus.

By Adverbs of time.

Ager, *quum* plures annos quievit, ubiores fructus efferre solet. Gaudemus, *quum* res videmus insolitas, quas antea non videramus. Nunquam non doleo, *quando* horam inani sermone perdidit. Ceres frumenta invenit, *quum* antea homines glandibus vescerentur. Nave primus in Graeciam Danáus advenit, *quum* antea ratibus navigaretur. Alexander, rex Macedoniae, *quum* Thebas cepisset, Pindāri vatis familiae percipit. Magna debemus suspicere, *dum* vires suppétunt. Cervi, *quam* diu cornibus carent,⁶ noctu ad pabula procédunt.

By Conjunctions denoting a cause or reason.

Frustra tibi vires elephanti optas, *quum* ratione sis praeditus, qua vel elephantis domatur. *Quum* sit in hominibus ratio et prudentia, deus haec⁷ procul dubio etiam majora habet. Plato Socratis sermones litteris mandavit, *quum* ipse Socrates literam reliquisset nullam.

By Conjunctions denoting a purpose and a consequence.

Tanta est in India ubertas soli, *ut* sub una ficu turmae equitum condantur.¹ Ursi per hiemem tam gravi somno premuntur, *ut* ne vulneribus quidem² excitentur. Delphini tanta interdum vi e mari exsiliunt, *ut* vela navium transvölent. In India serpentes ad tantam magnitudinem adolescunt, *ut* integrōs hauriant cervos tauroisque. Fac, *ut* homines animum tuum pluris faciant, quam omnia, quae³ illis tributere possis. Unde factum est, *ut* tantas divitias tam cito amiseris? Nemo unquam tam potens fuit, *ut* nullius auxilio egeret.

Note.—The relative pronoun is also used in the following manner, as a substitute for *ut*. Nulla terra tam fertilis est, quae omnia largiatur. Nulla gens tam fera est, tamque barbara, quae non habeat sensum religionis. Bestiis deus motum et sensum reddit, quo vitam tuerentur; hominibus rationem addidit, qua regerentur appetitus.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis⁴ ipsum praeter Apellem pingeret. Pythagoreis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis vescerentur. Oculi palpebris sunt muniti, *ne* quid incidat. Nihil fere tam reconditum est, *quin*⁵ quaerendo inveniri possit. Nunquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revertor, *quin*⁶ te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere. Xerxes non dubitabat, *quin*⁷ copiis suis Graecos facile superaturus esset.

By interrogatives.

Quaeritur unusne⁸ sit mundus, *an* plures. Disputabant veteres philosophi, casune factus sit mundus, *an* mente divina. Augustus cum amicis suis consultabat, *utrum* imperium servaret, *an* deponeret. *Quis* numerare potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrimas fuderit; aut *quot* morbis homo sit obnoxius?

Fortunatae munera, honores, divitiae, forma, *quamdiu* nobis adfutura sint, nullo modo sciri potest. Moriendum certe est; sed *quo* te loco mors exspectet, incertum. Gentes, quae ignorant, *qua de caussa*,⁹ Sol Lunaque deficiat, defectum horum lumen pro malo omine habent.

By the Accusative with the Infinitive.

Aristotēles tradit, in Latmo, Cariae monte, *hospites* a scor-
pionibus *non laedi*, *indigēnas interimi*. M. Varro narrat, a
cuniculis *suffosum*¹ in Hispania *oppidum*, a talpis in Thessa-
lia; ab ranis *incōlas* urbis in Gallia *pulsos*, ab locustis in
Africa; ex Gyāro insula *incolas* a muribus *fagatos*, in Italia
Amyclas a serpentibus *deletas esse*.

Homerus *Pygmaeos* populum ad Oceānum, a gruibus *in-
festari* prodidit; Aristoteles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivere* narrat.
Virgilius per testamentum jusserset *carmina sua cremari*;² *id*
Augustus *fieri* vetuit. Aristippus philosophus, quum per de-
serta Libyae iter faceret, servos, qui pecuniam aegre porta-
bant, eam *abjicere* jussit. Pythagoras discipulos jubebat, un-
umquemque diem precibus ad deos *incipere*. Darius rex Nitō-
cridis reginae sepulcrum *aperiri* jusserset, quod speraverat, *se*
multum ibi auri *inventurum esse*.

Sertorius cervam alebat candidam, *quam*³ Hispaniae gentes
fatidicam esse credebant. Illustrē est inter philosophos nomen
Anaxagōrae, *quem* veteres nunquam in vita *risisse* ferunt. No-
li⁴ facere quidquam, *quod* dubites justumne sit, an iniquum.

Note.—Some passive verbs are accompanied by a
nominative with the *infinitive*. Perperam Homerus⁵ a
quibusdam Lycurgi temporibus *vicisse traditur*. Tha-
les Milesius primus *defectionem Solis praedixisse fer-
tur*. Romulus ad deos *transiisse dicitur*. Noli mirari,
apientes stultis stultos *videri*. Multa, quae stulti ad-
mirantur, sapientibus absurdā esse *videntur*. Contem-
nere *videmini*, quae nobis laude *videntur* dignissima.

Use of Participles.

Exempla fortunae *variantis* sunt innumera. Galli galli-
nacei diem *venientem* cantu nuntiant. Cecrops urbem a se
conditam appellabat Cecropiam. Augustus primus Romae
tigrin ostendit *mansuetam*.

The union of several Propositions by Participles.

Gymnosopistae in India totos dies⁶ ferventibus arenis in-
sistunt, Solem *intuentes*. Epimenides puer, aestu et itinere
fessus,⁷ septem et quinquaginta annos in specu dormivisse di-
citur Julius Caesar simul dictare, et *legentem*⁸ audire solebat.
Leo prostratis parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes*⁹ carne vescuntur, nec unquam

congregantur. *Canis venaticus venatorem comitantem* loro ad ferarum lustra trahit. Beneficium non in eo consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis* animo. *Struthiocamelī Africi altitudinem equitis equo insidentis* excedunt. Interdum delphini conspecti sunt, defunctum delphinum *portantes*, et quasi funus *agentes*.

Multa, quae de infantibus ferarum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulosa videntur. Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*, oblitus est litteras; alius ex praelecto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit. *L. Siccus Dentatus*, centies vicies *proeliatus*,¹ quinquaginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore² habebat, nullam in tergo.

Leones *satiati*³ ianoxii sunt. *Elephantes amnem transiit*⁴ minimos praemittunt. *Pavo laudatus* gemmatam pandit caudam. *Gallus*, ab adversario *victus*, occultatur silens et servitium patitur. *Leo vulneratus* percussorem intelligit, et in quantalibet multitudine appetit. *Olōres iter facientes* colla imponunt praecedentibus, fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.⁵ *Testudines* in mari *degentes* conchyliis vivunt; in terram *egressae*, herbis. *Sarmātae* longinqua itinera *facturi*, inedia pridie praeparant equos, potum exiguum *impertinentes*, atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt. *Elephantī*, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos aut vulneratos in medium agmen recipiunt. Multos *morientes* cura sepulturæ angit.

Danāus ex Aegypto in Graeciam *advectus*, rex Argivorum factus est. Alexander Bucephalo equo *defuncto* duxit exsequias, urbemque Bucephalon *appellatam* ejus tumulo circumdedit.⁶ *P. Catienus Plotinus* patronum⁷ adeo dilexit, ut, heres omnibus ejus bonis *institutus*,⁸ in rogum ejus se conjiceret et concremaretur. *Erinacei volutati* super poma, humi *jacenia*, illa spinis *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Beneficia non in vulgus *effundenda* sunt. Indicum mare testudines tantae magnitudinis⁹ alit, ut singulae tugurio *tegendo*¹⁰ sufficient. Leones, senes facti, appetunt homines, quoniam ad *persequendas* feres vires non suppetunt. *Struthiocamelis* ungulæ sunt cervinis similes, *comprehendendis* lauidibus utiles, quos in fuga contra sequentes jaculantur.

Ablative absolute.

Senescente Luna, ostrea, tabescere dicuntur, *crescente eādem* gliscunt. Caepe contra, *Luna deficiente*, revirescere, adolescente, inarescere dicitur. *Geryōne interemta*, Hercules in Italiā venit. *Sabinis delectatis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam rediit. *Jasōne Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habebat, cibum

capere noluit, inediaque confectus est. Regis Lysimachi canis, *corpore domini accensae pyrae imposito*, in flamas se conject. *Nicomède rege interfecto*, equus ejus vitam finivit inedia. Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus, *filio victore' Olympiae*, prae gaudio expiravit. Apes, *aculeo amissso*, statim emori existimantur. Eaedam, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumta*, fame luctuque moriuntur. Pavo, *cauda amissa*, pun-dibundus ac moerens quaerit latébram. Erinacei, ubi sensére venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque convolvuntur* in formam pilae, ne quid comprehendi possit praeter aculeos. Anaxagoram *nuntiata morte* filii dixisse ferunt: sciebam me genuisse mortalem.

II. FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

1. *Accipiter et Columbae.*

Columbae milvii metu¹ accipitrem rogaverunt, ut eas defenseret. Ille annuit. At in columbare receptus,² uno die maiorem stragem edidit, quam milvius longo tempore potuisset edere.—Fabula docet, malorum patrocinium vitandum esse.

2. *Mus et Milvius.*

Milvius laqueis irretitus musculum exoravit,³ ut eum corrosis plagiis⁴ liberaret. Quo facto,⁵ milvius liberatus murem arripuit et devoravit.—Haec fabula ostendit, quam gratiam mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.⁶

3. *Hoedus et Lupus.*

Hoedus stans in tecto domus lupo praetereunti⁷ maledixit. Cui⁸ lupus, *non tu, inquit, sed tectum mihi maledicit.*⁹—Saepe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.

4. *Grus et Pavo.*

Pavo coram grue pennas suas explicans, *quanta est, inquit, formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evolans, *et quanta est, inquit, levitas mea et tua tarditas!*—Monet haec fabula, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod nobis natura tribuit, alios contemnamus, quibus natura alia et fortasse majora dedit.

5. *Pavo.*

Pavo graviter conquerebatur apud Junōnem,¹⁰ dominam suam, quod¹¹ vocis suavitatis sibi negata esset.¹² dum luscinia, avis tam parum decora, cantu excellat.¹³ Cui Juno, *et merito, inquit; non enim¹⁴ omnia bona in unum conferri oportuit.*

6. *Anseres et Grues.*

In eodem quondam prato pascebantur anseres et grues. Adveniente domino prati,¹⁵ grues facile avolabant; sed anseres, im-

pediti corporis gravitate, deprehensi et mactati sunt.—Sic saepe pauperes cum potentioribus in eodem crimine deprehensi, soli dant poenam, dum illi salvi evadunt.

7. *Capra et Lupus.*

Lupus capram in alta rupe stantem conspicatus, *cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi laetum pabulum offerunt?* Cui respondit capra: *mihi non est in animo, dulcia tutis praeponere.*

8. *Venter et Membra.*

Membra quondam dicebant ventri: *nosne te semper ministerio nostro alemus, dum ipse summo otis fruēris?* Non faciemus. Dum igitur ventri cibum subducunt, corpus debilitatur, et membra sero invidiae suae poenituit.⁶

9. *Canis et Bores.*

Canis jacebat in praesēpi bovesque latrando⁷ a pabulo arcebatur. Cui unus boum, *quanta ista, inquit, inridia est, quod non patēris, ut eo cibo rescamur, quem tu ipse capere nec velis nec possis!*⁸—Haec fabula invidiae indolem declarat.

10. *Vulpes et Leo.*

Vulpes, quae nunquam leonem viderat, quum ei forte occurisset leo, ita est perterrita, ut paene moreretur formidine. Eundem⁹ conspicata¹⁰ iterum, timuit quidem, sed nequaquam ut ante. Tertio illi obviam facta¹¹ ausa est¹² etiam proprius accedere, eumque allōqui.

11. *Cancri.*

Cancer dicebat filio: *mi fili, ne sic obliquis semper gressibus incede, sed recta via perge.* Cui¹³ ille, *mi pater, respondit, libenter tuis praeceptis obsēquar, si te prius idem facientem videro.*¹⁴—Docet haec fabula, adolescentiam nulla re magis, quam exemplis, instrui.

12. *Bores.*

In eodem prato pascebantur tres boves in maxima concordia, et sic¹⁵ ab omni ferarum incursione tati erant. Sed dissidio inter illos orto,¹⁶ singuli a feris petiti et laniati sunt.—Fabula docet, quantum boni sit¹⁷ concordia.

13. *Asinus.*

Asinus, pelle leonis indutus, territabat homines et bestias, tanquam leo esset.¹ Sed forte, dum se celerius movet, aures eminebant: unde agnitus,² in pistrinum abductus est, ubi poenæ petulantiae dedit.—Haec fabula stolidos notat, qui immetritis honoribus superbiunt.

14. *Mulier et Gallina.*

Mulier quaedam habebat gallinam, quae ei quotidie ovum pariebat aureum. Hinc suspicari coepit, illam³ auri massam intus celare, et gallinam occidit. Sed nihil in ea repérit, nisi quod in aliis gallinis reperiiri solet. Itaque dam majoribus divitiis inhiabat, etiam minores perdidit.

15. *Viatores et Asinus.*

Duo qui una⁴ iter faciebant, asinum oberrantem in solitudine conspicati, accurrunt laeti,⁵ et uteque eum sibi vindicare coepit, quod eum prior⁶ conspexisset.⁷ Dum vero contendunt⁸ et rixantur, nec a verberibus abstinent, asinus aufugit, et neuter eo potitur.

16. *Corvus et Lupi.*

Corvus partem praedae petebat a lupis, quod eos totum diem comitatus esset.⁹ Cui illi, non *tu nos*, inquiunt, sed *prædam sectatus es*, *idque eo animo ut ne nostris quidem corporibus¹⁰ parceres, si exanimarentur.*

Merito in actionibus non spectatur, quid fiat,¹¹ sed quo animo fiat.

17. *Pastores et Lopus.*

Pastores caesa ove convivium celebrabant. Quod quum¹² lupus cerneret, *ego*, inquit, *si agnum rapuissem, quantus tumultus fieret!* *At isti impune ovem comēdunt!* Tum unus illorum, *nos enim¹³* inquit, *nostra, non aliena ove epulamur.*

18. *Carbonarius et Fullo.*

Carbonarius, qui spatiostam habebat domum, invitavit fullonem, ut ad se commigraret. Ille respondit: *quaenam inter nos esse possit societas?* *quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas¹⁴ red-*

didissem,¹ fuligine et maculis inquinaturus essem.—Haec fabula docet, dissimilia non debere conjungi.

19. *Tubicen.*

Tubicen ab hostibus captus, *ne me, inquit, interficite;*² nam *inermis sum, neque quidquam habeo praeter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *propter hoc ipsum,*³ inquiunt, *te interimemus; quod, quum ipse pugnandi sis imperitus,*⁴ *alios ad pugnam incitare soles.*—Fabula docet, non solum maleficos esse puniendos, sed etiam eos, qui alios ad male faciendum irritent.⁵

20. *Accipitres et Columbae.*

Accipitres quondam acerrime inter se belligerabant. Hos columbae in gratiam reducere conatae effecerunt, ut illi pacem inter se facerent. Qua firmata, accipitres vim suam in ipsas columbas converterunt.—Haec fabula docet, potentiorum discordias imbecillioribus saepe prodesse.

21. *Mulier et Gallina.*

Mulier vidua gallinam habebat, quae ei quotidie unum ovum pariebat. Illa existimabat, si gallinam diligentius sanguinaret, fore, ut illa bina aut terna⁶ ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset facta, plane ova parare desit.—Haec fabula docet, avaritiam saepe damnosam esse.

22. *Vulpes et Uva.*

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicata, ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentione, si eam forte attingere posset. Tandem defatigata inani labore, discedens dixit: *at nunc etiam acerbae sunt, nec eas in via repertas tollerem.* Haec fabula docet, multos ea contemnere, quae⁷ se assequi posse despicient.⁸

23. *Vulpes et Leaena.*

Vulpes leaenam exprobrabat, quod non nisi unum catulum pareret. Huic dicitur respondisse,⁹ *unum, sed leonem.*—Haec fabula, non copiam, sed bonitatem rerum aestimandam esse, docet.

24. *Mures.*

Mures aliquando habuerunt consilium, quomodo a fele ca-
verent.¹ Multis aliis propositis,² omnibus placuit, ut ei tintin-
nabulum annexeretur: sic enim ipsos,³ sonitu admonitos,
eam fugere posse. Sed quum jam inter mures quaereretur,
qui felii tintinnabulum annexeret, nemo repertus est.—Fabula
docet, in suadendo plurimos esse audaces, sed in ipso periculo
timidos

25. *Canis Mordax.*

Canis mordaci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabulum ex aere ap-
pendi,⁴ ut omnes eum cavere possent. Ille vero aeris tinnitu
gaudebat, et quasi virtutis suae praemium esset,⁵ alios canes
prae se contemnere coepit. Cui unus senior, *o te stolidum,⁶*
inquit, *qui ignorare videris,⁷ isto tinnitu privatatem morum
tuorum indicari!*—Haec fabula scripta est in eos, qui sibi in-
signibus flagitiorum suorum placent.⁸

26. *Canis et Lupis.*

Lupus canem videns bene saginatum, *quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua!* *Tu, ut videtur, laute riris, at ego fame enēcor.* Tum canis, licet, inquit, *mecum in urbem renias et eadem felicitate fruaris.⁹* Lupus conditionem accepit. Dum una eunt, animadvertisit lupus in collo canis attritos pilos. *Quid hoc est?* inquit. *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra.* *Nihil est, canis* respondit. *Sed interdiu me alligant,* ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque haec sunt vestigia collaris, *quod cervici circumdāri solet.* Tum lupus, *vale, inquit, amice!* *nihil moror¹⁰ felicitatem servitute emtam!*—Haec fabula docet, liberis nullum commodum tanti esse,¹¹ quod servi-
tutis calamitatem compensare possit.¹²

27. *Lupus et Grus.*

In faucibus lupi os inhaeserat. Mercede igitur conducti¹³ gruem, qui illud extrahat.¹⁴ Hoc grus longitudine colli facile effecit. Quum autem mercedem postularet, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *num tibi, inquit, parva merces videtur,* *quod caput incolume ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

28. *Agricola et Anguis.*

Agricola anguem repérít, frigore paene extinctum. Misericordia motus,¹ eum fovit sinu et subter alas recondidit. Mox anguis recreatus vires recepit, et agricolae, pro beneficio, letale vulnus infixit.—Haec fabula docet, qualem mercedem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.²

29. *Asinus et Equus.*

Asinus equum beatum praedicabat, qui tam copiose pasceretur,³ quum sibi post molestissimos labores ne paleae quidem satis⁴ praebetur. Forte autem bello exorto, equus in proelium agitur, et circumventus ab hostibus, post incredibiles labores tandem, multis vulneribus confossum,⁵ collabitur. Haec omni asinus conspicatus, *o me stolidum!*⁶ inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex praesentis temporis fortuna aestimaverim!*⁷

30. *Agricola et Filii.*

Agricola senex, quum mortem sibi appropinquare sentiret, filios convocavit, quos, ut fieri solet, interduum discordare novaret,⁸ et fascem virgularum afferri jubet.⁹ Quibus allatis,¹⁰ filios hortabatur, ut hunc fascem frangerent. Quod quum¹¹ facere non possent, distribuit singulis singulas virgas, iisque celeriter fractis, docuit illos, quam firma res esset concordia, quamque imbecillis discordia.

31. *Equus et Asinus.*

Asinus, onustus sarcinis, equum rogavit, ut aliqua parte¹² oneris se levaret,¹³ si se vivum videre vellet. Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulo post igitur asinus labore consumptus in via corruit et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem asino detractam, in equum imposuit. Ibi ille sero priorem superbiam deplorans, *o me miserum!*¹⁴ inquit, *qui parrulam onus in me recipere noluerim!*¹⁵ quum nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, una cum pelle comitis mei, cuius preces tam superbe contemseram.

32. *Mulier et Ancillae.*

Mulier vidua, quae texendo¹⁶ vitam sustentabat, solebat ancillas suas de nocte¹⁷ excitare ad opus,¹⁸ quum primum galli cantum

audivisset. At illae, diuturno labore fatigatae, statuerunt gallum interficere. Quo facto,¹ deteriore conditione² quam prius esse coeperunt. Nam domina, de hora noctis incerta,³ nunc famulas saepe jam prima nocte⁴ excitabat.

33. *Testudo et Aquila.*

Testudo aquilam magnopere orabat, ut sese⁵ volare⁶ doceret. Aquila ei ostendebat quidem, eam rem petere naturae suaे contrariam; sed illa nihilo minus instabat, et obsecrabat aquilam, ut se volucrem facere vellet. Itaque unguis arreptam aquila sustulit⁷ in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferretur. Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interit.⁸ Haec fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis occoecatos consilia prudenter respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitia sua.

34. *Luscinia et Accipiter.*

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniam. Quae quum⁹ intellicheret, sibi mortem impendere, ad preces conversa, orat accipitrem, ne se¹⁰ perdat sine causa. Se enim avidissimum ventrem illius non posse explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volucres venetur.¹¹ Cui accipiter,¹² insanirem, inquit, si partam praedam¹³ amittere, et incerta pro certis sectari vellem.

35. *Senex et Mors.*

Senex in silva ligna ceciderat, iisque sublatis¹⁴ domum¹⁵ redire coepit. Quum aliquantum viae¹⁶ progressus esset, et onere et¹⁷ via defatigatus,¹⁸ fascem depositus, et secum aetatis et inopiae mala contemplatus, Mortem clara voce invocat, quae ipsum ab omnibus his malis liberet.¹⁹ Tum Mors, senis precibus auditis subito adstitit, et quid vellet, percunctatur. At Senex, quem jam votorum suorum poenitebat,²⁰ nihil, inquit, sed requiro,²¹ qui onus paululum allevet,²² dum ego rursus subeo.

36. *Inimici.*

In eādam navi vehebantur duo, qui inter se capitalia odia exercebant. Unus eorum in prora, alter in puppi residebat. Orta tempestate ingenti, quum omnes de vita desperarent, interrogat is, qui in puppi sedebat, gubernatorem, utram par-

*tem navis prius submersum iri¹ existimaret² Cui gubernator, proram, respondit. Tum ille, *jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspecturus sim.**

37. *Hinnuleus et Cervus.*

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse dicitur: *Mi-pater, quum multo sis major canibus³ et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis,⁴ qui fit,⁵ ut canes tantopere metuas?* Ibi cervus ridens, *mi nate,* inquit, *vera memoras; mihi tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit, ut, audita canum voce, in fugam statim convertar.*—Haec fabula docet, natura formidolosos⁶ nullis rationibus fortis redi posse.

38. *Hoedus et Lopus.*

Quum hoedus evasisset lupum et confugisset in caulam ovium, quid tu, stulte, inquit ille,⁷ hic te salrum futurum⁸ speras, ubi⁹ quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari rideas? *Non curo, inquit hoedus; nam si moriendum sit,¹⁰ quanto praeclarius mihi erit, meo, cruore aspergi¹¹ aras deorum immortalium, quam irrigari siccas lupi fauces.*—Haec fabula docet, bonos mortem, quae omnibus imminet, non timere, si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.

39. *Corvus et Vulpes.*

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat. Vulpes, illum caseum appetens, corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primum formam ejus pennarumque nitorem laudasset, *pol,¹² inquit, te acium regem esse dicerem, si cantus pulchritudini tuae responderet.* Tum ille, laudibus vulpis inflatus, etiam cantu se valere demonstrare voluit. Ita vero e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devoravit.¹³—Haec fabula docet, vitandas esse adulatorum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis insidiantur.

40. *Leo.*

Societatem junxerant Leo, Juvenca, Capra, Ovis. Praeda autem, quam ceperant, in quatuor partes aequales divisa,¹⁴ leo, prima, ait, *mea est; debetur enim haec praestantiae meae.* Tollam et secundam, quam meretur robur meum.

Tertiam vindicat sibi egregius labor meus.¹ Quartam qui sibi arrogare voluerit,² is sciāt, se habiturum me inimicum sibi. Quid facerent imbecilles bestiae, aut quae³ sibi leonem infestum habere vellet?

41. *Mus et Rusticus.*

Mus a Rustico in caricarum acervo deprehensus, tam acri morsu ejus dgitos vulneravit, ut ille eum dimitteret, dicens: nihil, inehercule, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperare debeat,⁴ modo⁵ se defendere et vim depulsare velit.

42. *Vultur et Ariculæ.*

Vultur aliquando aviculas invitavit ad convivium, quod illus datus esset⁶ die natali suo. Quae⁷ quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitatis instruere coepit.

43. *Ranae.*

Ranae laetabantur, quum nuntiatum esset, Solem uxorem duxisse. Sed una caeteris⁸ prudentior, *O ros stolidos*⁹ inquit; *nonne meministis, quantopere vos saepe unius Solis aestus excruciet?*¹⁰ *Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam prouarearil?*

44. *Ranae et Jupiter.*

Ranae aliquando regem sibi a Jove petivisse dicuntur.¹¹ Quorum¹² ille precibus exoratus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranae sonitu perterritæ primum refugere, deinde vero, trabem in aqua natantem conspicatae, magno cum contemptu in ea considerunt aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupiter, carum stultitiam puniturus,¹³ hydram illis misit, a quo¹⁴ quum plurimæ captæ perirent, sero eas stolidarum precum poenitur.¹⁵

45. *Lupi et Pastores.*

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniae, cum Atheniensibus foedus initurus esset, ea conditione¹⁶ ut oratores suos¹⁶ ipsi tradiderent, Demosthenes¹⁷ populo narravit fabulam, qua¹⁸ iis calidum regis consilium ante oculos poneret. Dixit enim, lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse, se nunquam in posterum greges esse impugnaturos, si canes ipsis dederent.

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tur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed quum lupi caulas excubii nudatas vidissent, ex impetu facto omnem gregem dilaniasse.

46. *Puer mendax.*

Puer oves pascens crebro per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploraveret, lupos gregem suum aggressos, esse fingens. Saepe autem frustratus eos, qui auxiliunt latu*ti* ad venerant, tandem lupo revera irruente multis cum lacrymis vicinos orare coepit, ut sibi et gregi subvenirent. At illi cum pariter ut antea ludere existimantes, preces ejus et lacrymas neglexerunt, ita ut lupus libere in oves grassaretur, plurimasque earum dilaniaret.

46 fable. 1274, 2

1274, 1. 1274, 2. Corvus.

1274, 6. 1274, 7.

Corvus, qui caseum forte repererat, gaudium alta voce significavit. Quo^{rum} sono^m allecti^s plures corvi famelici advolaverunt, impetuque in illum factu^m, opimam ei dapem eripuerunt.

47. 1274, 7.

48. *Cornix et Columba.*

Cornix columbae gratulabatur foecunditatem, quod singulis mensibus pullos excluderet. At illa, ne mei, inquit, doloris causam commemores. Nam quos pullos edaco, eos^m dominus raptos aut ipse comedit, aut aliis comedendos vendit. Ita mihi mea foecunditas novum semper luctum parit.

1274, 1. 1274, 2.

1274, 3.

1274, 4.

49. *Leo, Asinus et Vulpes.*

Vulpes, asinus et leo venatum¹⁰ iverant. Ampla praeda facta, leo asinum iliam parti^{re} jubet. Qui quum singulis singulas partes poneret aequales, leo eum corruptum¹¹ dilaniavit, et vulpeculae partiendi negotium¹² tribuit. Illa astutior,¹³ leoni partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans partculam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudare,¹⁴ et undo hoc didicerit, interrogare coepit. Et vulpes, Hujus¹⁵ me, inquit, calamitas docuit, quid minores potentioribus debeant.

1274, 1. 1274, 2.

1274, 3.

50. *Muscae.*

Effusa mellis copia est: Muscae advolant
 Pascuntur. At Mox impeditis cruribus
 Revolare nequeunt. Heu miseram, inquiunt, vicem!
 Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,
 Nunc fraudulentus³ quam crudeliter necat!
 Perfida voluptas³ fabula hac depingitur.

50

L 271
m 192, 3.
n 238, 2.51. *Cancer.*

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in littore
 Pascendi⁴ cupidus.⁴ Vulpes hunc simul⁵ adspici
 Jejuna, simul⁶ accurrit, et praedam capit.
 Nae, dixit ille, jure plector, qui⁶ salo'⁵
 Quum fuerim natus, voluerim⁷ solo⁸ ingredi!

51

a 273, III, 4.
b 254, R 3.
c 264, 9.52. *Culex et Taurus.*d 279, 14.
e 273, 4.

Suus unicuique praefinitus est locus,
 Quem praeterire sine periculo non licet.
 In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
 Consedit; seque⁹ dixit, mole si sua
 Eum gravaret, avolaturum illico:
 At ille¹⁰ nec¹⁰ te considentem¹¹ senseram.

52

f 272
g 268 (6)
h 270, R 3.
i 225, R 92.

Peras imposuit jupiter nobis deas
 Propriis sepletam + vitoris, post terque
 Olenis ante partus suspendit gravem;
 Quare videlicet hostia malam non profum
 Cui simus delinqunt, censores sumi

III. MYTHOLOGICAL EXTRACTS.

1. Cadmus, Agenoris filius, quod draconem,¹ Martis filium, tontis cuiusdam in Boeotia custodem,² occiderat, omnem suam prolem³ interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmonia, uxore sua, in Illyriam³ fugit, ubi ambo in dracones conversi sunt.
2. Amycus, Neptuni filius, rex Bebryciae,⁴ omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent, cogebat caestibus secum contendere, et victos occidebat. Hic quum Argonautas⁵ ad certamen provocasset, Pollux⁶ cum eo contendit et eum interfecit.
3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloei filii,⁷ mira magnitudine fuisse dicuntur. Nam singulis mensibus novem digitis⁸ crescebant. Itaque quum essent annorum⁹ novem, in coelum ascendero sunt conati. Huc sibi aditum sic faciebant, ut montem Ossam super Pelion¹⁰ ponerent, aliosque praeterea montes exstruerent. Sed Apollinis sagitis interempti sunt.
4. Daedalus Euphemi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob caelum Athenis¹¹ commissam, in Cretam abiit ad regem Minossem. Ibi labyrinthum¹² exstruxit. A Minos aliquando in custodiam conjectus, sibi et Icaro filio alas cera aptavit, et cum eo¹³ avolavit. Dum Icarus altius evolabat, cera solis calore liquefacta, in mare decidit, quod ex eo Icarium pelagus¹⁴ est appellatum; Daedalus autem in Siciliam pervenit.
5. Aesculapius, Apollinis filius, medicus praestantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicitur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmine percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non poterat, Cyclopes,¹⁴ qui fulmina fecerant, interemit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admeto, regi Thessaliae,¹⁵ in servitutem dedit.
6. Alcestis, Peliae filiam, quum multi in matrimonium peterent, Pelias promisit, se filiam ei esse daturum, qui feras curri junxisset.¹⁶ Admetus, qui eam perdite amabat, Apollinem rogavit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvaret. Is quum ab Admeto, dum ei serviebat, liberaliter esset tractatus, aprum ei et leonem curri junxit, quibus ille Alcestis avexit. Idein gravi morbo implicitus,¹⁷ munus ab Apolline accepit, ut praesens peri-

culum effugeret, si quis¹ sponte pro eo moreretur. Jam quuin neque pater, neque mater Admeti pro eo mori voluissent, ²uxor se Alcestis morti obtulit, quam Hercules,³ forte adveniens, Orci⁴ manibus eripuit et Admeto reddidit.

7. Cassiope⁵ filiae suae Andromedae formam Nerēidum⁶ formae anteposuit. Ob hoc crimen illae a Neptuno postulaverunt, ut Andromeda ceti immani, quod oras populabatur, obiiceretur. Quae quum ad saxum alligata esset, Perseus⁷ ex Libya, ubi Medusam⁸ occiderat, advolavit, et, bella devicta et interemta, Andromedam liberavit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor,⁹ Agénor, cui antea desponsata fuerat, Perséo insidias struxit, ut eum interficeret, sponsamque eriperet. Ille, re cognita,¹⁰ caput Medusae insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,¹⁰ omnes in saxa mutati sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromeda in patriam¹¹ rediit.

9. Céyx, Hespéri filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Alcyōne, conjugis morte audita, se in mare praecepitavit. Tum deorum misericordia ambo in aves sunt mutati, quae Alcyōnes appellantur. Hae aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Pen¹² illos dies mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautae tranquillos et serenos dies Alcyonios appellare solent.

10. Tantálus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit Diis, ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concrederet cumque ad epulas Deorum admittaret. At ille, quae apud Jovem audiverat, cum mortalibus communicabat. Ob id crimen dicitur apud inferos in aqua collocatus esse, semperque sitire. Nam quoties haustum aquae sumturus est, aqua recedit. Tum etiam poma ei super caput pendunt; sed quoties ea decerpere conatur, rami venti moti¹³ recedunt. Alii saxum ejus capiti impendere dicunt, cuius ruinam timens, perpetuo metu cruciatur.

11. In nuptiis Peléi¹⁴ et Thetidis¹⁴ onnes Dii invitati erant praeter Discordiam. Haec irā commota mālum¹⁵ misit¹⁶ in medium,¹⁷ cui inscripta erant verba; *Pulcherrima me habeto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetebant; magnaque inter eas discordia exorta, Jupiter Mercurio¹⁸ imperat, ut Deas ad Paridem,¹⁹ Priami filium, duceret, qui in monte Ida²⁰ greges pascebat; hunc earum litem diremtrum esse.²¹ Huic Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicasset, omnium terrarum regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendidam inter homines famiam promisit; Venus autem Helenam, Ledae et Jovis filiam, se ei in conjugium dare sponpondit.²² Paris, hoc dono prioribus anteposito,²³ Venerem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea, Veneris hortatu, Lacedoemōnem profectus, Helenam conjugi suo Menelāo²⁴ eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojanum originem cepit. ad

quod tota fere Graecia, duce Agamemnonē, Menelai fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelēi conjux, quum sciret, Achillem, filium suum, cito peritum esse,¹ si Graecorum exercitum ad Trojanum sequeretur, eum misit in insulam Scyron² regique Lycomēdi commendavit. Ille eum muliebri habitu inter filias suas servabat. Graeci autem quum audivissent, Achillem ibi oculi tari, Ulysses, rex Ithacae,³ in regio vestibulo numera feminēa in calathiscis ponebat, simulque clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocari⁴ jussit. Quae dum omnia contemplabantur, subito tubicen cecinīt; quo sono auditio, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde⁵ eum virum esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus Graecorum exercitus Aulide⁶ convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Dianaē retinebat. Agamemnon⁷ enī, dux illius expeditionis, cervam Deae sacraū vulneraverat, superbiusque⁸ in Dianaē loquutus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, hi responderunt, iram Deae expiari non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus, mentitor, Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promisso. Sic eam Aulideū abduxit.⁹ Ubi quum pater eam innūcire vellet, Diana, virginem miserata, cervam ei supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Taūricāp¹⁰ detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem fecit.

14. Trojā eversa quum Graeci domum redire vellent, ex Achillis¹¹ tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audita, quae Graecos monebat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent. Quare Graeci Polyxenām, Priani filiam, quae virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolaverunt.

15. Promētheus, Japēti filius, primus homines ex luto finxit, iisque ignem e coelo in ferula attulit, monstravitque, quomodo cinere obrūtum servarent. Ob hanc rem Vulcanus eum in monte Caucaso¹² Jovis jussu clavis ferreis alligavit ad saxum: aquila ei apposita, quae¹³ eorū exederet. Quantum vero interdiu exederat, tantum nocte cresebat. Hanc aquilon in sequenti tempore Hercules transfixit sagittis. Promētheumque liberavit.

16. Pluto,¹⁴ inferiorum Deus, a Jove fratre petebat, ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cereris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupiter negavit¹⁵ quidem, Cererem passuram esse, ut filia in terris Tartari moraretur; sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, riperet. Quare Proserpinam, in nemore Ennae in Sicilia dōres legentem, Pluto, quadrigis ex terrae hiatu provocatas, rapiuit.

17. Ceres quum nesciret, ubi filia esset, eam per totum orbem terrarum quæsivit. In quo itinere ad Celéum venit, regem Eleusiniorum,¹ cuius uxor Metanira puerum Triptolémum pepererat, rogavitque, ut se tanquam nutricem in domum reciperent. Quo facto, quum Ceres alunnum suum immortalem reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divino alebat, noctu c'lam igne orbebat.² Itaque mirum in modum crescebat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observaverunt. Qui quum viderent, Cererem puerum in ignem mittere, pater exclamavit. Tum Dea Celeum exanimavit; Triptolemo autem currum draconibus junctum tribuit, frugesque mandavit, quas³ per orbem terrarum vectus disseminaret.

18. Althaea, Thestii filia, ex Oeneo peperit Meleagrum. Ei Parcae⁴ ardente titionem dederunt, præfantes, Meleagrum tam diu victurum,⁵ quam diu is titio foret incolmis. Hunc itaque Althaea diligenter in arca clausum servavit. Interim Diana, Oeneo irata, quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mira magnitudine misit, qui agrum Calydonium⁶ vastaret. Quem Meleager cum juvenibus ex omni Graecia delectis interfecit, pelleisque ejus Atalantæ⁷ donavit. Cui quum Althacæ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleagri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occidit. Tum Althaea, gravi ira in filium commota, titionem illum fatalem in ignem conjectit. Sic Meleager periiit. At sorores ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves⁸ mutatae sunt.

19. Europam, Agenoris filiam Sidoniam, Jupiter, in taurum mutatus, Sidonem⁹ Cretam¹⁰ transvexit, et ex ea procreavit Minōem, Sarpedonem et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducerent, Agenor filios suos misit, conditione addita,¹¹ ut nec ipsi redirent, nisi sororem invenissent. Horum unus, Cadmus¹² nomine, quum erraret, Delphos¹³ venit, ibique responsum accepit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;¹⁴ ubi ille decubuisse, ibi urbem conderet. Quod quum faceret, in Boeotiam¹⁵ venit. Ibi aquam quaerens, ad fontem Castalium draconem¹⁶ invenit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiebat. Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit.¹⁷ Unde Sparti¹⁸ enati sunt. Pugna inter illos exortâ, quinque superfuerunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanorum¹⁹ stirpes originem duxerunt.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semèle filius, exercitum in Indiam duceret, Silenus²⁰ ab agmine aberravit. Quem Midas, rex Mygdoniae,²¹ hospitio liberaliter accepit, eique ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reduceret. Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optionem dedit, ut, quidquid vellet, a

se peteret. Ille petut, ut quidquid tetigisset,¹ aurum siceret. Quod quum impetrasset, quidquid tetigerat, aurum fiebat. Primo gavisus est hac virtute sua; mox intellexit, nihil ipsi hoc munere perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabatur. Quum jam fame cruciaretur, petit a Bacco, ut donum suum revocaret. Quem² Bacchus jussit in flumine Pactolo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta est colore aureo.³

21. Schoeneus⁴ Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicitur habuisse, quae cursu viros superabat. Haec quum a pluribus in conjugium peteretur, pater ejus conditionem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet, prius cursu cum ea contendere; si victus esset, occideretur. Multos quum superasset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomene victa est. Hic enim a Venere tria mala aurea acceperat. Dum currebant, horum⁵ unum post alterum projecit, iisque Atalantae cursum tardavit.⁶ Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomenes ad metam pervenit. Huic itaque Schoeneus filiam uxorem dedit. Quam quum in patriam duceret, oblitus Veneris beneficio se viciisse, grates ei non egit. Hanc ob causam Hippomenes mutatus est in leonem, Atalanta in leonam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique praedictum fuit, tam diu eum regnaturum, quam diu eum crinem custodisset. Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello aggressus est. Qui quum urbam Megaram⁷ oppugnaret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amore ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam pararet, patri dormienti fatalem crinem praecidit. Ita Nisus a Minob⁸ victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret, Scylla eum rogavit, ut eam secum aveheret. Sed ille negavit,⁹ Cretam tantum scelus¹⁰ esse recepturam. Tum illa se in mare praecipit,¹¹ navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conuersus est, Scylla in pisces, quem Cirim vocant. Hodieque, si quando illa avis hunc pisces conspexerit, mittit se in aquam rupturnque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiopes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit,¹² Nioben, Tantali filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex qua procreavit filios septem, totidemque filias. Quem partum¹³ Niobe Lutonae liberis anteposuit, superbiusque¹⁴ loquutus est in Apollinem et Dianam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diana autem filias. Niobe, liberis orbata, in saxum mutata esse dicitur,¹⁵ ejusque lacrymae hodieque manare narruntur.¹⁶ Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnare vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfactus.

24. Phineus, Agenōris filius, ab Apolline futurarum rerum scientiam acceperat. Quum vero hominibus deorum consilia enuntiaret, Jupiter eum excoecavit, et immisit ei Harpyias,¹ quae Jovis canes² esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautae³ venissent, ut eum iter rogarent,⁴ dixit, se illis iter demonstraturum esse, si eum poena liberarent. Tum Zetes et Caláis, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse dicuntur, Harpyias fugaverunt in insulam Strophādas,⁵ et Phinēum poena liberarunt.⁶

IV. ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. Thales interrogatus, an facta hominum deos laterent,¹ respondit, ne cogitata quidem.
2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicebat, neminem, dum viveret,² beatum haberi posse, quod omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunae obnoxii essent.
3. Pythagorae philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quae ab eo³ adivissent, ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogati autem, ut causam redderent eorum, quae dixissent, respondebant, *Ipsum dixisse. Ipse* autem erat Pythagoras.
4. Bias, unus ex septem Sapientibus, quum patriam Prienen⁴ ab hostibus expugnatam et eversam fugeret, interrogatus, cur nihil ex bonis suis secum ferret; *ego vero,*⁵ respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*
5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne fere patrimonium suum civibus donavit, ne domesticarum rerum cura a philosophiae studio avocaretur.
6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans praeter peram et baculum. Haec enim Cynicorum⁶ instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studebant, eos correpto baculo fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quam ab omnibus curis vacuum uni philosophiae operam dare.
7. Anaxagoras quum a longinqua peregrinatione, scientiae augendae causa suscepta, in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos videret,⁷ *non essem,* inquit, *salvus, nisi ista periissent.*⁸
8. Carneades usque ad extremam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiae studio. Saepe ei accidit, ut, quum cibi capiendi causa accubuisse⁹, cogitationibus inhaerens,¹⁰ manus ad cibos appositos porrigeret oblivisceretur.
9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus, caput helbooro purgabat, ne corrupti humores sollertia et acumen mentis impidirent.

10. Anaxagoras, philosophus, morte filii audita, vultu nihil immutato dixit: Sciebam me mortalem genuisse.

11. Archytas Tarentinus,¹ quum ab itinere reversus, agros suos villici² socordia neglectos videret, *graviter te castigarem*, inquit, *nisi iratus essem*.

12. Plato quoque quum in servum vehementius³ exarsisset,⁴ veritus⁵ ne vindictae modum excederet, Speusippo adstanti mandavit, ut de illius poena statueret.

13. Idem, descendit cupiditate ductus,⁶ Aegyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ubi Pythagorae⁷ philosophiam et instituta diseret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque philosophum, qui ausus fuerat scribere, *se ignorare, an dii essent*, Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admodum fuisse fertur.⁸ Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset, quod⁹ mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiosam non exigeret domo. Tum ille, *quoniam*, inquit, *dum illam domi perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram*.

16. Xenocrates¹⁰ philosophus quum maledicorum quorundam sermoni interesset,¹¹ neque quidquam ipse loqueretur, interrogatus, *cur solus taceret*, respondit: *quia dixisse me aliquando poenituit¹² tacuisse nunquam*.

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatu*s* vitae tam vividis coloribus repreäsentabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant, sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemaeo¹³ rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitedus.

18. Gorgiae Leontino¹⁴ qui eloquentia et eruditione omnes suae aetatis homines superare existimabatur,¹⁵ universa Graecia in templo Apollinis Delphicis¹⁶ statuam auream collocavit.

19. Idem quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogatus, *quapropter tam diu vellet in vita remanere?* respondit: *quia nihil habeo, quod¹⁷ senectutem meam accusem*.

20. Illustrissimi saepe viri humili loco nati fuerunt. Socrates, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum judicavit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta, tragicus, matrem habuit, quae olera venditabat; et Demosthenis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse narrant.

21. Homerus, princeps poëtarum Graecorum, dolore ab-

sumtus esse creditur,¹ quod quaestionem² a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvere non posset.

22. Simonides, poëta praestantissimus, gloriatur in quodam poëmate, se octoginta annos natum³ in certamen musicum⁴ descendisse, et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquamdiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrati filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracusas se contulit ad Hierōnem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus carmina statuto pretio scripsit; quare eum Musam venalem reddidisse dicunt⁵.

23. Quum Aeschylus Atheniensis, qui parens tragicae dicitur, in Sicilia versaretur, ibique in loco aprico sederet, aquila testudinem glabro eius capiti immisit, quod pro saxo habuit. Quo icu ille extinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse⁶ magnum inter poëtas tragicos nomen habet, a coena domum rediens⁷ a canibus laceratus est.

25. Athenienses quandam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragœdia sententiam⁸ quandam tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit: se fabulas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippides, comoediarum scriptor, quum in poëtarum certamine praeter spem viciisset, et illa victoria impense gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repente extinctus est.

27. Pindarus, poëta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare saepe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad coenam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum, quae sacrificantes deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana⁹ Pindari hymnis tantopere fuisse lactatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniae, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo et familiae pepercit.¹⁰

28. Diogēnes Cynicus Myndum¹¹ profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguum, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent, ne urbs egredetur.

29. Demosthenes, Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eo pervenit, ut, quum¹² multi eum ingenio parum valere existimarent, omnes aetatis suae oratores superaret eloquentia. Numquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione solebat assurgere, nisi rem, de qua ageretur,¹³ accurate antea meditatus esset. Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hac re Periclis¹⁴ consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facile de quaque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunae committere solebat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus,¹⁵ quum animo perpendere, quantum periculi inconsiderate dicta hominibus affer-

rent, solebat precari a diis, ne quod¹ ipsi verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicae officere posset.

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, saepe se in speluncam quan-dam conferebat, itaque se cum Jove colloqui legesque ab eo accipere dicebat. Etiam Lycurgus² Lacedaemonis persuasit³ se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedaemoniorum legislator, Delphis in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deo oraculum petere, Pythia⁴ eum his verbis allocuta est: nescio, utrum Deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus potius videris esse.

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedaemoniorum, quum Persae⁵ dicerentur sagittarum multitudine solem obscuraturi,⁶ respondisse fertur: *melius itaque in umbra pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus⁷ omnium suorum militum nomina memoria te-nebat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti,⁸ duarum et viginti gentium, quae sub regno ejus erant, linguis ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperabat, sine interprête loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti, utrum Achilles⁹ esse mallet, an Homerus, respondit: Tu vero mallesne te in Olympico certamine¹⁰ victorem renuntiari, an praeco esse, qui victorum nomina proclamat?

36. Epaminondas,¹¹ Thebanorum imperator, in bello adver-sus Lacedaemonios, animos suorum religione excitando ratus, arma in templis affixa¹² nocte detraxit, persuasique militibus, quum illa abesse viderent, deos iter suum sequi, ut ipsis pro-licantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugna ad Mantinēam¹³ graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, *an clypeus¹⁴ salvis esset?* deinde, *an hostes fusi essent?* Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore educi jussit. Quo facto statim exspiravit.

38. Epaminondas tanta fuit abstinentia¹⁵ et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanorum potentiam incredibili-ter auxerat, nihil in supellectili habēret praeter ahenum et veru.

39. Lysander,¹⁶ dux Lacedaemoniorum, militem quendam, via egressum, castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullius rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *ne speciem quidem rap-turi praebeas volo.*¹⁷

40. Iphicrātes, dux Atheniensium, quum praesidio teneret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumiret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenerat hasta transfixit. Quod factum¹⁸ quibusdam ei, ut saevum, exprobrantibus, *qualem invēni*, inquit, *talem reliqui.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybulo,¹⁹ qui civitatem Atheniensium

a tyrannorum dominatione liberavit, dixisset: *quantas tibi gratias Athenae debent!* ille respondit: *Dii faciant, ut quantas ipse patriae debo gratias, tantas ei ridear retulisse.*²

42. Philippus, rex Macedonum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam caveret, fortem militem, sed ipsi alienatum, quod tres filias aegre alet, nec a rege adjuvaretur, dixisse fertur: *Quid? si partem corporis haberem aegram, abscinderem potius an curarem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocatum,⁴ accepta difficultate rei domesticae, pecunia instruxit. Quo facto, nullum militem Pythias⁵ fideliorem habuit.

43. Mulier quaedam ab eodem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus recederet, damnata,⁶ a *Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philippum sobrium provoco*.

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniae, praedicare solebat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere. *Nam con-vicis suis, inquit, efficiunt, ut quotidie melior evadam, dum eos dictis factisque mendacii arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistola fertur scripta ad Aristotelem philosophum, qua filium⁷ sibi natum esse nuntiavit. Erat illa epistola verbis concepta fere his: *Filium mihi genitum esse scito. Quod equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quod natus est, quam quod ei contigit nasci temporibus vitae tuae. Spero enim fore, ut a te educatus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis et rebus, quas ipsi relicturi sumus.*

46. Alexander, Macédo, Philippi filius, quum puer a praecoptore suo audivisset, innumerabiles mundos esse, *heu me miserum, inquit, qui ne uno quidem alhuc potitus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedonum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliare conatus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi fideles esse futuros, quos pecunia tibi conciliaveris? Scito, amorem non auro emi, sed virtutibus.*

48. Alexandro Macedoni, Asia debellata,¹³ Corinti per legatos gratulati sunt, regemque civitate sua¹⁴ donaverunt. Quod offici¹⁵ genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legatis, nulli unquam, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii, quam tibi et Heruli.* Quo, auditio Alexander honorem sibi delatum lumentissime¹⁶ accépit.

49. Quum Alexander Graeciae populis imperasset, ut di-
vinos ipsi honores decerrent, Lacedaemonii his verbis ute-
bantur: ¹⁷ *quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto deus; Lá-
conica brevitate regis notantes vecindiam.*

50. Lysimachus,¹⁸ rex Thraciae, Theodórum Cyrenaicum,¹⁹
virum libertatis amantissimum et regiae dominationi infestum,
cruci affigi jussit. Cui ille, *hujusmodi minis, inquit, parva*

ratos tuos terreas. Mea quidem nihil interest, humine an sublimē putrescam.

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariae,⁴ Artemisiam habuit conjugem. Hacē, Mausolo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti contusa et odofilius mixta cum aqua posibat. Exstruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum⁵ illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomine appellatum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula⁶ numeratur. Quod cum Mausoli manibus⁷ dicaret, certamen instituit, praemis amplissimis ei propositis,⁸ qui defunctum regem oī time laudasset.

52. Dionysius,⁹ qui a patre Syracusarum et paene totius Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex, patria pulchris, Corinthi puerōs litteras docuit.

53. Mithridates, rex Ponti, saepe venēnum hauserat, ut sibi a clandestinis caveret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut, quum a Pompeo superitem mortem sibi conciscere vellet, ne velocissima quidem venena ei nocerent.

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiae¹⁰ ditissimus, oraculūm Apollinis interrogaret, *an quisquam mortaliū se esset felicior*,¹¹ deus Aglāum quendam Psophidium¹² feliciorēm praedicavit. Is autem erat Arcādūm pauperrimus, parvuli agellī possestor, cuius terminos, quamvis senex, nunquam excederat, fructibus et voluptatibus angusti iuris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus,¹³ rex Epiri, quum in Italia esset, audivit, Tarrentinos quosdam juvenes in convivio pārum honorifice de se loquutos esse. Eos igitur, ad se arcessitcs percutiatus est, an dixissent ea, quae ad aures suas perverberissent. Tum unus ex his, nisi, inquit, *tinum nobis defecisset, multo etiam plura et graviora in te loquuturi eramus.*¹⁴ Haec criminis excusatio irām regis in risūm convertit.

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni,¹⁵ regis Macedoniae, quum causam haberet cum priuato qucdam, fratrem rogavit, ut de ea domi cognosceret. At ille, *in foro fotius*,¹⁶ inquit. *Nam si culpā vacas, innocentia tua ibi melius apparebit; sin damndus es, nostra justitia.*

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses¹⁷ nomina fratrum Anāpi et Amphinōpi, qui patrem et matrem humeris per medios ignes Aetnāe portarunt, eosque cum vitae suae periculo e flammis eripuerant.

58. Spartanus quidam quām rideretur, quod claudus in pugnam iret, *at¹⁸ mihi*, inquit, *pugnare, non fugere est propositum.*

59. Spartanus quidam in magistratus petitione ab aemulis victus, *maximae sibi laetitiae esse*,¹⁹ dixit, *quod patria sua se meliores²⁰ cires haberet.*

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicis

rat, *Lacedaemonio* cuidam dixisset, *se non arbitrari, Lacedaemoniorum quemquam tamdiu idem facere posse*, ille respondit: *at anseres¹ te diutius.*

61. *Diagoras Rhodius*,² quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympicis³ victores renuntiati essent, tanto affectus est gaudio, ut in ipso stadio, inspectante populo,⁴ in filiorum manibus animam redderet.

62. *Scipio Africanus*⁵ nunquam ad negotia publica accedebat, ante quam in templo Jovis precatus esset.

63. *Scipio* dicere solebat, hosti non solum dandam esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter *Pyrrhus, rex Epiri*,⁶ fugienti hosti pertinaciter instantum esse negabat;⁷ non solum, ne fortius⁸ ex necessitate⁹ resisteret, sed ut postea quoque facilius acie cederet, ratus, victores fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instatuos esse.

64. *Metellus Pius*, in *Hispania* bellum gerens, interrogatus, quid postero die facturus esset? *tunicam meam*, inquit, *si id elōqui posset, comburerem.*

65. *L. Mummius*, qui, *Corintho*¹⁰ capta, totam *Italiā* tabulis statuisse exornavit, *ex tantis manubiis nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset unde¹¹ ejus filia dotem acciperet.* Quare *senatus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.*

66. *Scipio Africanus major*¹² *Ennii poētae imaginem in se pulcro gentis Corneliae*¹³ collocari jussit, quod *Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustraverat.*

67. *M. Cato, Catonis Censorii filius*, in *acie*, cadente equo p̄flopsus, quum se recollegisset, adimadvertissetque *gladium excidisse vagina*, rediit in hostem: *acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperato demum gladio¹⁴ ad suos reversus est.*

68. *Q. Metellus Macedonicus* in *Hispania* quinque cohortes, quae hostibus cesserant testamentum facere jussas, ad locum¹⁵ recuperandum misit; minatus, eos¹⁶ non nisi post victoriam receptum iri.

69. *Publius Decius consul*, quum in bello contra *Latinos Romanorum aciem cedentem* videret,¹⁷ capite pro reipublicae salute devoto,¹⁸ in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magna strage edita plurimis telis obrūtus cecidit. Haec ejus mors Romanorum aciem restituit iisque victoriam paravit.

70. *L. Junius Brutus*, qui *Romam a regibus liberavit*,¹⁹ filios suos, qui *Tarquinium regem expulsum restituere conati erant*, ipse capititis damnavit, eosque *virgis caesos*²⁰ securi percūti jussit.

71. *Q. Marcius Rex, consul*, quum filium unicūm, juve-

nem summae pietatis et magnae spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coercuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protenus curiam peteret, ibique muneric sui negotia strenue obiret.

72. In bello Romanorum cum Perseo,¹ ultimo Macedoniae rege, accidit, ut serena nocte subito luna deficeret. Haec res ingentem apud milites terrem excitavit, qui existimabant, hoc omne² futuram cladem portendi. Tum vero Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam diserte expcsuit, ut postero die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committerent.

73. L. Siccius Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnasse is dicitur centum et viginti proeliis; cicatricem aversam³ nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronis⁴ esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali una, muralibus tribus, civicis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plus centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phaléris idem donatus est quinque vicesque. Triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos novem.

74. Hannibalem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia Carpetanorum⁵ reliquerent. Quorum exemplum ne caeteri quoque barbari⁶ sequerentur, edixit, eos a se esse cimissos, et insuper in fdeum ejus rei⁷ alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi suspecta erat, decum iemisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantes compellere non posset, ut praetulum flumen transirent, neque rates haberet, quibus eos trajiceret,⁸ jussit ferocissimum elephantorum sub aure vulnerari,⁹ et eum, qui vulnerasset, se in flumen conjicere illudque tranare. Tum elephantis exasperatus ad persequendum doloris sui auctorem tranavit amnem, et reliqui quoque eum secuti sunt.

SECOND DIVISION.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY, FROM THE EARLIEST AGES TO THE TIME OF THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. Antiquissimis temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo¹ arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Italos primus agriculturam docuit.

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja² in Asia eversa est. Hinc Aenéas, Anchisae filius, cum multis Trojanis, quibus ferrum Graecorum pepercerat,³ aufugit, et in Italiam pervenit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benigne recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Aeneas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Lavinium appellavit.

3. Post Aeneae mortem, Ascanius, Aeneae filius, regnum accepit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in monte Albano, eamque Albam longam⁴ nuncupavit. Eum secutus est Silvius, qui post Aeneae mortem a Lavinia genitus erat. Ejus posteri omnes, usque ad Romanam conditam, Albae regnaverunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romulus Silvius, se Jove majorem esse dicebat, et, quum tonaret, militibus imperavit, ut clypeos hastis percuterent, dicebatque, hunc sonum multo clariorum esse quam tonitru. Fulmine ictus et in Albanum laeum praecipitatus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanorum, duos filios reliquit, Numitorum et Amulium. Horum minor natu, Amulius, fratrem optionem dedit, utrum regnum habere vellet, an bona, quae pater reliquisset. Numitor paterna bona praetulit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissime possideret, Numitoris filium per insidias interemis, et filiam fratri, Rheam Silviam, Vestalem virginem fecit. Nam his Vestae sacerdotibus¹ non licet viro nubere.² Sed haec a Marte geminos filios, Romulum et Remum, peperit. Hoc quum Amulius compriisset, matrem in vincula conjecit, pueros autem in Tiberim abisci jussit.

7. Forte Tiberis aqua ultra ripam³ se effuderat, et quum pueri in vado essent positi, aqua refuens eos in sicco reliquit. Ad eorum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod videns Faustulus quidam, pastor illius regionis, pueros sustulit, et uxori Accae Laurentiae nutriendos⁴ dedit.

8. Sic Romulus et Remus pueritiam inter pastores transegerunt. Quum adolevissent, et forte comperissent, quis ipsorum avus, quae mater fuisse, Amulium interfecerunt, ante et Numitori avo regnum restituerunt. Tum urbem con-
754. diderunt in monte Aventino, quam Romulus a suo no-
mine Romam vocavit. Haec quum moenibus circum-
daretur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irridens moenia transiliebat.

9. Romulus, ut civium numerum augeret, asylum⁵ patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsi⁶ accurrerunt. Sed novae urbis civibus conjuges deerant. Festum itaque Neptuni et ludos instituit. Ab hos quum multi ex finitimiis populis cum mulieribus et liberis venissent, Romani, inter ipsos ludos, spectantes virgines rapuerunt.

10. Populi illi, quorum virgines raptae erant, bellum ad-
versus raptoreos suscepserunt. Quum Romae appropinqua-
rent, forte in Tarpejam virginem inciderunt, quae in arce⁷ sa-
cra procurabat. Hanc rogabant, ut viam in arcem monstra-
ret, eique permisérunt ut munus sibi posceret. Illa petiit, ut
sibi darent, quod in sinistris manibus gererent, annulos au-
reos et armillas significans. At hostes, in arcem ab ea per-
ducti, scutis Tarpejam obruerunt; nam et haec in sinistris
manibus gerebant.

11. Tum Romulus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpejum tene-
bat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum
est. In media caede raptae processerunt, et hinc patres, hinc
conjuges et socios complectebantur et rogabant, ut caedis
finem facerent. Utrique his precibus commoti sunt. Romu-
lus foedus icit, et Sabinos in urbem recepit.⁸

12. Postea civitatem descriptis. Centum senatores legit,
eosque cum ob aetatem, tum ob reverentiam iis debitam, Pa-
tres appellavit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque

raptarum non inibus nuncupavit. Anno regni tricesimo A. V. septimo, quum exercitum lustraret,¹ inter tempestatem C. 37. ortam, repente oculis hominum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatoribus interfectum, alii ad deos sublatum² esse extimaverunt.

13. Post Romuli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapsa Numa Pompilius, Curibus, urbe in agro Sabinorum, natus, rex creatus est. Hic vir bellum quidem nullum gessit; nec minus tamen civitati profuit. Nam est leges dedit, et sacra plurima instituit, ut populi barbari et bellicosi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quae faciebat, se nymphae Egeriae, conjugis suae, jussu facere dicebat. Morbo decessit, quadragesimo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numae successit Tullus Hostilius, cuius avus se in bello adversus Sabinos fortet et strenuum virum A. V. praestiterat. Rex creatus bellum Albanis indixit, idque 81. trigeminorum, Horatiorum et Curiatiorum, certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Fuffetii³ diruit. Quum triginta duabus annis regnasset, fulmine ictus cum domo sua arsit.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numae ex filia nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir aequitate et religione avo A. V. 114. similis, Latinos bello domuit, urbem ampliavit, et nova ei moenia circumdedit.⁴ Carcerem primus aedificavit. Ad Tiberis ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocavit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus accepit, Damarati filius, qui tyrannos patriae Corinthi⁵ fu- A. V. 137. giens in Etruriam⁶ venerat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquinii accepit, aliquando Romanum profectus erat. Advenienti aquila pileum abstulit, et postquam alte evolaverat, reposuit. Hinc Tanaquil conjux, mulier augiorum perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quum Romae commoraretur, Anci regis familiaritatem consequutus est, qui eum filiorum suorum tutorem reliquit. Sed is pupillis regnum intercepit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creaverat, centum alios addidit, qui minorum gentium⁷ sunt appellati. Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros, hostibus ademtos,⁸ urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intravit. Cloacas fecit; Capitolium⁹ inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios, quibus regnum eripuerat, occisus est.

18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femina, captiva tamen et famula. A. V. 176. Quum in domo Tarquinii Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanaquil ei ~~summa~~

dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjugi persuasit, ut eum sicuti liberos suos educaret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanaquil de superiori parte domus populum allocuta est, dicens: regem grave quidem, sed non letale vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populus, dum convaluisset, Servio Tullio obediret. Sic Servius regnare coepit, sed bene imperium administravit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum¹ ordinavit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanorum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfactus est scelere filiae Tulliae et A. V. Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui Servius success^{220.} serat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus Curiae² dejectus, quum domum fugeret, interfactus est. Tullia in forum properavit et prima conjugem regem salutavit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus, in via jacens, carpentum³ agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognomen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimorum populorum vicit. Templo Jovis in Capitolio aedificavit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnabat, urbem Etruriae, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiae, nobilissimae feminae, conjugi Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, haec se ipsa occidit in conspectu mariti, patris et amicorum, postquam eos obtestata fuerat, ut hanc injuriam⁴ ulciserentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliique A. V. nonnulli in exitium regis conjurarunt, populoque persuaserunt, ut ei portas Urbis clauderet. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnabat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore et liberis suis. Ita Romae regnatum est per septem reges, annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules coepere pro uno rege duo creari, ut, si unus malus esset, alter eum coerceret. Annuum iis imperium tributum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur. Fuerunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus, consules L. Junius Brutus acerrimus libertatis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiae. Sed Collatino paulo post dignitas sublata est. Placuerat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniorum familia Romae maneret. Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publ^ocola consul factus est.

24. Commovit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In prima pugna Brutus, consul, et Aruns, Tarquinii filius, sese invi-

cem occiderunt. Romani tamen ex ea pugna victores recesserunt. Brutum Romanae matronae, quasi communem patrem, per annum luxerunt.¹ Valerius Publicola Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiae patrem, collegam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo extinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collegam sumxit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius bellum Romanis intulit, Porséna, rege Etruscorum, auxilium ei A. V. ferente.² In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus Pontem ligneum³ defendit et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset. Tum se cum armis in Tiberim conjectit et ad suos transnavit.

26. Dum Porséna urbem obsidebat, Qu. Mucius Scaevola, juvenis fortis animi, in castra hostis se contulit, eo consilio, ut regem occideret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsena eum ignibus allatis⁴ terret, dextram arae accensae imposuit, donec flammis consumta esset. Hoc facinus rex miratus juvenem dimisit incolumem. Tum hic, quasi beneficium referens, ait, trecentos alias juvenes in eum conjurasse. Hac re territus Porsena pacem cum Romanis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tusculum se contulit, ibique privatus cum uxore consenuit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos, populus Romae seditionem fecit, questus, quod tributis et mili- A. V. 259. tia a senatu exhauiretur. Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit et in montem trans Aniénem⁵ amnem secessit. Tum patres turbati Menenium Aprippam miserunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliaret.⁶ Hic iis inter alia fabulam⁶ narravit de ventre et membris humani corporis; qua populus commotus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primum tribuni plebis⁷ creati sunt, qui plebem adversum nobilitatis superbiam defenserent.⁸

28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolanus dictus ab urbe Volscorum⁹ Corio- A. V. 261. li, quam bello ceperat, plebi invisit fieri coepit. Quare urbe expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanorum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux exercitus factus Romanos saepe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum milliarium¹⁰ Urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suorum legionibus flecti poterat, ut patriae parceret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venerunt; quarum flectu et precibus commotus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romani quum adversum Vejentes¹¹ bellum gererent,

familia Fabiorum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce Fabio consule. A. V. Quum saepe hostes vicissent, apud Creméram¹ fluvium 274. castra posuerunt. Ibi Vejentes, dolo usi, eos in insidias pellexerunt. In proelio ibi exorto omnes perierunt. Unus superfluit ex tanta familia, qui propter aetatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fa- bium Maximum, illum, qui Hannibalem² prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.³

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero ab Urbe condita A. V. Decemviri⁴ creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent. 302. Hi primo anno bene egerunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere coeperunt. Sed quum unus eorum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centurionis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profugit, eosque ad seditionem commovit. Sublata est decemviris potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31. In bello contra Vejentanos Furius Camillus ur- A. V. bem Falerios⁵ obsidebat. In quo obsidione quum ludi 358. literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hos- tium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accepit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis, pueris Falerios reducendum tradidit,⁶ virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.

32. Hac tanta animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Ro- manis tradiderunt. Camillo autem apud Romanos crimini datum est, quod albis equis⁷ triumphasset, et praedam inique divisisset; damnatusque ob eam causam et civitate expulsus est. Paulo post Galli Senones⁸ ad Urbem venerunt, A. V. Romanos apud flumen Alliam⁹ vicerunt, et Urbem etiam 364. occuparunt. Jam nihil praeter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam praesidium fame laborabat, et in eo erant,¹⁰ ut pacem a Gallis auro emerent, quum Camillus cum manu milium superveniens hostes magno proelio superaret.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. Anno trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto post Ur- A. V. bem conditam Galli iterum ad Urbem accedebant, et 394. quarto milliario trans Aniēnem¹¹ fluvium conserderant. Contra eos missus est T. Quintius. Ibi Gallus quidam, ex- mīa corporis magnitudine, fortissimum Romanorum ad cer- tamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juve- nis, provocationem accepit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque

aureo spoliavit, quo ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et posteri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fugam capessiverunt.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno Urbis quadringentesimo sexto, iterum Gallus processit, robore atque armis insignis, et provocavit unum ex Romanis, ut secum armis decerneret. Tum se M. Valerius, tribunus militum,¹ obtulit; et quum processisset armatus, corvus ei supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox, commissa pugna, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos verberavit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus facilis negotio a Valerio interficeretur, qui hinc Corvini nomen accepit.

3. Postea Romani bellum gesserunt cum Samnitibus,² ad quod L. Papirius Cursor cum honore dictato-^{A. V.} ris³ profectus est. Qui, quum negotii cujusdam causa Romam ivisset, praecepit Q. Fabio Rulliano, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pugnam cum hoste committeret. Sed ille, occasionem nactus, felicissime dimicavit et Samnites delevit. Ob hanc rem a dictatore capi*us* damnatus est. At ille in Urbem confugit, et ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est; in Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut paene ipse interficeretur.

4. Duobus annis post T. Veturius et Spurius Postumius consules bellum adversum Samnites gerebant. Hi a Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt. Nam ad Furculas Caudinas⁴ Romanos pellexit in angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi Pontius patrem ^{A. V.} suum Herennium rogavit, quid faciendum putaret. Ille 433. ait, aut omnes occidendos esse, ut Romanorum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimittendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque consilium improbavit, omnesque sub jugum⁵ misit. Samnites denique post bellum undequinquaginta annorum superati sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis⁶ bellum indictum est, quia legatis Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epiri⁷ regem, contra Romanos auxilio poscerunt.⁸ Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque primum Romanum cum transmarino hoste pugnaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Laevinus. Hic, quum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, ostendi omnem exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrho, quaecunque a Romanis agerentur.

6. Pugna commissa, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantorum⁹ vicit. Nox proelio finem dedit. Laevinus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit. Quum eos, qui in proelio interfici fuerant,

omnes adversis vulneribus⁴ et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere videret, tulisse ad coelum manus dicitur, cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevi orbem terrarum subigerem.*

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romanum perrexit; omnia ferro igneque vastavit; Campaniam³ depopulatus est, atque ad Praeneste⁴ venit, milliario ab Urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitus, qui cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati, ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis missi, honorifice ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio reddidit. Unum ex legatis. Fabricius, sic admiratus est, ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret; sed a Fabricio contemtus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, praestantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret, ea conditione, ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiae quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italia recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho, eum interroganti, *qualis ipsi Roma visa esset; respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.*

9. In altero proelio cum rege Epiri commisso,⁵ Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephanti interfecti, viginti millia hostium caesa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto agno Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit, promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum, si munus sibi datur. Hunc Fabricius vincum reduci jussit ad dominum. Tunc rex, generosum viri animum admiratus, dixisse fertur; *Ille est Fabricius, qui difficilis ob honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulo post Pyrrhus, tertio etiam proelio^{481.} fusus, a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Graeciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnesi urbem, interfectus est.

10. Anno quadragesimo nonagesimo post Urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primum in Siciliam trajecterunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Poenosque, qui multas civitates in ea insula occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Poenos gerebatur, primum Romani, C. Duillio et Cn. Cornelio Asina Coss. in mari dimicaverunt. Duillius Carthaginenses vicit, triginta naves occupavit, quatuordecim meruit, septem millia hostium cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla Victoria Romanis gratior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a coena rediret, pueri funeralia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.⁶

11. Paucis annis interjectis bellum in Africam translatum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, pugna^{499.} navaliter superatur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navi-

bus, se recepit; Romani viginti duas amiserunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Poenos in pluribus proeliis vicerunt, magnam vim hominum ceperunt, septuaginta quatuor civitates in fidem acceperunt. Tum victi Carthaginenses pacem a Romanis petierunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regulus, Romanorum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginenses auxilium petierunt a Lacedaemoniis. Hi Xanthippum miserunt, qui Romanum exercitum magno proelo vicit. Regulus ipse captus et in vincula conjectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortuna Carthaginensibus favit. Quum aliquot proeliis victi essent, Regulum rogaverunt, ut Romanum proficeretur, et pacem captivorumque permutationem a Romanis obtineret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senatum, dixit, *se desuisse Romanum esse ex illa die, qua in potestatem Poenorum venisset.* Tum Romanis suavit, ne pacem cum Carthaginensibus facerent; illos enim tot casibus fractos, spem nullam nisi in pace habere; tanti non esses, ut tot millia² captivorum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romanis capti essent, redderentur. Haec sententia obtinuit. Recessus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis extinctus est.

13. Tandem C. Lutatio Catulo, A. Postumio Coss., anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio, magnum proelium ^{A. V.} 513. navale commissum est contra Lilybaeum,³ promontorium Siciliae. In eo proelio septuaginta tres Carthaginensium naves captae, centum viginti quinque demersae, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredecim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginenses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tributa est. Captivi Romanorum, qui tenebantur, a Carthaginensibus, redditu sunt. Poeni Sicilia, Sardinia et ceteris insulis, quae intra Italiam Africamque jacent decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quae citra Iberum⁴ est, Romanis permiserrunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

1. Anno quingentesimo undetreesimo ingentes Gallorum copiae Alpes transierunt. Sed pro Romanis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia hominum ad id bellum parata fuisse. Res prospere gesta est apud Clusium:⁵ quadraginta millia hominum interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis post pugnatum est contra Gallos in agro Insubrum,⁶ finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipione Coss. Tum Marcellus regem Gallorum,

A. V.
529.

Viridomarum, manu sua occidit et triumphans *spolia¹* Galli, stipiti imposita, humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulo post Punicum bellum removatum est per Hannibalem, Carthaginiensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar, novem annos natum, aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in A. V. Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum aetatis, Saguntum,² Hispaniae civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret. Qui quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali, ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginiensibus redditia. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginiensibus bellum indixerunt.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispania relicto, Pyrenaeum et Alpes transiit. Traditur in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos adduxisse. Interea multi Ligures⁴ et Galli Hannibali se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui proelio ad Ticinum⁵ commisso, superatus est, et, vulnera accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus confixit ad Trebiam⁶ amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dediderunt. Inde in Tusciam⁷ progressus Flaminium Cos. ad Trasimenum⁸ lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemtus, Romanorum viginti quinque millia caesa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno post Urbem A. V. conditum L. Aemilius Paulus et P. Terentius Varro 540. contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam intellectum erat, Hannibalem non aliter vinci posse, quam mora,⁹ Varro tamen, morae impatiens, apud vicum, qui Cannae appellatur, in Apulia¹⁰ pugnavit; ambo consules victi, Paulus interemtus est. In ea pugna consulares aut praetorii viginti, senatores triginta capti aut occisi, militum quadraginta millia, equitum tria millia et quingenti perierunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus est. Servi, quod nunquam ante factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multae Italiae civitates, quae Romanis paruerant, se ad Hannibalem transtulerunt. Hannibal Romanis obtulit, ut captivos redimerent; responsumque est a senatu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armati¹¹ capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum¹² Carthaginem misit, quos manibus equitum Romanorum, senatorum et militum detraherat. Interea in Hispania frater Hannibalis Hasdrubal, qui

ibi remanserat cum magno exercitu, a duobus Scipionibus¹ vincitur, perditque in pugna triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto post quam Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus Cos. apud Nolam,² civitatem Campaniae, contra Hannibalem bene pugnavit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniae, ad Hannibalem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romanos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romanis capti essent, M. Valerius Laevinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret, quo minus copias in Italiam trahiceret.³ Idem in Macedoniam penetrans regem Philippum vicit.

7. In Sicilia quoque res prospere gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulae partem cepit, quam Poeni⁴ occupaverant; Syracusas,⁵ nobilissimam urbem, expugnavit, et ingentem inde praedam Romam misit. Laevinus in Macedonia cum Philippo et multis Graeciae populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus, Hannonem, Poenorum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitates in deditioinem accepit, viginti sex expugnavit. Ita omni Sicilia recepta cum ingenti gloria Romanam regressus est.

8. Interea in Hispaniam, ubi duo Scipiones⁶ ab Hasdrubale interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanorum omnium fere primus. Hic puer duodeviginti annorum in pugna ad Ticinum⁷ patrem singulari virtute servavit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem multos nobilissimorum juvenum, Italiam deserere cupientium,⁸ auctoritate sua ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annorum juvenis in Hispaniam missus, die, qua venit, Carthaginem novam⁹ cepit, in qua omne aurum et argentum et belli apparatum Poeni¹⁰ habebant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispanis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus suis reddidit. Quare omnes Hispaniae civitates ad eum uno animo transierunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanorum in dies laetiores factae sunt. Hasdrubal a fratre ex Hispania in Italiam evocatus, apud Senam,¹¹ Piceni¹² civitatem, in insidias incidis, et strenue pugnans occisus est. Plurimae autem civitates, quae in Bruttis ab Hannibale tenebantur, Romanis se tradiderunt.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam Hannibal venerat, Scipio consul creatus et in Africam missus est. Ibi contra Hannonem, ducem Carthaginensium prospere pugnat totumque ejus exercitum delet. Secundo proelio undecim millia hominum occidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis militibus. Syphacem, Numidiae¹³ regem, qui se cum Poenis conjunxerat, cepit,

eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Qua re audit, omnis fere Italia Hannibalem deserit. Ipse a Carthaginiensibus in Africam redire jubeatur. Ita anno decimo septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plus semel frustra tentatam, pugna ad Zamam¹ committitur, in qua peritissimi duces copias suas ad bellum educebant. Scipio victor recedit; Hannibale cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc proelium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio, quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloria triumphavit, atque Africanus appellatus est. Sic finem accepit secundum Punicum bellum post annum undevicesimum quam cooperat.²

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. Finito Punico bello, secutum est Macedonicum A. V. contra Philippum³ regem. Superatus est rex a T. Quintcio Flaminio apud Cynoscephalas,⁴ paxque ei data est his legibus: *ne Graeciae civitatibus, quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret; ut captivos et transfigas redderet; quinquaginta solum naves haberet; reliquas Romanis daret; mille talenta praestaret, et obsidem daret filium Demetrium.* T. Quintcius etiam Lacedaemoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem⁵ vicit.

2. Finito bello Macedonico, secutum est bellum Syriae A. V. cum⁶ contra Antiochum regem, cum quo Hannibal se 553. junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio Cos., cui frater ejus Scipio Africanus legatus⁷ est additus. Hannibal navalium proelio victus, Antiochus autem ad Magnesiam,⁸ Asiae civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione Cos. ingenti proelio fusus est. Tum rex Antiochus pacem petit. Data est ei hac lege, *ut ex Europa et Asia⁹ recederet, atque intra Taurum¹⁰ se contineret, decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides praebet, Hannibalem, concitorem belli, dederet.* Scipio Romanum rediit et ingenti gloria triumphavit. Nomen et ipse ad imitationem fratris Asiatici accepit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniae, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis paratis. Dux Romanorum, P. Licinius Cos. contra eum missus, gravi proelio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petebat. Cui Romani eam prae-stare noluerunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romanis dederet. Mox Aemilius Paulus Cos. regem ad Pyd- A. V. nam¹¹ superavit, et viginti millia peditum ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit. Urbes Macedoniae

omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romanis se dediderunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Pauli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis, cum ingenti pompa Romam redit in nave Persei, inusitatae magnitudinis; nam sedecim remorum ordines¹ habuisse dicitur. Triumphavit magnificientissime in curru aureo, duobus filiis utroque latere adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem susceptum est, sexcentesimo et altero anno ab Urbe condit^{A. V. 602.} tu, anno quinquagesimo primo, postquam secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius Coss. in Africam trajecerunt et oppugnaverunt Carthaginem. Multa ibi praecclare gesta sunt per Scipionem, Scipionis Africani nepotem, qui tribunus² in Africa militabat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginiensium duces vitabant, quam contra eum proelium committere.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipionis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romani in Africam trajecerant, consul est creatus et contra Carthaginem missus. Is hanc urbem, a civibus acerrime defensam, cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi ^{A. V. 608.} praeda facta, plurimaque³ inventa sunt, quae multarum civitatum Italiae, Siciliae, Africae reddidit, quae sua recognoscebant. Ita Carthago, septingentesimo anno postquam condita erat, deleta est. Scipio nomen Africani junioris accipit.

6. Interim in Macedonia quidam Pseudophilippus⁴ arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanorum ducem, ad internectionem vicit. Post eum Q. Caecilius Metellus dux a Romanis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et viginti quinque milibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recepit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redegit. Corinthiis⁵ quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimae Graeciae civitati, propter injuriam⁶ Romanis legatis illatam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur Romae ^{A. V. 608.} simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt: Scipionis ex Africa, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrubal; Metelli ex Macedonia, cujus currum praecessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur; Mummi ex Corintho, ante quem signa aenea et pictae tabulae et alia urbis clarissimae oramenta praelata sunt.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam ^{A. V.} Viriathus in Lusitania⁷ bellum contra Romanos exci-^{610.}

tavit. Pastor primo fuit, mox latronum dux; postremo tantos ad bellum populos concitavit, ut vindex libertatis Hispaniae existimaretur. Denique a suis interfectus est. Quum interfectores ejus praemium a Caepione Cos. peterent, responsum est, nunquam Romanis placuisse, imperatorem a militibus suis interfici.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis,¹ civitate Hispaniae. Victus ab his Qu. Pompejus, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus Cos., qui pacem cum iiii fecit infamem, quam populus et senatus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi.² Tum P. Scipio Africanus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primum militem ignavum et corruptum cor-
A. V. rexit.³ tum multas Hispaniae civitates partim bello cepit,
621. partim in deditio[n]em accepit. Postremo ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditio[n]em coēgit, urbemque evertit; reli-
quam provinciam in fidem accepit.

9. P. Scipione Nasica et L. Calpurnio Bestia Coss. Jugurthae, Numidarum regi, bellum illatum est, quod Adherbalem et Hiempsalem, Micipsae filios, patruelis suos, intere-
misset. Missus adversus eum Cos. Calpurnius Bestia, cor-
ruptus regis pecunia, pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit.
quae a senatu improbab[us] est. Denique Qu. Caecilius Metellus Cos. Jugurtham variis proeliis vicit, elephantes ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitates ipsius in deditio[n]em accepit.

Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ip-
A. V. sumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante currum triumphantis
648. Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est vinctus,⁴ et
mox jussu consulis in carcere strangulatus.

LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidia contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutones⁵ aliaeque Germanorum et Gallorum gen-
tes Italiae minabantur, pluresque Romanorum exercitus fu-
derunt. Ingens fuit Romae timor, ne iterum⁶ Galli Urbem
occuparent. Ergo Marius Cos. creatus, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutones⁷ decretum est; belloque protracto,⁸ ter-
tius ei et quartus consulatus delatus est. In duobus proeliis
cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia
cepit, eorumque regem Theutobochum; propter quod meri-
tum absens quinto consul creatus est. Interea Cimbri et
Teutones, quorum copia adhuc infinita erat, in Italiam
A. V. transierunt. Iterum a C. Mario et Qu. Catulo contra
563. eos dimicatum est ad Veronam. Centum et quadra-

ginta millia aut in pugna aut in fuga caesa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris signa sublata sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab Urbe condita in Italia gravissimum bellum¹ exarsit. Nam A. V. 659. Picentes, Marsi Pelingique, qui multos annos populo Romano obedierant, aequa cum illis jura² sibi dari postulabant. Perniciosum admodum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius Cos. in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatiique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cum alia egregie gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitate hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romani tamen, id quod prius negaverant, jus civitatis,³ bello finito sociis tribuerunt.

3. Anno Urbis conditae sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto pri-
mum Romae bellum civile exortum est; eodem anno
etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius A. V. 666. dedit. Nam quum Sullae bellum adversus Mithridatem,
regem Ponti,⁴ decretum esset, Marius ei hunc honorem eripere
conatus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Ita-
lia morabatur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cum
interfecit, tum fugavit. Tum rebus Romae utcunque compo-
sitis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque proeliis Mithridatem
coëgit, ut pacem a Romanis peteret, et Asia, quam invaserat,
relicta, regni suis finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Graecia et Asia Mithridatem vincit,
Marius, qui fugatus fuerat,⁵ et Cornelius Cinna, unus ex con-
sulibus, bellum in Italia repararunt; et ingressi Romam, no-
bilissimos ex senatu, et consulares viros interficerunt;
multos proscrisperunt;⁶ ipsius Sullae domo eversa, filios et uxorem ad
fugam compulerunt. Universus reliquis senatus, ex Urbe
fugiens, ad Sullam in Graeciam venit, orans, ut patriae sub-
veniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox
etiam Urbem ingressus est, quam caede et sanguine civium
replevit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dediderant, interfici
jussit; duo millia equitum et senatorum proscrispsit. Tum de
Mithridate triumphavit. Duo haec bella funestissima, Itali-
cum, quod et Sociale⁷ dictum est, et Civile, consumserunt ultra
centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulares vi-
ginti quatuor, praetorios septem, aedilios sexaginta, senatores
fere ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

1. Anno Urbis conditae sexcentesimo septuagesimo
A. V. sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo et M. Aurelio Cotta Coss. mor.
676. tuus est Nicomedes, rex Bithyniae, et testamento popu-
 lum Romanum fecit heredem. Mithridates, pace rupta, Asiam
 rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi
 variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem¹ victus
 proelio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum
 se inde Mithridates Cyzicum² transtulisset, ut hac urbe capta
 totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter consul occurrit, ac
 dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoratur, ipse eum a
 tergo obsedit, fameque consumptum multis proeliis vicit. Pos-
 tremo Byzantium³ fugavit; navaliter quoque proelio ejus duces
 oppressi. Ita una hieme et aestate a Lucullo centum fere
 millia militum regis extincta sunt.

2. Anno Urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo
A. V. novum in Italia bellum⁴ commotum est. Septuaginta
678. enim quatuor gladiatores,⁵ ducibus Spartaco Crixo et
 Oenomao, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuae erat, effugerunt, et
 per Italianam vagantes paene non levius bellum, quam Hanni-
 bal, moverunt. Nam contrarerunt exercitum fere sexaginta
 millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romanos con-
 sules vicerunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apulia a M. Licinio Crasso
 proconsule, et post multas calamitates Italiae, tertio anno huic
 bello finis est impositus.

3. Interim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecutus, regnum Mithridatis invasit, ipsumque regem apud Cabira⁶ civitatem, quo ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridates, ingenti proelio superatum fugavit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque minor, quam tenebat, eidem erepta est. Suscepimus est Mithridates a Tigrane, Armeniae rege, qui tum ingenti gloria imperabat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus; Tigranocerta nobilissimam Armeniae civitatem, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur militum Armeniorum deleret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponere pararet, successor⁷ ei missus est.

4. Per illa tempora piratae⁸ omnia maria infestabant ita, ut Romanis, toto orbe terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompejo decretum
A. V. est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate et
697. celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum contra re-

gem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armenia minore nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta milibus ejus occisis, vixint tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque multo post, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit.¹ Hunc vitae finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriae atque consilii. Regnavit annis sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus; contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompejus bellum intulit. Ille se ei dedidit, et in castra Pompeji venit, ac diadema suum in ejus manus collocavit, quod ei Pompejus reposuit. Parte regni eum multavit et grandi pecunia. Tum alias etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam minorem Dejotaro, Galatiae regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiae civitatem, libertate donavit, quod regem Tigranem non recepisset.³ Inde in Iudeam⁴ transgressus, Hierosolymam, capet gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim milibus Iudeorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis currum ducti sunt filii Mithridatis, filius Tigranis, et Aristobulus, rex Iudeorum. Praelata ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.⁵ Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerone oratore et C. Antonio Coss. anno ab Urbe condita sexcentesimo undenonagesimo, ^{A. V. 689.} L. Sergius Catilina,⁶ nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam, claris quidem, sed audacibus viris. A Cicerone urbe expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse proelio vicius est et interfectus.

7. Anno Urbis conditae sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Caesar cum L. Bibulo consul et factus. ^{A. V. 693.} Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo usque ad Oceanum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis novem fere omnem Galliam, quae inter Alpes, flumen Rhodanum, Rhenum et Oceanum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germanos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

8. Circa eadem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos⁷ missus est. Et quum circa Carras⁸ contra omnina et auspicia⁹ proelium commisisset, a Surena, Oro- ^{A. V. 700.} dis regis duce, vicius et interfectus est cum filio, claris-

simo et praestantissimo juvēne. Reliquiae exercitus per C. Cassium quaestorem servatae sunt.

9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Romani A. V. nominis¹ fortuna mutata est. Caesar enim vītor e 705. Gallia rediens, absens² coepit poscere alterum consulatum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatione deferent, contradictum est a Pompejō et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Arimino,³ ubi milites congregatos habebat infesto exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompejō, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit et in Graeciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Caesarem parabat, hic, vacuam urbem ingressus, dictatorem⁴ se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias⁵ petit, ibique Pompeji legiones superavit; tum in Graecia adversum Pompejum ipsum dimicavit. Primo proelio⁶ vīctus est et fugatus; evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompejus sequi noluit; dixitque Caesar, nec Pompejum scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessalia apud Pharsalum⁷ ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nunquā adhuc Romanae copiae majores, neque melioribus ducibus convenerant. Pugnatum est ingenti contentione, vītusque ad postremum Pompejus, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam⁸ petiit, ut a rege Aegypti,⁹ cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, acciperet auxilia. At hic fortunam magis, quam amicitiam, secutus, occidit Pompejum, caput ejus et annulum Caesari misit. Que conspecto, Caesar lacrimas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et generi¹⁰ quondam sui.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Caesar, Ptolemaeus ei insidias parare voluit; qua de causa regi bellum illatum est. Rex vīctus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aurea. Caesar Alexandria potitus, regnum Cleopatrae¹¹ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompejanarum partium reliquias est persequutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam redit. Ubi quum insolentius¹² agere coepisset, conjuratum est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Praecipui fuerunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo,¹³ ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romae consul fuerat, C. Cassius et Servilius A. V. Casca. Ergo Caesar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti 709. tribus vulneribus confossus est.

12. Interfecto Caesare, anno Urbis septingentesimo nono, bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favebat Caesaris percussoribus, Antonius Cos. Caesaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republica, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a se-

natu hostis judicatus est. Fusus¹ fugatusque Antonius, amiso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum,² qui Caesari magister equitum fuerat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo suspectus est. Mox Octavianus³ cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus patris sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum consulatus daretur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere coepit, senatumque proscriptis.⁴ Per hos etiam Cicero oratur occisus est multique alii nobiles.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius,⁵ interfectores Caesaris, ingens bellum moverunt. Profecti contra eos Caesar Octavianus, qui postea Augustus est appellatus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos,⁶ Macedoniae urbem, contra A. V. eos pugnaverunt. Primo proelio victi sunt Antonius et Caesar; perit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quae cum illis bellum suscep-^{712.} rat, victam interfecerunt. Tum victores rempublicam ita inter se diviserunt, ut Octavianus Caesar Hispanias, Gallias,⁷ Italiam teneret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus⁸ Africam ac-
ciperet.

14. Paulo post Antonius, repudiata sorore Caesaris Octiani, Cleopatram, reginam Aegypti, uxorem duxit. Ab hac incitatus ingens bellum commovit, dum Cleopatra cupiditate muliebri optat Romae regnare. Victor est ab Augusto⁹ navalium pugna clara et illustri apud Actium,¹⁰ qui locus in Epiro est. Hinc fugit in Aegyptum, et desperatis re-^{723.} bus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse inter-
emit. Cleopatra quoque aspidem¹¹ sibi admisit, et veneno ejus extincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octavianus Augustus Romanum rediit anno duodecimo quam consul fuerat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Ante enim duodecim annis cum Antonio et Lepido tenuerat. Ita ab initio principatus ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuere.

VI. OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. Universus terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Europam, Asiam, Africam. Europa ab Africa sejungitur freto Gaditano,¹ in cuius utraque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abyla in Africa, in Europa Calpe, qui montes² Herculis columnæ³ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Europeæ, Asiae et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceano.

2. Europa terminos habet ab oriente Tanaim⁴ fluvium, Pontum Euxinum⁵ et paludem Maeotida,⁶ a meridie, mare internum: ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceanum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum.⁷ Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Graecia sejungit Aegaeum⁸ mare vocatur: secundus, qui est inter Graeciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiae oras alluit, a Romanis Tuscum, a Graecis Tyrrhenum⁹ mare appellatur.

3. In ea Europæ parte, quae ad occasum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quae a tribus lateribus mari circumdata, per Pyrenæos montes cum Gallia cohaeret. Quum universa Hispania dives sit et secunda, ea tamen regio, quae a flumine Baeti¹⁰ Baetica vocatur, ceteras fertilitate antecellit. Ibi Gades sitae, insula cum urbe a Tyriis condita,¹¹ quae freto Gaditano nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris, equis, ferro, plumbo, aere, argento, auroque abundat, et ubi penuræ aquarum minus est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmoris quoque lapicidinas habet. In Baetica minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quae Italiae est opposita et Narbonensis,¹² vocatur, omnium est laetissima. In ea ora sita est Massilia¹³ urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patria a Persia devicta, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiam relictam, novas in Europa sedes quæsiverant. Ibidem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercules dicitur contra Neptuni liberos dimicasse.¹⁴ Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjuvit. Credas pluisse;¹⁵ adeo multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodanus fluvius,¹ haud longe a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemano² excipitur, servaque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum integer fluat, tantusque, quantas venit, egreditur. Inde ad occasum versus, Gallias aliquamdiu dirimit:³ donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliorum amnium accessu auctus in mar effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliae, quae ad Rhenum porrigitur,⁴ frumenti pabulique feracissima est, coelum salubre: noxia animantium genera pauca alit. Incolae superbit et superstitionis, ita ut deos humanis victimis gaudere existimant. Magistri religionum et sapientiae sunt Druidae,⁵ qui, quae se scire profitentur,⁶ in antris abditisque silvis docent. Animas aeternas esse credunt, vitamque alteram post mortem incipere. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homines ad bellum alacriores facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos qui fluiis terminantur. A Pyrenaeo monte usque ad Garumnam⁷ Aquitaniⁱ habitant; inde ad Sequanam⁸ Celtae:⁹ Belgae¹⁰ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.¹²

8. Garumna amnis ex Pyrenaeo monte delapsus, diu vadus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto magis procedit, tanto fit latior; ad postremum magni freti similis, non solum majora navigia tolerat, verum etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque atrociter jactat.

9. Sequana ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquam se haud procul Lutetia¹³ cum Matrona conjunxit, Oceano infunditur. Haec flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus permundatis et ex mari interno in Oceanum transvehendis.

10. Rhenum itidem ex Alpibus ortus, haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venetum¹⁴ qui etiam Brigantiae appellatur. Deinde longo spatio per fines Helvetiorum, Mediomaticorum¹⁵ et Trevirorum¹⁶ continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas circumfluens; in agro Batavo autem, ubi Oceano appropinquavit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longe recedentibus, ingens lacus, Flevum¹⁷ appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arctior, et fluvius iterum¹⁸ in mare emititur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam¹⁹ quae finis est Germaniae ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolae corporum proceritate excellunt, animos bellando, corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebro bella gerunt cum finitimi, non tam finium prolatandorum causa, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob bellum amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplieas et boni hospitibus.²⁰ Urbes moenibus cinctas, aut fossis ag-

geribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt, non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis, sed lignis, quae frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari periculosem arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturae Germani non admodum student, nec quam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus nemusve iis placuerit, ibi domos figunt, mox alio transituri cum conjugibus et liberis. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis paludibusque invia redditur. Inter silvas maxima est Hercynia,² cuius latitudinem Caesar novem dierum iter patere narrat.³ Insequentem tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germania multa et magna. Inter haec clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii.⁴ Clari quoque amnes, Moenus,⁵ Viversus,⁶ Albis.⁷ Danubius, omnium Europae fluviorum maximus, apud Rhaetos⁸ oritur, flexoque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amnibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phoenicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romanis eam Julius Caesar primus aperuit,⁹ neque tamen prius cognita esse coepit, quam Claudio imperante.¹⁰ Hadrianus eam, moru¹¹ ab Oceano Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulae partem, quae Romanis parebat, a barbarorum populorum, qui in Scotia habitabant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulae pars campestris, collibus, passim silvisque distincta. Incolae Gallos proceritate corporum vincunt, ceterum ingenio Gallis similes, simpliciores tamen illis magisque barbari. Nemora habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecori, sed plerumque ad breve tempus. Humanitate ceteris praestant.ii, qui Cantium¹² incolunt. Tota haec regio est maritima. Qui inferiorem insulae partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induiti sunt pellibus.

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo longior est quam latior.¹³ In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquam continentis jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos¹⁴ dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli, coelique salubritatem. Quum longe in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus, populorum inter se patentes commercio. Neque ulla

facile est regio, quae tot tamque pulcas urbes habeat, inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis fama eminet.

17. Haec urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti aevo trigesima septem. Urbis magnificentiam augebant fora, templa, porticus, aquaeductus, theatra, arcus triumphales, horti denique, et id genus' alia, ad quae vel lecta' animus stupet. Quare recte de ea praedicare videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei comparari posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissima in Italia regio est Campania. Multi ibi viti-féri colles, ubi nobilissima vina gignuntur, Setinum, Caecubum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes saluberrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio quoque et pisce nobili maria vicina scatent.

19. Clarissimi amnes Italiae sunt Padus⁴ et Tibéris. Et Padus quidem in superiore parte, quae Gallia Cisalpina⁵ vocatur, ab imis radicibus Vesuli⁶ montis exoritur; primum exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tiberis, qui antiquissimis temporibus Abulæ nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus, fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utraque ripa villas adspicit, praecipue autem urbis Romanae magnificentiam.⁷ Placidissimus amnium raro ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiore parte Italiae clara quondam urbs Tarentum,⁸ quae maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas coelique jucunda temperies in causa fuisse videtur, ut incalae luxuria et delicia enervarentur. Quumque aliquamdiu potentia florenter copiasque haud contemnendas alerent, peregrinis tamen plerumque ducibus in bellis utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epiri, quo superato,⁹ urbs in Romanorum protestatem venit.

21. Proxima Italiae est Sicilia, insula omnium maris interni maxima. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiae cohaesisse, marisque impetu, aut terrae motu inde divulsam esse, verisimile est. Forma triangularis, ita ut litterae, quam Graeci Δλ̄α vocant, imaginem referat. A tribus promontoriis vocatur Trinacria.¹⁰ Nobilissimus ibi mons Aetnae, qui urbi Catanae imminet, tum ob altitudinem, tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclopum¹¹ in illo monte officinam esse poëtae dicunt. Cineres e crateribus egesti¹² agrum circumiacentem fecundum et feracem reddere existimantur. Sunt ibi Piorum campi, qui nomen habent a duobus juvenibus Cataniensibus, qui, flammis quondam repente ingruentibus, parentes senectute confectos, humeris sublatos¹³ flammae eripuisse feruntur. Nomina fratribus Amphinomus et Anapus fuerunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliae nulla est illustrior Syracusis, Corin-

thiorum colonia, ex quinque urbibus conflata. Ab Atheniensi- bus bello petita,¹ maximas hostium copias delevit: Carthagi- nienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affecit. Secundo bello Punico² per triennium oppugnata, Archimēdis³ potissi- mum ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello capta est. Vici- nes huic urbi fons Arethusae Nymphae sacer, ad quam Alphē- us amnis ex Peloponneso per mare Ionium lapsus commissari dicitur; nam si quid ad Olympiam⁴ in illum amnem jactum fuerit, id in Arethusae fonte reddi.⁵ De illa fabula quid sta- tuendum sit, sponte appetet.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Graeci Cyr- num vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis invia, coelum grave, mare circa importunum. Incolae latrociniis dediti, feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulae amara esse dicun- tur corporibusque nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quae a Graecis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii⁶ habet. Solum quam coelum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxiū. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque ve- nenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti Romam mittitur; unde haec insula et Sicilia nütrices Urbis vocantur.

24. Graecia nominis celebritate omnes fere alias orbis terra- rum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio ex- ecouit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terrae partes de- duxit. Multum itaque terra marique valuit, et gravissima bella magna cum gloria gessit.

25. Graecia inter Ionum et Aegaeum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimae sunt Macedonia et Epirus⁷—quamquam hae a nonnulis a Grae- cia sejunguntur⁸—tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum ille Graeciam subegit, hic Asiam latissime domuit, ereptumque Persis imperium in Macedōnes transtulit.⁹ Centum ejus regiones et quinquagin- ta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta duas, Persēo, ulti- mo Macedoniae rege, superato¹⁰ Paulus Aemilius diripuit.

26. Epirus, quae ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus,¹¹ desinit in Achelōo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodōna in Molossorum finibus vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclyta. Columbae ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narran- tur: quercusque ipsas et lebētes aeneos inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse¹² fama est.

27. Achelōi fluvii ostiis insulae aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia.¹³ Multae praeterea insulae littori Epiri adjacent, interque eas Corcyra,¹⁴ quam Homerus Sche- riā appellasse existimatur. In hac Phaeācas posuit ille et

hortos Alcinōi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo tempore¹ Numa Pompilius² Romae regnavit. Vicina ei Ithāca,³ Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus adeo nobilitata, ut ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia late patet inter Macedoniam et Epirum, fœcunda regio, generosis præcipue equis excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos⁴ Gigantes coelum petivisse dicuntur; Oeta denique, in cuius vertice Hercules, rogo consenso, se ipsum cremavit. Inter Ossam et Olympum Penēus,⁵ limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amoenissimam, Tempe⁶ vocatam irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Graeciae regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quae etiam Aththis vocatur. Ibi Athenae,⁷ de qua urbe deos⁸ inter se certasse fama est. Certius est, nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratores, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtutis genere claros viros. Res autem bello eas⁹ gessit, ut huic soli gloriae studere videretur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quam bellum gloria splendoreret. Arx ibi sive Acropolis, urbi immensus, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylaea¹⁰ ad eam adscenditur, splendidum Periclis opus. Cum ipsa urbe per longos muros¹¹ conjunctus est portus Piraeus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistocle munitus. Tutissima ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Boeotia, fertilissima regio. Incolae magis corporibus valent, quam ingenii. Urbs celeberrima Thebae, quas Amphion, musices ope,¹² moenibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustravit eam Pindari poëtae ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus.¹³ Mons ibi Helicon, Musarum sedes, et Cithaeron, plurimi poëtarum fabulis celebratus.

31. Boeotiae Phocis finitima, ubi Delphi urbs clarissima. In qua urbe oraculum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuerit, quot quamque præclara munera ex omni fere terrarum orbe Delphos missa fuerint, nemo ignorat.¹⁴ Imminet urbi Parnassus mons, in cuius verticibus Musae habitate dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtarum ingenia inflammare existimatur.

32. Cum ea parte Graeciae, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohaeret ingens peninsula, quae Peloponnesus¹⁵ vocatur, platanī folio simillima. Angustus ille trames inter Aegaeum mare et Ionium, per quem cum Megaride cohaeret, Isthmus¹⁶ appellatur. In eo templum Neptuni est, ad quod ludi celebrantur Isthmici.¹⁷ Ibidem in ipso Peloponnesi aditu, Corin-

thus sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cuius summa arce (Acrocorinthon appellant) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus florereret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico,¹ quod Romani cum Graecis gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam Cicero Graeciae lumen appellat, a L. Mummius expugnata funditusque deleta est. Restituit eam Julius Caesar, colonosque eo milites veteranos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponneso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statua illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiae summi artificis opus praestantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alphēi fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos ex tota Graecia concurritur. Ab his Iudis Graeca gens res gestas suas numerat.²

34. Nec Sparta praetereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam Lycurgi leges,³ civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit. Nulla fere gens bellica laude magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi imminet mons Taygētus,⁴ qui usque ad Arcadiam procurrit. Proxime urbem Eurōtas fluvius delabitur, ad cuius ripas Spartani se exercere solebant. In Sinum Laconicum effundunt. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Taenārum, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orphēum⁵ ad inferos descendisse narrant.

35. Mare Aegaeum, inter Graeciam Asiamque patens, plurimis insulis distinguitur. Illustris inter eas sunt Cyclādes,⁶ sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum est Delus,⁷ quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latōna Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summa religione coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopus amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluunt. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tamquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferebant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.⁸

36. Euboea⁹ insula litori Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continentis distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur: saepius eam concussam esse constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia sejungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitatur. Nonnulli dicunt, septies quovis die, statis temporibus, fluctus alterno motu agitari: alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere,¹⁰ in venti modum, hoc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent, Aristotelem phi-

losophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset, aegritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad boreales regiones pergamus. Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus fecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae; frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus studiose arcetur. Sola Thasus, insula littori Thraciae adjacens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrimi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Maenadibus discerptus esse dicitur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissimi, Haemus, ex cuius vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodope et Orbélos.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incolunt, et nominibus diversae et moribus. Inter has Getae omnium sunt ferocissimi et ad mortem paratissimi. Animas enim post mortem reddituras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funera autem cantu lusuque celebrantur. Plures singuli uxores habent.¹ Hae omnes, viro defuncto, mactari simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnoque id certamine a judicibus² contendunt. Virgines non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publice ducendae³ locantur, aut veneunt. Formosae in pretio sunt; ceterae maritos mercede data inveniunt.⁴

39. Inter urbes Thraciae memorabile est Byzantium,⁵ ad Bospōrum Thracium,⁶ urbs natura munita et arte, quae cum ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copia abundat. Hec Sestos praetereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum⁷ posita, quam amor Herus et Leandri⁸ memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynossēma,⁹ tumulus Hecūbae,¹⁰ ubi illa, post Trojam dirūtam, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicitur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Aenos, ab Aenēa,¹¹ e patria profugo, condita; Zone, ubi nemora Orpheum canentem secuta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomēdes rex advenas equis suis devorandos¹² objiciebat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quae urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudine infestatur, incolae, relicto patriae solo, novas sedes quae siverunt. Hos Cassander,¹³ rex Macedoniae, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrema Macedoniae¹⁴ assignasse¹⁵ dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia¹⁶ ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipaeis, a tergo, Asia et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis fere intus finibus dividitur. Scythae enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes, per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustris vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argen-

tum, cuius nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpora pellibus vestiunt.

41. Diversae sunt Scytharum gentes diversique morés. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrent, eorumque capitibus affábre expolitis auroe vinctis pro poculis utántur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque tanto magis, quanto quis illustrioribus gaudet majoribus.¹ Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum² incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advénas Dianaee mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris rudiores sunt. Bella amant, et quo quis plures hostes interemerit, eo majore existimatione apud suos habetur. Ne foedera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthēnes.³ De Istro supra dictum est. Borysthenes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas aquas trahit et potatu jucundas. Placidus idem laetissima pabula alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borysthenida in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipaeos montes et Aquilonem gens habitare existimatur felicissima; Hyperboréos⁴ appellant. Regio apri- ca, felix coeli temperies omniq[ue] afflatu noxio carens. Seme[m] in anno sol iis oritur solstitio, bruma semel occidit.⁵ Incolae in nemoribus et lucis habitant; sine omni⁶ discordia et aegritudine vivunt. Quum vitae eos taedet,⁷ epulis sumtis ex rupe se in mare praecipitant. Hoc enim sepulturae genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia ceteris terrae partibus est amplior. Oceanus eam alluit, ut locis, ita nominibus differens; Eous ab oriente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiae nomine⁸ appellatur etiam peninsula, quae a mari Aegaeo usque ad Armenium patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem⁹ Alexander, rex Macedoniae, primam victoriam de Persis reportavit.¹⁰ Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulae,¹¹ urbs nobilissima, a Cyzico appellata, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugna occisus est.¹² Haud procul ab illa urbe Rhindacus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solum ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quod, quum ex aqua emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.¹³

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospórum, quod freatum quinque stadia latum, Europam ab Asia sepárat. Ipsius in faucibus Bospori oppidum est Chalcédon, ab Archia, Mégarensium principe, et templum Jovis, ab Jasöne¹⁴ conditum.

Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus obnoxius, raris stationibus. Olim ob saevitatem populorum, qui circa habitant, Axenus¹ appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, datus est Euxinus.²

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs et Heraclea ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant. Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra flumen Thermodont³ Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis.⁴ Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre lignea inclusos arctissime custodiunt, et si quid perperam imperitaverint, inedia totius diei afficiunt. Extremum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quae loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiae proprie dictae⁵ illustris est Ionia, in duodecim civitates divisa. Inter eas Miletus, belli parsque artibus inclyta; eique vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quo omnes Ionum civitates statim temporibus legatos solebant mittere. Nulla facile urbs plures colonias misit,⁶ quam Miletus. Ephesi, quam urbem Amazones⁷ condidisse traduntur, templum est Diana, quod septem mundi miraculis annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum, latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnae centum viginti septem numero, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex caelatae. Operi praefuit Chersiphron architectus.

48. Aeolis olim Mysia appellata, et ubi Hellespontum attingit, Troas. Ibi Ilium⁸ fuit situm ad radices montis Idae, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universa Graecia gesit, clarissima. Ab Idaeo monte Scamander defluit et Simois, amnes fama quam natura majores.⁹ Ipsum montem certamen Dearum Paridisque judicium illustrem reddidit.¹⁰ In littore clarae sunt urbes Rhoetum et Dardania; sed sepulcrum Ajacis,¹¹ qui ibi post certamen cum Ulyss^e gladio incubuit, utrumque clarius.

49. Ionibus Cares sunt finitimi, populus armorum bellique adeo amans, ut aliena etiam bella mercede accepta¹² gereret. Princeps Cariae urbs Halicarnassus, Argivorum colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eorum Mausolus fuit. Qui quum vita defunctus esset, Artemisia conjux, desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contusa¹³ cum aqua miscuit ebibique, splendidumque praeterea sepulcrum¹⁴ exstruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula censemur.

50. Cilicia sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi Asia proprie sic dicta cum Syria conjungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe Isso Issi-

ci nomen habet. Fluvius ibi Cydnus, aqua limpidissima et frigidissima, in quo Alexander Macédo quum lavaret,¹ parum abfuit, quin frigore enecaretur. Antrum Corycium in iisdem regionibus ob singularem naturam memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiatu patet in monte arduo, alteque demissum undique viret lucis³ pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalorum ingredientes terrere dicitur.³ Totus hic specus augustus est et vere sacer, et a Diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Cilicia egressos Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phoenice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phoenices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quae ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiose coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis regio crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terrae marisque opes facili negotio inter se permuntantur. Nobilissimae Phoenices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, maritimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggere cum terra conjuncta.⁴ Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quae etiam purpurae vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syria descenditur in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quae ab urbe Petra Petraeae nomen accepit, plane est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quae ob vastas solitudines deserta vocatur. His partibus adhaeret Arabia felix, regio angusta, sed cinnami, thuris aliorumque odorum feracissima. Multae ibi gentes sunt, quae fixas sedes non habeant, Nomades a Graecis appellatae. Lacte et carne ferina vescuntur. Multi etiam Arábum populi latrociniis vivunt.⁵ Primus e Romanis Aelius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.⁶

53. Camelos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactrianae et Arabiae.⁷ Illae bina habent in dorso tubera, hae singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine superiore carent. Sitem quatriduo tolerant; aquam antequam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinque annis; quaedam etiam centenis.

54. Ex Arabia pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylon nomen dedit, Chaldaicarum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semiramis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cuius regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculo coctili, triginta et duos pedes est latus, ita ut quadrigae inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeare dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis pedibus quam murus altiores sunt. Totius operis ambitus sexaginta millia

passuum complectitur. Medium urbem permeat Euphrates. Arcem habet viginti stadiorum ambitu; super ea pensiles horiti conspiciuntur, tantaeque sunt moles³ tamque firnae, ut onera nemorum sine detimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiae regio India primum patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniae, cuius exemplum successores³ secuti in interiora Indiae penetraverunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subegit, quinque millia oppidorum fuisse, gentes novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo major Ganges. Indus in Paropamiso⁴ ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges, interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in India gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores ceteris. Arbores tantae proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant. Hoc efficit ubertas soli, temperies coeli, aquarum abundantia. Immanes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephatos morsu et ambitu corporis⁵ conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus defluant, sylvae lanas ferant⁶ arundinum internodis fissa cymbarum usum praebeant, binosque, quaedam etiam ternos homines, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi incedunt. Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant; alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quam annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias caedunt eorumque visceribus epulanuntur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invadit, mortem in solitudine aequo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occasum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arenis toto die alternis pedibus insistunt.⁷ Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt, in rogos incensos se praecipitantes.⁸

58. Maximos India elephatos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephanti illos paveant, nec contueri audeant. Hoc animal cetera omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congregati, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius⁹ narrat, Romae unum segnioris ingenii saepius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius accipiebat, quae tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem.¹⁰ Elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Dicit agmen maximus natu, cogit is, qui aetate ei est proximus. Annem transituri minimos praemittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas deciderit, ceteri ramos congerunt, ageres construunt, omnique vi conantur extrahere. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnaque ex parte¹¹

Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos proterunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Graecia ebur ad deorum simulacra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur;¹ in extremis Africae postium vicem in domiciliis praebet, sepeque in pecorum stabulis elephantorum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia maxime oderunt murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinoceros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugna maxime adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliorem. Longitudine elephantum fere exaequat; crura multo breviora: color buxeus.

59. Etiam psittacos India mittit. Haec avis humanas voces optime reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, alter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti ejus eadem est duritia, quae rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit,² eique innititur.

60. Testudines tantae magnitudinis Indicum mare emittit, ut singularum testis casas integrant. Insulas rubri praecipue maris his navigant cymbis.³ Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summa aqua, id quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni⁴ adnatant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides communiant; in terram egressae, herbis. Pariunt ova, ovis avium similia, ad centena⁵ numero; eaque extra aquam defossa terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritae Indici Oceani omnium maxime laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis, scopulis adhaerentibus. Maxima laus est in candore, magnitudine, laevore, pondere. Raro duae inveniuntur, quae sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus suspendere, feminarum est gloria.⁶ Duos maximos uniones Cleopatra, Aegypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium⁷ magnificentia superaret, in coena aceto solvit, solutum hausit.

62. Aegyptus, inter Catabathnum⁸ et Arabas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Haec regio, quamquam expers est imbrum, mire tamen est fertilis. Hoc Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africae oritur, tum ex Aethiopia descendit in Aegyptum, ubi de altis rupibus praecipitatus⁹ usque ad Elephantidem urbem servens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora¹⁰ effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Aethiopiae montibus solutis, crescere incipit Luna nova post solstitium per quinquaginta fere dies; totidem diebus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum

sedecim. Si minores sunt aquae, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquae, aggrees aperiuntur,¹ et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupedem, in terra non minus quam in flumine hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terreste linguae usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excedit pierumque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis non majora. Unguibus etiam armatus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invicta. Dies in terra agit, noctes in aqua. Quum satur est et in littore somnum capit, ore hiante, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiante conspicatus ichneumon, per easdem fauces, ut telum aliquod immissus, eredit alvum. Hebetes oculos dicitur habere in aqua, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritae in insula Nili² habitantes, dirae huic belluae obviam ire audent, eamque incredibili audacia expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotamum; unguis binis, dorso equi et juba et hinnitu; rostro resimo, cauda et dentibus aprorum. Cutis impenetrabilis, praeterquam si humore madeat. Primus hippopotamum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus aedilitatis suae Iudis Romae ostendit.³

66. Multa in Aegypto mira sunt et artis et naturae opera. Inter ea, quae manibus hominum facta sunt, eminent pyramides, quarum maximae sunt et celeberrimae in monte sterili inter Memphim oppidum et eam partem Aegypti, quae Delta vocatur. Amplissimam earum trecenta sexaginta sex hominum millia annis viginti exstruxisse traduntur. Haec octo jugera soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a cacumine, pedum quindecim millium. Intus in ea est puteus octoginta sex cubitorum. Ante has pyramides Sphinx est posita mirae magnitudinis. Capitis ambitus centum duos pedes habet; longitudo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitudo a ventre usque ad summum capitum apicem sexaginta duorum.

67. Inter miracula Aegypti commemoratur etiam Moeris⁴ lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus,⁵ ter mille domos et regias duodecim uno pariete amplexus, totus marmore exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insula Pharo, a Ptolemaeo, Lagi filio,⁶ condita. Usus ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad praenuntianda vada portusque introitum.

68. In palustribus Aegypti regionibus papryrum nascitur.

Radicibus incolae pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papyro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succi causa etiam mandunt modo, crudum modo decoctum. Praeparantur ex eo etiam chartae. Chartae ex papyro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primo enim scriptum in palmarum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arborum; postea publica monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandari copta sunt. Tandem aemulatio regum Ptolemaei et Eumēni in bibliothecis condendis¹ occasionem dedit membranas Pergami inveniendi. Ab eo inde tempore libri modo in charta ex papyro facta, modo in membranis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolarum Aegypti ab aliorum populorum moribus vehementer discrepant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verum arte medicatos² intra penetralia collocant. Negotia extra domos feminae, viri domos et res domesticas currant; onera illae humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Haec interfecisse capitale est; morbo extincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Aegypti populorum numen est; hos niger cum candida in dextro latere macula: nodus sub lingua quem canthārum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitae annos excedere. Ad hunc vitae terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enecant. Necatum lugent, aliumque quaerunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quaeritur³. Delubra ei sunt gemina, quae thalamos vocant, ubi populus auguria capitat. Alterum intrasse laetum est; in altero dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habetur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grecorum puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt, idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Aegyptum Aethiōpes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobiū⁴ vocantur, quia paulo quam nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri apud eos reperitur, quam aeris; hanc ob causam aes illis videtur pretiosius. Aere se exornant, vincula auro fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cuius aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quae inmittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arborum quoque folia non innatant aquae, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo;⁵ a ceteris partibus mori. Regiones ad mare positae eximie sunt fertiles; interiores incolae et arenis sterilibus tectae, et ob nimium calorem desertae. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauritania.⁶ Ibi mons praealtus Abyla, Calpae monti in Hispania oppositus. Hi montes columnae Herculis appellantur.⁷ Fama est, ante Her-

culum mare internum terris inclusum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceanum; Herculem autem juctos montes diremisse et mare junxisse cum Oceano. Ceterum regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantum oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quam incolae.

73. Numidia¹ magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinae piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancorae etiam cautibus infixa, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loco effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philaenorum, proprie vocatur Africa.² Urbes in ea celeberrimae Utica et Carthago, ambae a Phoenicibus conditae. Carthaginem divitiae, mercaturam imprimis comparatae, tum bella cum Romanis³ gesta, excidium denique illustravit.

74. De aris Philaenorum haec narrantur.⁴ Pertinacissima fuerat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrenas de finibus. Tandem placuit, utrimque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quo convenissent pro finibus haberi. Carthaginiensium legati, Philaeni fratres, paulo ante tempus constitutem egressi esse dicuntur. Quod cum Cyrenensium legati intellexissent, magna exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philaeni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent. Illi conditionem acceperunt. Carthaginienses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecraverunt, eorumque virtutem aeternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum⁵ Cyrenaica⁶ porrigitur, ubi Ammonis oraculum et fons quidam, quem Solis⁷ esse dicunt. Hic fons media nocte fervet, tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maxime riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versus Aegyptum. Ibi finitur Africa. Proximi his⁸ populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quae mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiores etiam incoltius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promövent.⁹ Leges nullas habent, nec in commune consultant. Inter hos Troglodytae in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Africa feracissima. Pardos, pantheras, leones gignit, quod belluarum genus Europa ignorat. Leoni praecipua generositas.¹⁰ Prostratis¹¹ parcere dicitur; in infantes non nisi summa fame saevit. Animi ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, iminotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum ea flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemnit cedit, quam diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit, et in quantalibet multi-

tudine appetit.¹ Hoc tam saevum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Poenus primus leonem mansuetum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius, triumvir, primus, post pugnam in campis Philippicis,² Romae leones ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equi insidentis exaequant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennae ad hoc demum videntur datae, ut currentes adjūvent; nam a terra tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fuga comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concidunt. Ceterum magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultaverint, se latèrē existiment. Pennae eorum quaeruntur ad ornatum.

78. Africa serpentes generat vicenorum cubitorum; nec minores India. Certe Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinem adolescere, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosoque. In primo Punico bello ad flumen Bagrādam³ serpens centum viginti pedum a Regulo, imperatore Romano,⁴ ballistis et tormentis expugnata esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservatae sunt. In India serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephanti gerunt. Ex arbōribus se in praetereuntes praecepitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephanti manu⁵ resolvunt. At dracones in ipsas elephantorum nares caput condunt spiritumque praecludunt. Plerumque in illa dimicazione utriusque commoriuntur, cum victus elephas corruiens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

N O T E S .

EXERCISES IN SIMPLE SENTENCES.

1. *Est vitanda*, "is to be avoided." Page 3

2. *Athenae, arum*, used only in the plural. The plural form was adopted in consequence of the union, by Theseus, into one city, of the boroughs into which Attica was subdivided. In commemoration of this union, a festival, called *Συνοικία*, or *Μεροίκια*, was annually celebrated on the sixteenth day of the month Hecatombaeon. *Athenae* is divided from 'Αθήνη, the Greek name for Minerva, who was the tutelar goddess of the whole country.

3. *Nec—nec*. "Neither—not."

4. *Mortui*, (from *moriōr*) "the dead."

5. *Litterae*, the letters of the alphabet, (it is also used in the plural to signify an epistle.) According to tradition, Cadmus introduced the alphabet into Greece from Phoenicia.

6. *Alii—alii*. "Some—others."

7. *Galli*, "the Gauls." The word *Galli* is merely the native term *Gael*, latinized.

1. *Cecidit*, from *cado*. 4

2. The more noble Romans had commonly three names, the *Praenomen*, *Nomen*, and *Cognomen*. The *Praenomen* was put first, and marked the individual. It was commonly written with one letter; as, T. for Titus, M. Marcus, C. Caius, P. Publius; sometimes with two letters; as, Ti. for Tiberius, Cn. Cneius, Sp. Spurius; sometimes with three; as, Ser. for Servius, Sex. Sextus. The *Nomen* was put after the *Praenomen*, and marked the *gens* or *clan*. The *Cognomen* was put last, and marked the *familia*.

3. The Phoenicians were particularly distinguished among the nations of the ancient world for extensive navigation, commerce, and manufactures.

4. *Odi*, a preterite with the signification of a present.

5. *Novi, isse*. See n. 4.

6. *Acida*, "acids." The neuter plural of adjectives often has the force of a substantive.

7. *Dulcia*, "sweets." See n. 6.

8. *Nemo non*, "every one." This phrase, when resolved, is equivalent to *nemo est qui non*. The Greek phrase, *οὐδεὶς (τοιοῦ) δοτεῖ οὐδεὶς*, has the same signification.

9. Connect thus: *cauda (est) index animi leonum*.

1. *Maximi*, the genitive of valuing, which is generally rendered by adverbs. 5

2. *Pergami*. The names of towns of the first and second declension, and of the singular number, are put in the genitive, when an-

Page

5 swering to the question *ubi*, where? *Pergamus*, now *Bergamo*, a town of Mysia, in Asia Minor, on the Caicus, the capital of a kingdom which the Romans enlarged in favour of Eumenes, after the defeat of Antiochus, king of Syria, and which was left to the Roman people by Attalus, the last king, B. C. 133, A. U. C. 621. Here Eumenes founded a famous library, in opposition to that of Ptolemy at Alexandria, who, from motives of jealousy, forbade the exportation of Egyptian *papyrus*, in consequence of which Eumenes invented parchment, called hence *Pergamena* (*charta*). Antony and Cleopatra transported this library, containing 200,000 volumes, to Alexandria.

3. *Esse*, when it admits of being translated by *have*, and denotes possession, governs the dative.

4. *Terrori sunt*, "are a terror to, terrify."

5. *Nobis*. The dative sometimes indicates the object for which, and on account of which, something takes place.

6. *Ne quidem*, "not even." These words are always separated by the word on which the emphasis falls.

7. *Sacra, profana*, as substantives. See note 6, p. 4.

8. *Parcere*, signifies properly, "to show forbearance," as,

9. *Invidere*, "to feel envy."

10. *Mederi*, signifying "to give relief," "to cure," governs the dative of the person.

11. *Vesci*, "to feed upon," governs the ablative.

12. *Prioribus*, (*pedibus*), "the fore feet."

13. *Uli aliqua re*, "to make use of a thing."

6 1. *Carere*, "to be without, want, be in want of;" it is followed by an ablative of the thing wanted.

2. *Sex sestertiis Romae venit*. A *sestertium* (the name of a sum, not of a coin) was equivalent to 1000 *sestertii*. A *sestertius* was equal to 3½ cents, and 1000 *sestertii* or a *sestertium*, to \$37 50; six *sestertia*, therefore, were equal to \$225. *Venio*, *venire*, "to be sold, to be exposed to sale;" it must be distinguished from *vénio*, *vénire*, "to come."

3. *Carthagine*. Names of towns of the 3d declension, and also plurals of the 1st and 2d, are put in the ablative when answering to the question, where?

4. *Beneficium repetere*. The accusative depending upon the infinitive, and that again which depends upon it, like adverbs with the infinitive, form, in conjunction with it, the subject.

1. *Prodesse* from *prosum*.

2. *Equo vehi* if equivalent to *equitationem*.

3. *Pugnare*, equivalent to *pugnam*.

4. *Juveni*. The person on whom a necessity of doing something lies, is put in the dative, as here, *juveni* and *seni*, and in the following sentences, *discipulis* and *senibus*.

5. *Vincendi*. The gerund is nothing else than the four oblique cases (genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative) of the neuter of the participle passive in *dus*. In respect to signification, it supplies the place of a declinable infinitive of the present active, since it expresses the action or state of the verb, as a verbal substantive. It is governed, as a substantive, by other substantives and adjectives, and also governs the case of its verb. Thus,

6. *Ulendi* governs *re* in the ablative, because its verb *utor* governs that case.

7. *Naturā*, "by nature, naturally;" the ablative of the cause.

	Page
8. <i>Nova (negotia)</i> , the neuter plural. See note 6, p. 4.	7
9. With <i>equus, inutilis est</i> must be understood.	
10. <i>Pennae</i> , i. e. <i>adhibentur</i> .	
11. <i>Et—et</i> , "as well—as also."	
1. <i>Quid for aliquid.</i>	8
2. <i>Et ipse</i> , "thou too," "thou thyself also."	
3. <i>Sub hasta</i> , "at auction, at public sale." At first a spear was set up only when spoils taken in war were to be sold. Afterwards at all auctions. Hence <i>hasta</i> is put for a public sale, and <i>sub hasta venire</i> , to be publicly sold.	
4. <i>Clementiā</i> instead of <i>quam clementiā</i> . The ablative may be put after the comparative, if the comparative participle be omitted instead of the nominative of the subject, and, in the construction of the accusative with the infinitive, instead of the accusative of the subject.	
1. <i>Opulentissimae urbes</i> . The words which form an apposition, agree with those, which they accompany, in case, and, for the most part, when circumstances permit, in gender and number.	9
2. <i>Why not altores?</i>	
3. <i>Thebae</i> , a plural only.	
4. <i>Utor</i> with an ablative of the thing used.	
5. <i>Quod</i> . When the relative pronoun refers to <i>is, ea, id</i> , and agree with it in case, the demonstrative is often left out.	
6. <i>Parcere</i> with the dative of the thing spared.	
7. <i>Carere aliqua re.</i>	
8. <i>Vcl</i> , even.	
9. <i>Haec</i> , as a neuter plural, to be referred to the preceding substantives.	
1. <i>Ut—condantur</i> . It is to be observed, as a general rule, that when the verb preceding <i>ut</i> is in the present or future tense, the verb following <i>ut</i> must be put in the present subjunctive; and that, when the preceding verb is in any of the preterite tenses, the verb following must be in the imperfect or perfect subjunctive.	10
2. <i>Ne vulneribus quidem</i> . See above, note 6, p. 5.	
3. <i>Omnia, quae</i> , "all, that."	
4. <i>Ne quis (aliquis) equivalent to: ut nemo—Apelles</i> , the greatest painter of that time.	
5. <i>Quin</i> , equivalent to <i>quod non</i> .	
6. <i>Quin conspicer</i> , "that I cannot see," or, "without seeing you."	
7. <i>Quin after non dubito</i> signifies "that."	
8. <i>Unusne</i> . The enclitic <i>ne</i> (distinguished by its quantity from the conjunction <i>ne</i>) is equivalent to <i>num</i> .	
9. <i>Qua de causa</i> . This is the usual position of the words; as in <i>quam ob rem</i> , the preposition is placed after the relative pronoun.	
1. <i>Suffossum, scil. esse</i> . So also in the following sentences, <i>pul-sos</i> and <i>fugatos</i> must be connected with <i>esse</i> , which stands at the end of the sentence. <i>In Thessalia</i> , supply <i>aliud oppidum</i> .	11
2. <i>Jusseral cremari</i> . The infinitive active is used with <i>jubere</i> , when the person is expressed to whom the commission is given; otherwise, the infinitive passive.	
3. <i>Quam Hispaniae gentes</i> . The relative is here used as the accusative of the subject. <i>Hispania</i> was separated from Gaul by the Pyrenees, and from Africa by the Fretum Herculeum, now the Straits of Gibraltar; on the east it was bounded by the Mediterranean, and on the west by the Atlantic.	

Page

11 4. *Noli*, with the infinitive, often forms a periphrasis, instead of *ne* with the imperative or subjunctive.
 5. *Homerus traditur*. Instead of *quidam tradunt*, *Homerum vixisse*, &c.
 6. *Totos dies*. The accusative, expressing duration of time.
 7. *Fessus* has a participial form and signification; there is, however, no theme from which it can be derived. It is commonly as signed to *fatiscor*.
 8. *Legentem*, i. e. *aliquem qui legebat*: "a reader."
 9. *Habentes*. The participles in this and some of the following sentences, can be rendered by the relative pronoun, for which sometimes (as in *dantis*) the demonstrative must be taken.

12 1. *Proelius*, equivalent to *qui centrum et viginli proeliis interfuerat*.
 2. *Adverso corpore*. "On the breast."
 3. *Satiati*. This and the following participles may be rendered by "when."
 4. *Transiluri*. The future participle active is used to express an action which one is about to perform.
 5. *Duces ad terga recipiunt*. Those, which have preceded for a time, when tired, take the hindmost place.
 6. *Ejus tumulo circumdedit*, equivalent to *tumulum ejus circumdedit urbe, Bucephalon appellata*.
 7. *Patronum*, scil. *sum*. The possessive pronoun is in every instance omitted, where it can be understood from the context.
 8. *Heres institutus*, "although appointed heir."
 9. *Tanta magnitudinus*. The genitive of quality.
 10. *Tegendo*, "for covering." The future participle passive can often be translated by a substantive.

13 1. *Filio victore*. The adjective *victor* is here used exactly after the manner of a participle. The phrase is equivalent to *postquam filius vicerat Olympiae* (in the solemn games there celebrated.)
 2. *Convolvuntur*, "are rolled together; roll themselves together."

ÆSOP'S FABLES.

14. *Milvii metu*, or *milvium metuentes*. That shows more definitely the efficient cause.
 2. *Recepitus*, i. e. *postquam receptus fuit*.
 3. *Orare*, "to pray;" *exorare*, "to move by prayer, to obtain by praying, to prevail upon."
 4. *Corrois plagis*. The ablative absolute; whereby the original force of this mode of speaking shows itself; "by means of the nets being gnawed through," i. e. "by means of its gnawing the nets." By this form the sentences are more intimately connected than if the form, *ut plagas corroderet cymque liberaret*, were used.
 5. *Quo facto*, instead of *quum hoc factum esset*. The relative noun often stands instead of the demonstrative at the beginning of a sentence, to connect it more closely with that which precedes.
 6. *Soleant*. When the subject of the verb is expressed chiefly by the clause following it, whether there be, or be not, an antecedent word, receiving the action of the verb, the pronoun is to be considered as indefinite, and joined with the subjunctive mood. It

has been observed, that this mood has two different names, as it ^{Page} 17 has two distinct uses, potential and subjunctive. When the meaning is contingent, that is, when the sense requires this form, the mood is strictly potential, as *Doceam*, "I may teach." Here the verb is not affected, as to its mood, by any antecedent word. But, if we say, *Quod doceam*, "Because I teach," the verb is under the government of the conjunction *quod*, and were it not for this conjunction, the English being indicative, the verb would be put in the indicative mood. In this example, therefore, the verb is strictly in the subjunctive mood, this form being used, not because the sense requires it, for the English is indicative, but because it is subjoined to the conjunction *quod*. Crombie's Gymnasium, vol. 1. p. 64, 3d ed.

7. *Praetereunti* from *praetereo* (*praetereiens*).

8. *Cui*, instead of *huius*.

9. *Maledicere*, properly "to speak ill of one."

10. *Apud Junonem*. The peacock is sacred to Juno, the eagle to Jupiter, the raven to Apollo, and the wolf to Mars.

11. *Quod* denotes the cause of the action of the verb on which it depends, (*conquereretur*); while *ut* expresses the consequence of the action.

12. *Negata esset—excellat*. When a proposition, containing the statement of a fact, and therefore being in the indicative mood, has another dependent upon it, connected by a causal conjunction or relative, in which something is alleged as the *sentiment or language of another*, and not of the writer, the dependent proposition will be in the subjunctive mood. In the present case, the dependent clause, connected to the preceding by the conjunction *quod*, does not express an opinion of the author, but the complaint of the peacock. The sentence, from *quod vocis to cantu excellat*, is equivalent, therefore, to *Quod dixit, vocis suavitatem sibi negatam esse, dum luscinium, avem tam parum decoram, cantu excellere*. Crombie's Gymnasium, vol. 2, p. 4, 3d ed. Zumpt's Lat. Gram. Kenrick's translation, 2d ed. p. 341.

13. *Non enim*. Combine *oportuit non conferri omnia*, "one ought not to heap up."

14. *Adveniente domino prati*, instead of *quum dominus vrati adveniret*.

1. *Cui* instead of *huius*. See page 14th, note 5th.

2. *Non est in animo* instead of *non libert*.

3. *Dulcia*, "the agreeable;" *tula*, "the safe, safety." The neutrals of adjectives are often used in this manner as substantives, particularly in the plural.

4. *Nosne*, instead of *num nos*.

5. *Frueris*, with the ablative of the thing.

6. The impersonal verbs, *prudet*, *piget*, *ponitet*, *taedet*, *miseret*, require the person who is the subject of the feeling to be in the accusative case, and the object which excites it to be in the genitive.

7. *Latrando*. The ablative of the gerund.

8. *Quod* denotes the cause of the preceding.

9. *Vescamur*. With the ablative of the thing.

10. *Velis—possis*. The subjunctive stands after *qui*, *quae*, *quod*, when it refers to an indefinite object, expressed by *is*, *aliquis*, or *talis*.

11. *Eundem*, scil. *leonem*.

Page

15 12. *Conspicata* and *obviam facta* can be resolved by *quum* with the pluperfect.

13. *Ausa est*. Why not *audiebat*?

14. *Recta via*, "straight forward."

15. *Cui*. See above, note 1st.

16. *Facientem*. The participle depends upon *videre*, and supplies the place of the infinitive.

17. *Videro*. In what relation does the future past stand here?

18. *Sic*. By this concord.

19. *Dissidio orto*, equivalent to *post dissidium ortum*, or *postquam dissidium ortum erat*.

20. *Quantum boni*. The genitive depends upon *quantum*. The nominatives and accusatives neuter of some pronouns, and of some adjectives which are used as pronouns, take a genitive, either because they are virtually become substantives, or because they denote a part.

21. *Sit*. Compare note 6th, page 14.

16 1. *Tanquam esset*. The subjunctive serves to express that which exists only in the conception of another.

2. *Unde agnitus*. *Unde*, instead of *et inde*, connects in the same manner as the relative pronoun.

3. *Illam*, scil. *gallinam*, as the accusative of the subject, while *massam*, which depends on *celare*, is the accusative of the object.

4. *Una*. An adverb.

5. *Laeli—prior*. The adjective is often added to the verb, instead of the adverb, to denote the manner, or situation, in which the action is performed.

6. *Conspexisset*. Compare note 1st above.

7. *Contendunt*, etc. Observe the use of the present in animated narration instead of the imperfect, just as below *aufügit* and *potitur* instead of the perfect.

8. *Comitus esset*. See above, note 1st.

9. *Idque*, equivalent to *et quidem*.

10. *Ne nostris quidem corporibus*. The particles *ne*, *quidem*, are separated by the word on which the emphasis lies. In what case is *corporibus*?

11. *Quid fiat*. Interrogatives, when preceded by such words as *scio*, *nescio*, *quaero*, *dubito*, are said to be taken indefinitely, and are joined to the subjunctive mood.

12. *Quod quum*. See above, note 5, p. 14.

13. *Enim* suffers us to add in thought a sentence from the preceding.

14. *Nitidas*, i. e. *candidas*. The ancients wore garments of wool, which was cleansed and made white by Fullers.

17 1. *Reddidissem*. The subjunctive of the pluperfect takes the place of the future past, and denotes an action as possible in the future, and as accomplished in relation to a future action.

2. *Ne me interficie*. *Ne* is used instead of *non*, with the imperative mood, and also with the present subjunctive.

3. *Propter hoc ipsum*, "for the same reason." These words are explained by the following sentence.

4. *Pugnandi imperitus*, is used in the same manner as *peritus*, *imperitus*, *litterarum*.

5. *Eos, qui irritent*. See note 10, p. 15.

6. *Bina aut terna*. The cardinal numerals, *unus*, *duo*, &c. imply, that the number spoken of belongs to all collectively, and is the

whole amount. The distributive, *staguli, bini, terni*, denote that ^{Page} 17 the number specified belongs to each individual, and is therefore only a part of the whole. Thus, Eutropius, speaking of the government of the senators after the death of Romulus, says, " *Regnaverunt per quinque dies* ;" not, "they reigned five days," but "five days each." Crambie's Gymnasium, vol. 1, p. 38, 3d ed.

7. *Fore, ut pareret.* A periphrasis for *illam parituram esse.*

8. *At* denotes an objection which we make to the intention or thought.

9. *Etiam*, "yet too," with reference to the trouble it costs to obtain them, to which afterwards the words, *in via repertas*, (of things, which one can get without any exertion) are opposed.

10. *Quae* is the accusative governed by *assequuntur*; *se* the accusative of the subject. The phrase may be rendered, "which they despair of being able to attain."

11. *Desperent.* See note 10, p. 15.

12. *Dicitur respondisse*, instead of *respondit, ut dicitur.*

1. *Caverent.* The past tense is here used, because *habuerunt*, 18 the leading verb, is in the past. Even, however, though the leading verb were present (*habent*), *caverent* would still be used, if it were requisite to denote a continued action: "how they might protect themselves for the time to come."

2. *Multis aliis propositis*, "after many other propositions."

3. *Ipsos* is equivalent to *se*, but lays more stress on the pronoun.

4. *Jussil appendi.* See note 2, p. 11.

5. *Quasi esset.* See note 1, p. 16.

6. *O te stolidum.* The accusative is used in exclamations with or without an interjection. *Me miserum! me felicem!*

7. *Qui ignorare videris.* The clause gives the reason for the preceding remark.

8. *Sibi placere*, applied to a vain person, who is filled with conceit on account of something.

9. *Licet venias, fruari.* The subjunctive depends upon *ut* understood.

10. *Nihil moror.* More forcible than *non curio*.

11. *Tanti esse.* The genitive of valuing.

12. *Quod possit.* The relative pronoun contains, in relation to *tanti*, the meaning of a consequence, and may be expressed by *ut id.*

13. *Conducit.* Concerning the present in a narration. See p. 10, note 7.

14. *Qui extrahat.* When the proposition introduced by the relative expresses the end and motive of the action mentioned in the preceding proposition, so that *ut* might be substituted for it, the verb must be in the subjunctive mood. This applies also to relative adverbs. Compare Crambie's Gymnasium, vol. 2, p. 23, and Zumpt's L. G., Kenrick's Transl. p. 348.

1. *Misericordia motus.* We often add to the expression of passion a participle which designates its origin. Thus, *incensus ira, inflammatus amore, percussus terrore.*

2. *Qualem soleant.* See page 14, note 6.

3. *Qui pasceretur.* The relative pronoun includes the designation of a reason, and is then, in signification, equivalent to *quod.* Concerning the subjunctive, see note 12, p. 14.

4. *Bello exerto (exorior.)* The ablative absolute.

5. *Vulneribus confossus, collabitus, (collabor).* Properly *telis*

Page

19 should be used. But the consequence is often used instead of the cause.

6. *O me stolidum.* See note 6, p. 18.

7. *Qui aestimaverim.* As just above, *qui pascetur*.

8. *Quos noverat.* The relative pronoun includes the accusative of the subject, which depends upon *noverat*. "When he knew to."

9. *Afferri jubet.* See note 2, page 11.

10. *Quibus allatis.* The phrase may be resolved into *quae quum allatae essent.* For the use of the relative, see note 5, p. 14.

11. *Quod quum*, instead of *quum hoc*.

12. *Aliqua parte.* The ablative of measure, as in the sentence, *Sol multis partibus major est, quam terra.*

13. *Se levaret.* The whole clause is equivalent to *ut aliquam partem oneris recipere*.

14. *O me miserum.* See note 6, p. 18.

15. *Qui noluerim.* See above, note 3.

16. *Texendo.* The ablative answering to the question, by what?

17. *De nocte*, "during the night."

18. *Ad opus.* The spinning and weaving.

20

1. *Quo facto.* See note 5, p. 14.

2. *Deteriore conditione.* The ablative of quality.

3. *Inculta.* To be joined with *domina*, and to be explained as a participle.

4. *Prima nocte*, instead of *initio*, or, *prima parte noctis*. The adjectives *primus*, *medius*, *ultimus*, and the like, are often used in this manner for the sake of abbreviating the expression. Thus, *in media urbe, in ultimo carmine, in summo monte*.

5. *Sese.* *Sui, sibi*, is a reflexive pronoun, i. e. denotes an agent, who is the subject of the proposition, and whose act reverts upon himself; and therefore, this pronoun exists only in the oblique cases. It continues to be used in a sentence through successive propositions, as long as no other subject is introduced. If a second subject be introduced, *se* refers strictly to that subject, and *is* should be used of the first. But *se* often continues, if no ambiguity is produced, to be used of the original subject, especially if the second proposition expresses a thought or purpose of the subject at first. Thus in the present instance, *sese* is used, because the second proposition, *ut sese volare doceret*, expresses a wish of the *testudo*, the subject of the first. Zumpf's Lat. Gram. p. 241.

6. *Volare* supplies the place of the accusative of the thing (*docere aliquem aliquid*).

7. *Arreplam sustulit.* Instead of *arripuit et sustulit*, (*arripio, tollo*).

8. *Comminula interit.* Instead of *comminuta est et interit*.

9. *Quae quum.* See note 11, p. 19.

10. *Se for ipsam.* See above, note 5.

11. *Venetur.* The present is used, because the leading verb is in the present.

12. *Cui accipitur.* See note 5, p. 14.

13. *Partam praedam, (pario).* *Partus* applies properly to that which has been earned or acquired by one's self; then to that which is held in possession. So *parta praeda* here signifies "the booty which is secure."

14. *Iisque sublati;* equivalent to *quae postquam sustulerat*.

15. *Domum.* *Domus* and *rus*, like names of towns, are used with

verbs of motion, without prepositions, *domum*, (or *domes*, of more than one) "home;" *rus*, "into the country;" *domo* and *rure*, "from home, from the country;" *domi* and *ruri* (which is more common than *rure*,) "at home, in the country."

16. *Aliquantum via*, "a considerable distance." See p. 15, note 20.

17. *Et—et*, "both—and."

18. *Defatigatus*. The participle is used to denote the cause of what follows.

19. *Qua—liberet*. See p. 18, note 14.

20. *Penitebat*. See page 15, note 6.

21. *Requiro, qui*. Supply *aliquem*, which is often understood before the relative pronoun.

22. *Qui allevet*. See page 18, note 14.

1. *Submersum iri*. In what is called the infinitive future passive, (*amatum, monitum iri*, &c.), *iri* is really the infinitive of the passive impersonal *itur*, "things tend." *Audio eum monitum iri*, is therefore literally, "I hear that things tend to advising him;" i. e. "that he is about to be advised." Hence the supine is unchanged, whatever be the gender or number of the substantive. Zumpt's Lat. Gram. p. 110.

2. *Existimaret*. Concerning the subjunctive, see page 14, note 6, and page 16, note 11.

3. *Major canibus*. See page 8, note 4.

4. *Quibus possis*. Compare note 12, p. 18.

5. *Qui fit*. Instead of *quomodo, unde fit*.

6. *Natura formidolosus*, i. e. *eos, qui natura formidolosus sunt*.

7. *Inquit ille, i. e. lupus*.

8. *Futurum*, scil. *esse*; equivalent to *fore*.

9. *Ubi*. For *quum ibi*, expressing the cause of the assertion contained in the question.

10. *Si moriendum sit*. The subjunctive designates a case only thought possible; *si moriendum est*, a positive and expected case. So also, at the end of the fable, *si conjuncta sit*.

11. *Aspergi*. *Aspergere*, (*adspersere*), might be used here to express a voluntary action.

12. *Pol*. An expression of asseveration; considered an abbreviation of *Pollux*.

13. *Arreptum devoravit*. Instead of *arripuit et devoravit*.

14. *Praeda divisa*. These ablatives may be resolved by *post* *quam*.

1. *Vindicat sibi labor meus*. Instead of *mihi vindico ob laborem egregium meum*.

2. *Qui voluerit*. Instead of *si quis voluerit*, "should any body wish."

3. *Aut quae, scil. earum*.

4. *Quod debeat*. See page 18, note 12.

5. *Modo* and *dummodo*, "provided only;" require the subjunctive after them, because they always denote something supposed, as distinguished from something real.

6. *Quod daturus esset*. The subjunctive represents these words as a part of the invitation; if the expression were, *quod daturus erat*, they would be an explanatory addition of the narrator. Compare note 12, p. 14.

7. *Quae quum*. *Qui* is frequently employed in Latin, to intro-

Page

22 duce a sentence or clause, where in English we use the demonstrative pronouns simply.

8. *Caeteris*. See note 4, p. 8.
9. *O vos stolidos*. See note 6, p. 18.
10. *Quantopere excruciet*. See p. 21, note 2.
11. *Petivisse dicuntur*. For *petiverunt, ut dicuntur*.
12. *Quarum*. See above, note 7.
13. *Puniturus*. The future participle serves to express an intention.

14. *A quo*. The relative pronoun includes the copula, and the demonstrative, or, in other words, *qui* is frequently used for *et ille, et hic*.

15. *Poenituit*. See note 6, p. 15.
16. *Suos* refers to *Athenienses, ipsi* to *Philippus*.
17. *Demosthenes*, the greatest orator of Athens, and a strenuous opponent of Philip.
18. *Qua* denotes a purpose, and consequently has the subjunctive. It is equivalent to *ut ea*. Compare note 14, p. 18.

23 1. *Impetu facto*. Instead of *impetum fecisse (in caudas) et gregem dilaniasse*.

2. *Frustratus*, i. e. *quum decepisset*. *Frustrari* conveys the idea of pains taken in vain (*frustra*).

3. *Lupo irruente*. Instead of *et lupus tandem revera irrueret*.
4. *Coepit* forms with *orare* a periphrasis for the finite verb (*orari*), to denote the commencement of the action.

5. *Quo sano*. See note 7, p. 22.

6. *Allecti*, from *allucere*, originally "to allure by bait."

7. *Impetu facto*. See above, note 1.

8. *Quos pullos, eos*. In the usual transposition of sentences, where the relative precedes the demonstrative, the former attracts to itself the substantive to which it refers.

9. *Comedendos*. The future passive participle denotes the purpose and destination: *ut ab iis comedantur*, ("for eating.")

10. *Venatum*. In signification equivalent to *venatur*. The supine is frequently used with *ire, venire*; thus, *eo dormitium; ibimus auditum oratores; spectatum veniunt*.

11. *Correptum dilaniavit*. Instead of *corripuit et dilaniavit*.

12. *Partiendi negotium*. The gerund supplies the place of a declinable infinitive of the present active. See note 5, p. 7.

13. *Astutior*, scil. *quam asinus*.

14. *Laudare coepit*. See note 4, above.

15. *Unde didicerit*. In a direct question the expression would be, *unde didicisti?*

16. *Huius*. Alluding to the ass which had been killed by him.

24 1. *Hue miseram vicem!* See note 6, p. 18.

2. *Frudulentus*. Opposed to *blandus*.

3. *Perfida voluptas*. According to the context, *perfida voluptatis* would have been more appropriate.

4. *Cupidus pascendi*. See note 5, p. 7.

5. *Simul—simul*. The repetition of the adverb denotes the quick succession of the actions. It might be said, though with less animation, *simul atque hunc adspicit, currit*.

6. *Jure pector, qui*. The relative pronoun includes the signification of cause. See note 3, p. 19.

7. *Salo—solo*. An intentional play upon words similar in form.

8. *Seque*. Combine: *et dixit, se volaturum esse, si eum gravaret.*

9. *Ali ille, scil. respondit.*

10. *Nec, "not even."*

11. *Considetem.* Instead of the infinitive as denoting an action of the accusative of the subject. This change takes place generally with the verbs *sentire, videre, audire*, and the like.

1. *Draconem.* Dragons, in consequence of their acute sight 25 were often considered the guardians of holy places and treasures.

2. *Prolem, Semele* and Ino, and his grand-children Pentheus and Actaeon.

3. *Illyriam*, a country bordering on the Adriatic, opposite Italy. It lies in a northerly direction from Macedonia. It answers now, in a great degree, to modern *Albania*.

4. *Ecbrycia*, an ancient name of Bithynia, which extends along the Propontis and Euxine.

5. *Argonautas.* The Grecian heroes, who went to Colchis in the ship Argo, under the command of Jason, to take forcible possession of the golden fleece.

6. *Pollux and Castor*, sons of Leda and Jupiter, were worshipped under the name of Dioscuri, (Διόσκουροι,) "sons of Jupiter."

7. *Mira magnitudine.* The ablative of quality.

8. *Novem digitis.* The ablative of measure.

9. *Annorum.* The genitive of quality.

10. *Ossa and Pelion*, mountains in Thessaly.

11. *Athenis.* The names of towns of the 3d declension, or of the plural number, are put in the ablative when answering to the question, where?

12. *Labyrinthus*, a building full of intricate windings.

13. *Icarium pelagus*, a part of the Aegaeian, off the western coast of Asia Minor.

14. *Cyclopes*, the assistants of Vulcan.

15. *Thessalia*, a country in the north of Greece.

16. *Morbo implicitus.* Equivalent to *correptus*.

1. *Si quis.* Instead of *aliquis*.

2. *Hercules.* The guest of Admetus.

3. *Orous* generally stands for the infernal regions; here it is the divinity that conducts men to the world below, by the Greek poets called *Θάραρος*, (*Mors.*)

4. *Cassiope*, wife of Cepheus, king of Aethiopia.

5. *Nereides*, daughters of Nereus, a god of the sea.

6. *Perseus*, son of Jupiter and Danaë, who received from Mercury winged sandals, with which he flew over the sea; whence here *advolavit*.

7. *Medusa*, one of the Gorgons, who petrified all by her terrific appearance.

8. *Victor*, as victor, after having proved victorious.

9. *Re cognita*, i. e. *quum insidias sibi parari cognovisset*.

10. *Quo viso.* Equivalent to *cujus adspectu*.

11. *In patriam.* To Argos, in Greece.

12. *Vento moti.* Instead of *rami (cum pomis) vento moventur et recedunt*.

13. *Peleus*, a king of Thessaly, one of the Argonauts.

14. *Thetis*, a daughter of Nereus.

15. *Málum*, (to be distinguished from *málum*.)

16. *Misil.* Instead of *conjectū*.

17. *In medium.* Among the guests.

18. *Mercurius*, the messenger of the gods.

Page 26 19. *Paris*, also called *Alexander*, son of *Priam*, king of *Troy*.
 20. *Ida*, a mountain of *Mysia*, east of *Troy*.
 21. *Diremendum esse*. The infinitive depends upon *dixit*, which, according to the signification, is included in *imperat*.
 22. *Spopondit*. *Spondo* is one of the four verbs of the second conjugation, which receive the reduplication in the perfect, after the manner of the Greek.
 23. *Anteposito*. Translate as if it were expressed in the active: *hoc domum prioribus anteposuit et....*
 24. *Menelaus*, king of *Lacedaemon*, and son of *Atreus*.

27 1. *Cito periturum esse*. The *Parcae* had fixed it as his destiny, to enjoy, either a long but inglorious life, or great glory and a short life.
 2. *Scyros*, an island in the *Aegean sea*.
 3. *Ithaca*, an island on the western side of *Greece*; *Ulysses*, ('Οδυσσές), was distinguished for his prudence.
 4. *Advocari*. Why not *advocare*?
 5. *Unde*. See note 2, p. 16.
 6. *Aulis*, a town in *Greece*, on the *Euripus*, which separates *Eubœa* from the continent.
 7. *Agamemnon*, king of *Argos*, and brother of *Menelaus*.
 8. *Superbiusque*. He had preferred himself to the goddess in the art of shooting with the bow. *Scil. superbis, quam par erat*.
 9. *Abduxit*. On this pretence (*sic*) he allured her from her home to *Aulis*.
 10. *Terram Tauricam*. The *Taurica Chersonésus* was a large peninsula of *Europe*, at the south-west of the *Falus Mæotis*, now called the *Crimea*. It was joined by an isthmus to *Scythia*. The inhabitants, called *Tauri*, were a savage and uncivilized nation.
 11. *Achilles* was desirous of marrying *Polyzena*, and was killed at an interview with her in the temple of *Apollo*, according to some, by the god, who favoured the *Trojans*; according to others, by *Paris*.
 12. *Caucasus*, a range of mountains between the *Euxine* and the *Caspian sea*. The length of this chain is 400 miles, and its breadth from 60 to 200 miles.
 13. *Quae*, with the signification of purpose. See n. 14, p. 18.
 14. *Pluto*, *Jupiter*, and *Neptune*, sons of *Saturn*, divided the world among themselves by lot in such a manner, that *Jupiter* obtained the *heaven* (*Olympus*), with the sovereignty of the whole, *Neptune* the *sea*, and *Pluto* the *infernal regions* (*Hades*), and the realms of the dead.
 15. *Negavit*, i. e. *dixit, Cererem non esse passuram*.

28 1. *Eleusis*, a town in *Attica*, famous for the *Eleusinian Mysteries*, which commemorated the arrival of the goddess in this region.
 2. *Igne obruebat*. In order to purify him by fire of that which was terrestrial.
 3. *Quas disseminaret*. *Quas* is equivalent to *ut eas*. See n. 13, p. 27.
 4. *Parcae*. The three goddesses of destiny, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atrópos*.
 5. *Victurum, scil. esse*.
 6. *Calydon*, a town in *Aetolia* in *Greece*.
 7. *Atalanta*, daughter of *Jasion*, who ruled over a part of *Arca-*

Page 28

dia; she was brought up in the woods, and devoted herself to the chase.

8. *In aves*, Meleagrides, "guinea-hens."

9. *Sidon, onis*, (*do* in these names is long, Σιδών, ὄνις; in the derivative *Sidonius* it is usually short, Σιδώνιος). A town in Phoenicia, on the Mediterranean.

10. *Creta*, a large island in the same sea, south-east of Greece; famous for its 100 cities and the laws of Minos. It is now called *Candia*.

11. *Conditions addita*. Instead of *hac conditione*, since he had added the condition to their message.

12. *Cadmus*. See p. 25, § 1.

13. *Delphos*. To the oracle of Apollo in Phocis. We must suppose that he had questioned the oracle respecting his future lot; hence below *responsum*.

14. *Sequeretur*. The idea of an order is contained in the words *responsum accepit*; hence *sequeretur* instead of *ut sequeretur*.

15. *In Boeotiam*. A country of Greece, north of Attica. It is now called *Livadia*.

16. *Draconem*. See p. 25, § 1.

17. *Aravit*. He ploughed them over, as a sower the scattered seed.

18. *Sparti*, called *Σπαρτοί* from *σπείρειν*, "to sow." Here the name is derived from *spergere*.

19. *Thebae, arum*, the capital of Boeotia. Its citadel was built by Cadmus, hence called *Cadmea*.

20. *Silenus*, the instructor and companion of the young *Bacchus*.

21. *Mygdonia*, a country of Lydia in Asia Minor.

1. *Quia quid teligisset*. Here the action is expressed in the pluperfect, because it is last in relation to the following, *aurum feret*, and it is expressed by the subjunctive, because it is an historical narration of the language of another.

2. *Quem*. The relative pronoun includes, besides the demonstrative, a conjunction, as *et*, *vero*, *igitur*, *tamen*, etc. *Quem* is here the accusative of the subject depending upon *jussit*.

3. *Colore aureo*. The ablative of quality; instead of *aqua tincta est colore aureo*.

4. *Schoeneus*. He was born in Boeotia, but became naturalized in Arcadia.

5. *Horum, scil. malorum*.

6. *Megara*. A town in Greece, the capital of a country called *Megaris*. It was at an equal distance from Athens and Corinth, on the Sinus Saronicus.

7. *Negavit*, i. e. *dixit*, *Cretam non esse recepturam, &c.*

8. *Tantum scelus*, a strong expression for *mulierum tam scelerum*.

9. *Praecipitat*. The present instead of the perfect. See note 7, p. 16.

10. *Muris cinxit*. Since he collected the stones by the melody of his lyre.

11. *Quem partum*, i. e. *hos liberos suos*.

12. *Superbius*. See note 8, p. 27.

13. *Dicuntur, narrantur*. Observe the construction of the verbs *dici* and *narrari* with the nominative and infinitive.

Page

30 1. *Harpyias*, fledged, ravenous monsters. The name is derived from *ἀρπάζειν*.
 2. *Canes*. The ancient poetic language called dogs, "beings subservient to the gods."
 3. *Argonautae*. See note 5, p. 25.
 4. *Iter rogarent*. *Rogare aliquem aliquid*, "to ask one for something."
 5. *Strophades*, two islands off the western coast of Greece. The name is derived from *στρέφειν*, "to turn," because here the sons of Aquilo or Boreas turned from their pursuits of the Harpyiae.
 6. *Liberarunt*. Instead of *liberaverunt*.

31 1. *Latere aliquem*. Complete the following sentences by *eos latenter*.
 2. *Dum viveret*. The subjunctive stands in the dependent sentence, because it is an historical narration of thoughts and words of another, and is not an assertion of the author.
 3. *Ancipiūt*, i. e. *dubiae et ambiguae*.
 4. *Quae ab eo*. The order of translation is, *ut non auderent adducere in dubitationem ea, quae audivissent ab eo*.
 5. *Priene*, a maritime town of Asia Minor, at the foot of Mount Mycale. It was one of the 12 independent cities of Ionia, and owed its foundation to the Athenians.
 6. *Ego vero*. The conjunctions *Autem, Enim, Vero, Quoque, Quidem*, are always placed after the introductory word of the clause, generally in the second place, and sometimes in the third—as, *Ille autem, Ego enim, Qui vero—not Autem ille, Enim ego, Vero qui*. Crambie's Gymnasium, vol. 2, p. 46.
 7. *Cynicorum*. The Cynics (from *κύων*) endeavoured to attain the highest freedom by denying themselves every superfluity, allowing only the necessities of nature. Like travellers, without a home upon earth, they always went with knapsack and staff, engaged in a constant war against vice and the vicious.
 8. *Videret*, with a participle. See n. 11, p. 24.
 9. *Nisi ista periissent*. He considered the knowledge, which he had acquired during his absence, of so much greater value than extensive possessions.
 10. *Accubusset*. The ancients took their meals reclining (*ac-cumbentes*), not sitting.
 11. *Cogitationibus inhaerens*, "lost in thought."

32 1. *Tarentinus*, of *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*, a town of Calabria, in Magna Graecia or Lower Italy, situated on the Tarentinus Sinus, near the mouth of the river Galesus. The luxurious habits of the Tarentines were proverbial.
 2. *Villicus*, a superior slave in the country, who took charge of the *villa* or country-seat of his master. Slaves only were liable to corporal punishment.
 3. *Vehementius*, scil. *quam par erat*.
 4. *Exarisset*, scil. *irā*, since anger, like every violent passion, is usually compared with flame.
 5. *Veritus*, "through fear." For the genitive *descendi*, see n. 12, p. 23.
 6. *Cupiditate ductus*. See n. 1, p. 19.
 7. Pythagoras had established a flourishing school of philosophy in Magna Graecia, in the sixth century, A. C.
 8. *Fuisse fertur*. See n. 13, p. 29.

9. *Quid esset, quod.* A more expressive form of interrogation, ^{Page} 32 instead of *quare?*

10. *Interessel.* i. e. *praesens esset, audiret sermones.*

11. *Poenituit.* The infinitive here expresses the object of the repentance, which, when designated by nouns, is put in the genitive.

12. *Ptolemaeus*, one of the kings of Egypt, after Alexander, in whose reign Hegesias taught in Alexandria, the capital of the country.

13. *Leontino*, of *Leontium* in Sicily.

14. *Qui existimabatur.* See note 13, p. 29.

15. *Delphici.* At *Delphi*, the common oracle of Greece.

16. *Nihil habeo quod*, "I have no reason to."

1. *Homerus creditur.* See n. 13, p. 29.

2. *Quaestioneerem.* The question was a riddle.

3. *Ocloginta annos natum*, "when eighty years old." *Old*, applied to the years of human life, is rendered Latin by *natus*, with an accusative of the time.

4. *In certamen musicum.* On solemn occasions, choirs, headed by poets, contended for the prize.

5. *Dicunt, scil. homines.*

6. *Et ipse*, "also."

7. *Rediens*, "while returning."

8. *Sententiam.* A verse which contained a sentiment displeasing to them.

9. *Pan*, the protector of herds, whom Pindar worshipped in a chapel near his house, but who ranged over the woods and mountains, his usual abode.

10. *Pepercit*, with the dative of the object.

11. *Myndus*, a maritime town of Caria, north-west of Halicarnassus.

12. *Quum*, "though."

13. *De qua ageretur.* The conjunction denotes an indefinite object, conceived only as possible.

14. *Pericles*, a celebrated orator and general of Athens, who by his great abilities maintained an absolute sovereignty over the republic for 15 years, and shared it with others for 25 years. He died about 429 years B. C., in the 3d year of the Peloponnesian war.

15. *Iturus.* The future participle active expresses an action, which one intends or is about to perform.

1. *Ne quod*, instead of *ne verbum aliquod*.

2. *Lycurgus*, a celebrated lawgiver of Sparta, son of king Eunomus, and brother of Polydectes. The reform, which he effected, happened 884 B. C. His laws continued in full force for 700 years.

3. *Persuasit*, with the dative of the object.

4. *Pythia.* This was the title of the priestess, who delivered the oracles at Delphi from the sacred tripod.

5. *Persae.* In the second Persian war, before the contest at Thermopylae.

6. *Obscuraturi*, scil. *esse*. Respecting the use of *dici, narrari, ferri, videri, existimari*. See n. 13, p. 29.

7. *Cyrus*, son of Cambyses and Mandane, daughter of Astyages, king of Media. He was the founder of the Persian monarchy.

8. *Pontus*, a kingdom of Asia Minor, bounded on the north by

Page

34 the Euxine, on the east by Armenia, on the south by Cappadocia, and on the west by Galatia and Paphlagonia.

9. *Achilles*, son of Peleus and Thetis, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan war. He is the hero of the Iliad of Homer.

10. In *Olympico certamine*. *Olympia*, a town in Elis, a country of the Peloponnesus, situated on the southern bank of the Alpheus, now Alfeo. This was the celebrated region in which the Olympic games were held in honour of Jupiter Olympius. They were of very ancient foundation, and revived, by Coroebus, B. C. 776, and serve as the epoch of Grecian chronology. They were celebrated at the conclusion of every *fourth* year, or rather every forty-ninth month, and were held for five successive days. The Roman lustrum was a period of *five* years.

11. *Epaminondas*, a famous Theban, who aided his friend Pelopidas in freeing their city from the yoke of Lacedaemon, and in maintaining its freedom and independence.

12. *Affiza*. The ancients, after a contest, hung up, in the temple of the gods, the arms taken from the enemy, or at the close of the war, their own.

13. *Mantinea*, a town of Arcadia, near the borders of Argolis. From the death of Epaminondas, Thebes lost its power and consequence among the Grecian states.

14. *Clypeus*. It was considered most disgraceful to a soldier to abandon his shield in the fight.

15. *Tanta abst. et integr.* Ablatives of quality.

16. *Lysander*, a celebrated Spartan, who terminated the Peloponnesian war, by taking Athens, and appointing 30 tyrants over it, B. C. 404.

17. *Volo praebeas*. Understand *ut*.

18. *Quod factum*. The accusative depending upon *exprobrantibus*.

19. *Thrasybulus*, who freed his country from the 30 tyrants, B. C. 401.

35 1. *Quantas—antas*. Concerning the position of the sentences, and the attraction of the substantive by the relative, see n. 8, p. 23.

2. *Ut videar retulisse*, is a more modest expression than *ut reulerim* would be, since it leaves it to others to decide as to the merit of his action.

3. *Abscinderem*. Understand *num* or *ne*; *abscinderemne*.

4. *Pythiam ad se vocatum*. Translate as if it were *Pythiam ad se vocavit, quinque ab eo, ("from his mouth :") accepisset (audivisset) difficultatem rei dom, ("the deranged state of his private affairs,") eum pecunia instruxit*.

5. *Pythia*. The ablative in the abridged comparison.

6. *Damnata*, who, in a cause decided by the king, had received an unfavourable sentence.

7. *Filium*, Alexander.

8. *Quod*, instead of *quam ob rem*.

9. *Spero fore ut*. A common periphrasis for *spero* with the infinitive of the future.

10. *Et nobis et rebus*. The ablatives depend upon *dignus*.

11. *Sperasne*. Instead of *num speras*.

12. *Eos, quos*. "That such as." Concerning the subjunctive following the relative, when it refers to *talis, eusmodi, is*, see n. 10, p. 15.

13. *Asia debellata*. *Debellare* means properly, "to end the war, Page 38
to weaken the enemy so as to disable him from continuing the con-
test;" hence simply "to conquer."

14. *Civitate sua*, "with the freedom of their city."

15. *Officium*, an action by which we think to plesse, or confer a
favour upon one.

16. *Lubentissime*. Alexander now considered the compliment
by which he was made equal to Hercules as a favourable omen of
future greatness.

17. *His verbis utebantur*. Understood, "in the resolution taken
upon it."

18. *Brevitate*. The Lacedaemonians took great pains to con-
vey the most expressive meaning in the fewest words; whence
such mode of expression has been proverbially called *Laconic*.

19. *Lysimachus*, one of the captains of Alexander the Great,
who at the partition of the empire, received for his share Thrace,
the Chersonese, and the countries adjacent to the Euxine.

20. *Cyrenaeum*, "of Cyrene," now *Curia*, the capital of Cyre-
naica, a country of northern Africa, east of the Syrtis Major and
west of Marmarica. It corresponds with the modern *Barca*.

1. *Mea nihil interest*. *Interest* and *refert* are joined with a gen-
itive of the person whose interest is concerned, or with the neuters
mea, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, instead of *mei*, *tui*, etc. The degree
of importance is expressed by adverbs, or by the neuters of adjec-
tives, or by their genitives. The thing in which any one's inte-
rest is involved is not expressed by a substantive, but by an accu-
sative with an infinitive, or by *ut* with a subjunctive and the inter-
rogative particles.

2. *Humine*, instead of *utrum humi*.

3. *Sublime*, instead of *in sublimi*.

4. *Caria*. A province in the south-west of Asia Minor.

5. *Sepulcrum*. The Mausoleum, one of the wonders of the
world.

6. *Septem miracula*. Of these the principal were the temple of
Diana at Ephesus, the Colossus, or brazen image of Apollo, at
Rhodes, the pyramids of Egypt, &c.

7. *Manibus*. Not from *manus*, but from *manes*.

8. *Praemiis propositis*. Translate as if it were, *et in hoc certa-
mine praemia amplissima proposita et, qui*—

9. *Dionysius*, surnamed the younger, was finally expelled by
Timoleon, B. C. 343.

10. *Lydia*, a province in the western part of Asia Minor, on the
Aegean.

11. *Se felicior*. Instead of *quam ipse*.

12. *Psophidium*. Of *Psophis*, a town of Arcadia.

13. *Pyrrhus* crossed to Italy for the express purpose of aiding
the Tarentines in the war which they had undertaken against the
Romans, B. C. 280.

14. *Loquatur eramus*. The conditional sentence, *nisi defecisset*
seems to require *essemus*, and this would convey the same mean-
ing; but *eramus* expresses the conditional as positive and not to
be doubted, so that the boldness of the speaker is more forcibly
displayed by the indicative.

15. *Antigonus*, surnamed *Gonatus*, son of Demetrius, and grand-
son of Antigonus, who was one of Alexander's generals.

16. *In foro potius, scil. cognoscam*.

Page

36 17. *Catāna*, now *Catania*, a town at the foot of *Aetna* in *Sicily*.
 18. *Ali* permits us to understand a sentence from the preceding; "you would justly laugh, if I intended to fly before the enemy; *but* I go to war to fight firmly, without abandoning my post."

19. *Sibi laetitiae esse*. With the verbs *esse*, *profici*, *dare*, and *venire*, *verto*, *fio*, and others of the same meaning, besides the dative of the person, another is used to express the purpose, effect, and destination. Zumpt's L. G.; Kenrick's Transl.

20. *Se metiores*. Instead of *quam ipsum*.

37 1. *At anseres*. See n. 18, p. 36.
 2. *Rhodius*, of the island *Rhodus*, which lies opposite *Caria*, in the Mediterranean.
 3. *In iudicis Olympicis*. See n. 10, p. 34.
 4. *Inspectante populo*. "In the sight of the assembled people."
 5. *Africanus*. So called from his victory over *Hannibal* in Africa.
 6. *Epirus*, a country in the western part of *Greece*, forming a part of modern *Albania*.
 7. *Instandum esse negabat*. The neuter of the participle passive in *dus* is used in the nominative, or the accusative before the infinitive, with *esse*, in the sense of propriety or necessity. Accordingly the words above may be translated, "said that one ought not to urge."
 8. *Fortius*, scil. *quam alias fecisset*.
 9. *Ex necessitate*, i. e. *necessitate coactus*.
 10. *Corinthus*, now *Corito*, a famous commercial city, situated on the Isthmus of Corinth, now *Hexamiti*, which connects the *Peninsula* with *Hellas*, or *Greece* properly so called. Corinth was destroyed by *Mummius* the Roman general, B. C. 146.
 11. *Non esset unde*. Instead of *non esset aliquid, ex quo*—
 12. *Major*. The conqueror of *Hannibal* in the battle of *Zama*, to be distinguished from the *Younger*, who destroyed *Carthage*.
 13. *Gentis Corneliae*. The family of *Scipiones* was a branch of the *gens Corneliae*. The full name of this *Scipio* was *P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus*. Concerning the name of the *Romans*, see n. 2, p. 4. Sometimes, as in the present instance, a fourth name, called the *Agnomen*, was given, added from some illustrious action or remarkable event.
 14. *Recuperato demum gladio*, i. e. *non prius ad suos reversus est, quam gladium recuperaverat*.
 15. *Locum*. The place from which they had retreated during the fight. A soldier could name his heir in the presence of 3 or 4 comrades, before he went to battle, and this, without any other ceremonies, was considered a complete testament. It was called *testamentum militare*, vel *in procinctu*, i. e. "made while he was girding himself, or preparing for battle."

16. *Eos* is to be referred to *milites*, which is contained in *cohortes*.
 17. *Cedentem videret*. See n. 11, p. 24.
 18. *Capite devoto*. He suffered himself to be devoted to death by certain ceremonies, as if it were an atoning sacrifice for the whole army.
 19. *Liberavit*. *Brutus* expelled *Tarquinius Superbus*, B. C. 509. The consular authority was established, which continued independent 461 years, till the battle of *Pharsalia*.
 20. *Virgis caesos*. Roman citizens, who were condemned to

death, were beaten with rods previous to their execution, in order Page 37 to place them on a level with the slaves.

1. *Perseus* was conquered by *Paulus Aemylius*, son of the *Aemylius* who fell at *Canuae*. The decisive battle was fought at *Pydna*, B. C. 168. The province *Macedonia*, under the Romans, included *Thessaly* and *Epirus*, and extended from sea to sea. It is now *Roumelia*.

2. *Hoc omne*. All unusual phenomena, particularly in the heavens, were considered by the ancients as signs of future things.

3. *Cicutricem aversam*, i. e. *in parte corporis, hostibus aversa*, i. e. *in tergo*; on the contrary, *adversa vulnera* are "wounds in the breast."

4. *Coronis*. Crowns were given by the ancients to free citizens as tokens of merit and valour. They were different according to the circumstances: *Obsidionatis*, for freeing an army from a blockade; *Vallaris vel Castrensis*, to the first who mounted the rampart, or entered the camp of the enemy; *Muralis*, to him who first scaled the walls of a city in an assault; *Nautilis*, to him who first boarded the ship of an enemy; *Civica*, to him who had saved the life of a citizen. There were smaller rewards of various kinds; as, a banner, (*Vexillum*); trappings, (*Phalerae*); golden chains, (*Aurea Torques*); bracelets, (*Armillae*).

5. *Carpetani*. The territories of this people were in the centre of Spain, in what is now *New Castile*. Their principal city was *Toletum*, now *Toledo*.

6. *Barbari*. *Hispani et Galli*, who were in the Carthaginian army. The Romans, like the Greeks, called every nation barbarian which was not of their own race.

7. *In fidem ejus rei*. "In order to give credit to this pretence."

8. *Quibus traxiceret*. Respecting the subjunctive, see n. 14, p. 18.

9. *Vulnerari*. See n. 2, p. 11.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY.

1. *Janiculum*. A hill on the Tiber, by some considered as one of the seven hills on which Rome was built; while others say that it was not included within the city. It was fortified by *Ancus Martius*.

2. *Troja eversa*. *Troja*, the capital of *Troas*, a district on the Aegean coast of *Mysia* in *Asia Minor*. After a war of 10 years, undertaken in consequence of the rape of *Helen* by *Paris*, *Troy* was taken and completely destroyed by the allied army of the Greeks, B. C. 1184. This city has been celebrated by the poems of *Homer* and *Virgil*; the former gives an account of the war, and the latter relates the wanderings of *Aeneas*, after the fall of his native city, and his final settlement in Italy. See p. 26, § 11.

3. *Quibus pepercera*, (*parcere aliqui*).

4. *Alba longa*. Called *longa*, because it extended along the hill *Albanus*, and *Alba*, from the circumstance of *Aeneas* having found on the spot a *white* sow with 30 young ones, according to the prophecy of *Helenus*.

1. *Vestae sacerdotibus*. The Vestal virgins devoted themselves to the service of the goddess *Vesta*, and kept the perpetual fire upon her altar. They took upon themselves the vow of chastity, and a violation of it was punished with death.

Page

40 2. *Viro nubere.* *Ducere*, "to take in marriage," is used when a man is the subject of discourse; *Nubere*, "to be veiled," or *duci*, "to be led," is used when a woman is the subject.

3. *Ultra ripam.* The Tiber having flat banks, the overflowing of the river is a common occurrence.

4. *Nutriendos.* Instead of *ut eos nutritet*.

5. *Asylum*, Gr. *ἀσύλον*, a consecrated place, which afforded safety from violence.

6. *Pulsi.* Understand such as during the civil commotions had been expelled by the opposite faction, or were obliged to leave their country on account of a murder, which, in the badly organized state of civil society, was a common occurrence.

7. *In arce.* The Capitol was a citadel and temple on the Tarpeian rock, which formed a part of the Capitoline hill.

8. *In urbem recipit.* On condition that Tatius, king of the Sabines, should share the sovereignty with him.

41 1. *Lustraret.* At the end of every five years a review (*census*) of the people was made. After the *census* was finished, an expiatory or purifying sacrifice, (*Sacrificium lustrale*), was made; and thus the people were said to be purified, (*lustrari*). Because this was done at the end of every fifth year, hence *Lustrum* is put for the space of five years.

2. *Ad deos sublatum*, (*tolleris*). Romulus was afterwards worshipped by the Romans as a god, under the name of *Quirinus*.

3. *Melius Fufetius.* The general of the Albans. After a treaty of peace had been made, he sited with the Romans in a battle between them and the Veientes, and, deserting during the fight, exposed his allies to great danger.

4. *Ei moenia circumdedit.* Equivalent to *novis eam moenibus circumdedit*.

5. *Corinthus.* See n. 10, p. 37.

6. *Etruria*, otherwise called *Tuscia*, a celebrated country of Italy, lying to the west of the Tiber. It is now called *Tuscany*.

7. *Minorum gentium.* Those elected by Romulus were called *Patres majorum gentium*, and those enrolled by Tullus Hostilius, Tarquinus Priscus, and Brutus, were denominated *Patres minorum gentium*. This at least is the opinion of some critics. Others maintain, that all those who were enrolled before the time of Brutus, were named *Patres majorum gentium*, and those enrolled by him, *Patres minorum gentium*. See Crombie's *Gymnasium*, vol. 2, p. 315.

8. *Ademtos*, i. e. *quos hostibus ademerat*.

9. *Capitolium.* See n. 7, p. 40.

42 1. *Censum.* The *census* was instituted by Servius Tullius, and properly consisted in taking an account of the property and family of each citizen, and in imposing taxes in proportion to their effects. Servius at the same time divided the people into six classes, and these again into centuries. The *census* was at first taken by the kings, and afterwards by the consuls; but, after the year of the city 310, by a proper officer, called *Censor*.

2. *Curia.* The place at which the senate usually met was the *Curia Hostilia*, built by Tullus Hostilius at the foot of the Palatine hill, so that there was an easy ascent to it from the Forum by means of steps, (*gradibus*).

3. *Carpentum*, a vehicle with two wheels, and an arched cover.

Page

ing, sometimes without the covering, and generally drawn by 42 mules. It was used by the Roman matrons in the city.

4. *Hanc injuriam*. The outrage offered her by the king's son.

1. *Luxerunt*. *Lugere* means not only "to lament, to bewail," 43 but also "to wear mourning for."

2. *Pons ligneus*. A bridge over the Tiber, called also *pens subtilius*, (from *subtilae*, "stakes.") As it was entirely of wood, it was easily taken asunder, (*rumpi*).

3. *Ignibus allatis*. He threatened him with torture, in which fire also was used.

4. *Anienem*. From the obsolete nominative *Anien*, for which *Anio* is used. The Anio is a river of Latium, which rises in the Apennines, and empties into the Tiber near Antemnae.

5. *Qui conciliari*. See n. 14, p. 18.

6. *Fabulam*. See this fable, II. 8.

7. *Tribuni plebis*. Two tribunes were at first created, but A. U. 297, ten tribunes were created, which number continued ever after.

8. *Qui defenserent*, i. e. *ea de causa, ut*.

9. *Volscorum*. The *Volsci* were situated in the southern part of Latium.

10. *Milliarum*. The public ways (*Publicae Viae*) of the Romans were furnished with mile-stones, which were distant from one another 1000 paces or 5000 Roman feet. The pace (*Passus*) included a double step, (*gradus vel gressus*), or the space from the place where the foot is taken up to that where it is set down.

11. *Veientes*. The inhabitants of the city *Veii (orum)* in Etruria.

1. *Cremera*, a small river of Tuscany, which empties into the 44 Tiber above Rome.

2. *Qui Hannibalem*. In the second Punic war.

3. *Debilitavit*, i. e. *vires imminuit*.

4. *Decemviri*. A college of ten men. Bodies charged with a particular office were generally designated by the number of their members, to which was still given an explanatory epithet. Thus here the above-mentioned Decemvirate is distinguished from other decemviral bodies by the addition of *legibus scribendis*.

5. *Falerii*, a city in Etruria. The inhabitants were called *Falisci*.

6. *Reducendum tradidit*. As above, c. 7, *pueros uxori nutriendos dedit*.

7. *Albis equis*, i. e. *currus invectus albis equis juncto*. The use of white horses, in their opinion, was confined to the gods, and especially to Jupiter and the Sun.

8. *Gali Senones*, a nation of Gallia Transalpina, who left their native possessions on the banks of the Seine (*Sequana*) and Marne (*Matrona*), and, under the conduct of Brennus, pillaged Rome. They settled on the coast of Umbria in Italy.

9. *Allia*, a little river of Italy, in the territories of the Sabines, which empties into the Tiber.

10. *In eo erant*. A collective noun or noun of multitude, e. gr. *praesidium, turba, multibudo, exercitus, nobilitas*, may be the subject of a plural verb. It is common when a noun of this class continues the subject of successive propositions, to join a singular verb with it in one and a plural in another; thus, in the present instance, *praesidium* is connected, in the first proposition, with the singular verb *laborabat*, in the second, with the plural *erant*.

11. *Trans Anienem*. See n. 4, p. 43.

Page

45 1. *Tribunus militum.* One of the highest military officers. In the earliest times there were three to each legion, and as the legion at that time consisted of 3000 men, each tribune commanded 1000; hence they were called by the Greeks *chiliarchi* (*χιλιαρχοι*). In later times there were six in each legion, who commanded under the consuls.

2. *Samnites*, a people of Italy, whose territory was called *Samnium*. Their country lay between Apulia on the east, Latium and Campania on the west, Lucania on the south, and the confines of the Marsi on the north.

3. *Dictator*, a magistrate at Rome, invested with absolute authority. He was appointed only in extraordinary cases, when the circumstances of the state required prompt and efficient management. His power continued only for the space of six months. The dictator, as soon as elected, chose a subordinate officer, called his master of horse, *magister equitum*.

4. *Furcae Caudinae*, a narrow pass in the vicinity of Caudium, a town of the Samnites.

5. *Sub jugum.* When enemies were vanquished, they were stripped of their arms and made to pass under the yoke, (*jugum*). This consisted of two spears planted in the ground, which were crossed at the top by a third, so low, however, that the captives were obliged to bend in passing under.

6. *Tarentinus.* Tarentum was a Grecian colony in lower Italy, still called *Tarento*.

7. *Epirus*, a country on the western coast of Greece.

8. *Auxilio poposcerunt.* The more usual construction is, *poscere auxilium ab aliquo*, or, with a double accusative, *poscere aliquem auxilium*.

9. *Elephantorum.* As the Romans first saw the elephant in the army of Pyrrhus in Lucania, and were ignorant of its proper name, they called it *bos Lucas*.

46 1. *Adversis vulneribus.* See note 3, p. 38.

2. *Brevi, scil. tempore.*

3. *Campania*, a country of Middle Italy, on the *Inferum vel Tyrrhenum Mare*.

4. *Praeneste*, a town in Latium.

5. *Præcio commiso.* In the consulship of P. Sulpicius Saverrio and P. Decius Mus.

6. *Pueri comilarentur.* This distinction was usually allowed to triumphant generals, and only on the day of their triumph. It was granted to Duilius for his lifetime.

47 1. *Sæ desuisse.* Soldiers who were taken prisoners in war, lost thereby their right of citizenship.

2. *Tot millia.* The Carthaginians had proposed an exchange in the lump, although the number of Carthaginian prisoners was by far the greater.

3. *Lilybaeum*, the western promontory of Sicily.

4. *Citra Iberum.* The *Iberus* (now the *Ebro*) flowed through Spain from north-west to south-east, almost parallel to the Pyrenees. The country south of this river remained subject to the Carthaginians.

5. *Clusium*, (now *Chiùsi*), a town in Etruria.

6. *Insubres*, a powerful Gallic tribe in Upper Italy, in what is now the government of Milan in Austrian Italy.

48 1. *Spolia.* The spoils which a general took from the general of the enemy was called *spolia opima*. They were dedicated and

suspended in the temple of Jupiter Feretrius. These spoils were obtained only thrice before the fall of the republic. The first by Romulus, who slew *Acron*, king of the Caeninenses; the next by A. Cornelius Cossus, who slew *Lar Tolmnius*, king of the Veientes, A. U. C. 318; and the third by M. Claudius Marcellus, who slew *Viridomarus*, a king of the Gauls, A. U. C. 530.

2. *Saguntum*, a city on the eastern coast of Spain, in Hispania Tarraconensis.

3. *Uli...andaretur*. Understand before it *qui postularent*, the idea of which is contained in *miserunt*.

4. *Liguria*, a country of Upper Italy, bounded on the south by the Sinus Ligusticus, or *Gulf of Genoa*, on the north by the Padus, now the *Po*, on the east by the river Macra, and on the west by the Varus. It answers to *Genoa* and part of *Piedmont*.

5. *Ticinus*, now *Tessino*, a river of Cisalpine Gaul, which rises in the Alps, and, having traversed in its course the Lacus Verbanus, (now *Lago Maggiore*), empties into the Padus near *Ticinum*.

6. *Trebia*, a river of the same country, which rises in Liguria, and flowing in a northerly direction empties into the Padus near *Placentia*.

7. *Tuscia*, or *Etruria*. From the former the present name *Tuscany* is derived.

8. *Trasimenes*, a lake of Etruria, near Perusia, (now *Perugia*), from which it takes its present name, lake of *Perugia*.

9. *Quam mora*, i. e. *cunctando et bellum differendo*. This Fabius had shown, who, when appointed dictator, weakened the enemy by avoiding an engagement and continually harassing his army by countermarches and ambuscades. Hence he received the surname of *Cunctator*.

10. *Apulia*, now *Puglia*, a country of Magna Graecia in Italy, lying along the Adriatic, from the river Frento in the north-west to the promontory Iapygium.

11. *Armata*, "with their arms in their hands."

12. *Aurorum annulorum*. The senators and knights enjoyed the privilege of wearing golden rings.

1. *A duobus Scipionibus*. Publius and Cnaeus. The former was a father of the elder Scipio Africanus.

2. *Nola*, a town of Campania. Bells were invented there, in the beginning of the 5th century, by St. Paulinus, the bishop of the place. Hence they have been called in Latin *Nolae*, or *Campanae*.

3. *Quo minus trajiceret*. After verbs meaning "to hinder, to prevent," *quo minus* is used in the signification of *ne*.

4. *Poeni*, a name given to the Carthaginians. It seems to be a corruption of *Phoeni* or *Phoenices*, as the Carthaginians were of Phoenician origin.

5. *Syracusae*, a celebrated city of Sicily, founded about 732 B. C. by Archias a Corinthian.

6. *Duo Scipiones intersecti*. Both were slain within the space of one month, in the eighth year of their generalship in Spain, in unfortunate battles against the Carthaginians.

7. *Ad Ticinum*. See above, c. 3.

8. *Itul deser. cipient*. Since they thought that the state was ruined beyond all hope of recovery.

9. *Carthago nova*, now *Carthagena*, on the southern coast of Hispania Tarraconensis.

Page

49 10. *Sena*, or *Sena Gallica*, now *Senigaglia*, a town on the Adriatic, built by the Senones, A. U. C. 396.
 11. *Picenum*, a country of Italy on the Adriatic, east of the Apennines; now called the *March of Ancona*.
 12. *Brutii*, a people who inhabited the most southern part of Italy.
 13. *Numidia*, an extensive kingdom in the northern part of Africa, west of *Africa Propria*. It was bounded on the west by *Mauretania*, and on the south by *Gaetulia*. It forms the present kingdom of *Algiers*.

50 1. *Zama*, town of Numidia, now *Zamora*, 300 miles south-west of Carthage.
 2. *Quam cooperat*, i. e. *anno undevicesimo, postquam cooperat*.
 3. *Philippus*, the son of Demetrius. See above, p. 49, § 6.
 4. *Cynoscephalæ*, eminences in Thessaly, south-east of Pharsalus, so called from their resemblance to the heads of dogs, (*κυνοφαλαι*.)
 5. *Nabis*, a tyrant of Sparta, celebrated for his cruelty. He was slain B. C. 192, after an usurpation of 14 years.
 6. *Syriacum*, “a Syrian.” *Syria*, a country of Asia, on the Mediterranean, between Arabia and Cilicia in Asia Minor.
 7. *Legatus*, the name of the officer chosen by a proconsul or propraetor to accompany him to his province, and assist him in the discharge of his duties. Sometimes the governor remained at home, and merely sent out the *legatus* to the province; and at other times the senate sent out a *legatus*, without naming any proconsul or propraetor.
 8. *Magnesia*, a town in the northern part of Lydia, near the junction of the Hermus and Hyllus, and in the vicinity of mount Sipylus.
 9. *Asia*, i. e. *Asia Minor*, in which Antiochus had many possessions.
 10. *Taurus*, the largest range of mountains in Asia as to extent. *Intra Taurum*, “on the southern side of the range.”
 11. *Pydna*, a town in the southern part of Macedonia, situate on the shore of the Sinus Thermaicus. It was originally called *Citron*.

51 1. *Sedecim remorum ordines*. The ships of war were variously named from their rows or ranks of oars. Those which had two rows or tiers were called *Biремes*; three, *trirēmes*; four, *quadriremes*; five, *quinqueremes* vel *penteres*; those of six or seven, by a Greek name, *Hexeres*, *Hepteres*, and above that by a circumlocution, as in the present instance. The rowers were placed above one another in different stages or benches (*in transris vel jugis*) on the side of the ship.
 2. *Tribunus*, as *tribunus militum*.
 3. *Plurima*, works of art, and images of the gods, taken from the temples of conquered towns.
 4. *Pseudophilippus*, Ψευδοφίλιππος, who had falsely assumed the name of Philippus. A certain Andriscus pretended to be the son of Perseus, that he might lay claim to the kingdom of Macedonia, and formed a large party among the Macedonians, who were oppressed under the sovereignty of the Romans.
 5. *Corinthiis*. Corinth, (see p. 37, § 65,) the principal city of the Achaean league, a famous confederacy which was formed B. C. 284, and continued formidable upwards of 130 years.

6. *Propter injuriam.* The Roman ambassadors had been treated with violence and insult, at the meeting of the confederacy at Corinth, on account of the extravagance and severity of their demands; in consequence of which, war was declared against the confederacy.

7. *Lusitania,* a part of ancient Hispania, on the Atlantic coast, answering nearly to the modern kingdom of Portugal. Portugal is in its length larger than Lusitania, but from west to east much smaller.

1. *Numantia,* a town of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the 52 sources of the river Durius.

2. *Hostibus tradi.* The Numantines did not accept this expedient for evading the fulfilment of the contract, and did not offer violence to the consul who was offered to them as a victim.

3. *Correxit.* He began by reforming the abuses which had crept into the military discipline.

4. *Vinctus, "in chains."* The history of the war with Jugurtha has been given by Sallust in a work styled *Bellum Jugurthinum*.

5. *Cimbri et Teutones,* northern tribes who left their ancient abodes, and went in search of new settlements. Other Gallic tribes through whose territory they passed, joined them.

6. *Ne iterum.* See above, p. 44, § 32.

7. *Teutones.* Marius met the *Teutones* at Aquae Sextiae, now *Aix*, a town of Gallia Narbonensis. He left 20,000 dead on the field of battle, and took 90,000 prisoners, B. C. 102.

8. *Belloque protracto.* See n. 5, p. 14.

1. *Gravissimum bellum.* The war of these allied nations (subjects of Rome) was called *bellum sociale*, or, because the Marsi, a people of middle Italy, were the leading nation engaged in it, *bellum Marsicum*; also, *bellum Italicum*.

2. *Aequa jura,* the right of Roman citizens, *jura civitatis*.

3. *Jus civitatis.* The freedom of the city was conferred in different degrees, according to the different merits of the allies towards the republic. To some the right of voting (*jus suffragii*) was given, and to others not. After the social war it was communicated, with the right of voting, to all of the Italians south of the river Rubicon on the upper sea, and of the city Luca on the lower sea. Afterwards the same right was granted to Cisalpine Gaul, which hence began to be called *Gallia Togata*.

4. *Pontus,* a kingdom in the north of Asia Minor, on the Pontus Euxinus; Mithridates had greatly enlarged it by his conquests.

5. *Fugatus fuerat.* He had taken refuge in Africa, but returned upon hearing that Cinna had embraced his cause.

6. *Proscripterunt.* *Proscribere*, properly "to post up in writing, to publish any thing to be sold," especially in reference to auctions; also, "to confiscate one's property, sequester or seize one's estate;" from the time of Sylla, "to proscribe, or outlaw one; to doom to death and confiscation of property." Sylla introduced the custom of proscription, after having conquered the party of Marius. He ordered lists (*tabulae proscriptioñis*), of the names of those whom he doomed to die, to be placed in the public places of the city, with the promise of a reward (*duo talenta*) for the head of each person so proscribed. He divided the lands and fortunes of the slain among his friends, and declared their children incapable of honours.

7. *Sociale.* See above, n. 1.

Page

54

1. *Chalcedon*, now *Kadi-Kenzi*, an ancien' city of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium, built by a colony from Megara, B. C. 685, some years before the founding of Byzantium.

2. *Cyzicus*, anciently a very flourishing city, situate on the island of *Cyzicus*, in the Propontis, which is now a peninsula, and preserves its name.

3. *Byzantium*, a city situate on the Thracian Bosphorus, founded by a colony from Argos and Megara, B. C. 658. Constantine the Great made it the capital of the eastern Roman empire, A. D. 328, and called it Constantinopolis.

4. *Novum bellum*, the war of the slaves.

5. *Gladiatores*. Gladiators were for some time exhibited only at funerals, but afterwards also by the magistrates, to entertain the people. They were kept and trained in schools (*in ludis*) by persons called *Lanistae*. The whole number under one *Lanista* was called *Familia*. Gladiators were at first composed of captives, slaves, or condemned malefactors. Afterwards also free-born citizens fought, some even of noble birth. Gladiators were exhibited sometimes at the funeral pile, often in the *Forum*, but usually in an amphitheatre, so called, because it was seated all round, like two theatres joined. The place where the gladiators fought was called *Arena*, because it was covered with saw-dust or sand, to prevent the gladiators from sliding, and to absorb the blood; and the persons who fought, *Arenarii*.—The slaves of Capua were quickly joined by an immense multitude of their fellow-sufferers, with whom Italy was filled.

6. *Cabira*, a fortified town of Armenia Minor, near the confines of Pontus, afterwards called *Sebaste*.

7. *Successor*. M. Acilius Glabrio, who was shortly after succeeded by Pompey.

8. *Piratae*, chiefly the inhabitants of the coast of Asia Minor, especially the Cilicians, who rendered the Mediterranean unsafe by their piracies.

55 1. *Venenum hausit*. According to others, he stabbed himself, since the poison had no effect on him, in consequence of the antidotes which he was in the habit of taking to render ineffectual the attempts of his enemies to poison him.

2. *Galatia*, a country of Asia Minor, lying west of Pontus. It derived its name of Galatia from the Gauls or Celtae, who invaded and settled the country. From the Greeks, who subsequently became intermingled with them, the country was also called Gallo-Graecia.

3. *Quod non recepisset*. See n. 12, p. 14.

4. *Judaea*, a province of Palestine, forming the southern division, and lying north of *Arabia*. *Hierosolyma* (Jerusalem) was the capital.

5. *Argenti infinitum*, i. e. *infinitum pondus, infinita summa*.

6. *Catalina*. In order to repair his ruined fortune, he attempted to effect a political revolution, and to murder the Senate and opulent citizens, with the intention of confiscating their property for the benefit of himself and his followers.

7. *Parthi*, a people of Asia, successively tributary to the empire of the Assyrians, Medes, and Persians, and almost unknown until about 240 B. C., when they suddenly emerged from their obscurity under Arsaces, who laid the foundation of the Parthian empire. This empire was bounded on the east by the Indus, on the south by

the Mare Erythraeum, on the west by the Tigris, and on the north Page 55 by Caucasus.

8. *Carrae*, a town of Mesopotamia, south-east of Edessa.

9. *Contra auspicia*, notwithstanding the unlucky omens, which occurred before the battle.

1. *Nominis*, i. e. *populi*.

2. *Absens*. Candidates were bound according to law to be present at Rome, and when they commanded an army, to discharge it before soliciting an office. But Caesar continued with his army in Cisalpine Gaul.

3. *Arretium*, now *Rimini*, a town in Italy on the Adriatic, beyond the limits of Caesar's province; wherefore the taking possession of this town was to be considered as a declaration of war.

4. *Dictatorem*. See n. 3, p. 45.

5. *Hispanias*. The plural comprehends the three principal divisions of the peninsula, *Hispania*, *Tarraconensis*, and *Betica*.

6. *Primo praetio*. This battle was fought near Dyrrachium, now Durazzo, a large city of Macedonia, bordering on the Adriatic sea.

7. *Pharsalus*, now *Farsa*, a town of Thessaly, south-west of Larissa, on the river Enipeus. In its neighbourhood is a large plain called *Pharsalia*, in which the battle was fought.

8. *Alexandria*, a city founded by Alexander the Great, B. C. 332, situate at the mouth of the Nile. It was famous for its commercial advantages, commanding the trade of the east until the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. It was also celebrated for its schools, and its library of 700,000 volumes.

9. *A rege Aegypti*, the last of the Ptolemies, and the brother of Cleopatra.

10. *Generi quondam*, i. e. *qui quondam gener Caesaris fuerat*. Pompey had formed a league with Caesar and Crassus, A. U. 694, and had married Julia, the daughter of Caesar. She died in the year 703, and with her death the last bond of union between the two statesmen was severed.

11. *Cleopatra*, the sister of Ptolemy; she had a short time before laid claim to the throne.

12. *Insolentius*. He made himself perpetual Dictator, Imperator, &c. and it was suspected that he intended to declare himself king.

13. *Bruti duo*, Marcus and Decimus.

1. *Fusus*. Antony besieged D. Brutus in *Mutina*, a town of Gallia Cispadana, now *Modena*, but was defeated by the consuls Pansa and Hirtius.

2. *Lepidum*, who was in Gaul with the army.

3. *Octavianus*, the son of C. Octavius and Atia, a niece of Julius Caesar, by whom Octavianus was adopted as a son. But sons, who entered a family by adoption, added to the name of their *pater adoptivus*, which they assumed, the name of their real father with an addition; so that *Aemilius* became *Aemilianus*, and *Octavius*, *Octavianus*. Octavianus had first waged war with the senate (*Optimates*) against Antony.

4. *Proscripti*. See n. 6, p. 53.

5. *Cassius*. After the first battle Cassius caused one of his freedmen to kill him; Brutus fell on his own sword after the second.

6. *Philippi*, a town of Macedonia, east of Amphipolis.

7. *Gallias*, (as Hispanias, see n. 6, p. 56), comprehends all coun-

Page 57 tries under the name of Gallia, both on this side and the other side of the Alps.

8. *Lepidus*. A short time after the division, Lepidus was stripped of his portion by Octavianus, and made to retire to a private station, because he made higher pretensions than he ought.

9. *Augustus*, a title of honour, which Octavianus received in the year 726, when he proposed to abdicate the imperatorial dignity, and which conveyed the idea of holiness, since *Augustus* was especially applied to places which were devoted to religious purposes.

10. *Actium*, now *Azio*, a town and promontory of Epirus.

11. *Aspis*, a poisonous serpent of Egypt and Libya, whose bite occasions inevitable death, but without pain.

58 1. *Fretum Gadicatum*, from *Gades*, a Phoenician colony, now *Cadiz*.

2. *Qui montes*. Not, as in English, *montes*—*qui*, which position of the relative, when accompanied by an apposition, the Latin did not admit.

3. *Herculis columnae*, as marks of the limit which nature had put to the wanderings of Hercules. According to some he had erected columns on these mountains, after he had separated them by force, and thereby connected the Mediterranean (*mare internum*) with the Ocean (*mare Atlanticum*).

4. *Tanais*, now the *Don*.

5. *Pontus Euxinus*, now the *Black Sea*.

6. *Palus Maeotis*, now the *Sea of Azoph* or *Zaback*.

7. *Mare Brit.* now the *North Sea*.

8. *Aegaeum*, now the *Archipelago*.

9. *Tyrrhenum*, so called from the ancient inhabitants of middle Italy, who named the land which they inhabited *Tyrrhenia*; by the Romans it was called *Tuscia*.

10. *Baetis*, now the *Guadalquivir*.

11. *Condita*. The island, on which *Gades* was built, was connected to the main land by a mole.

12. *Narbonensis*, so called from the city *Narbo* (Narbonne); before the reign of *Augustus* it was called *Provincia Romana* (Provence), as being the first country subdued by the Romans in Transalpine Gaul.

13. *Massilia*, now *Marseilles*. Respecting the foundation of the city by the Phocaeans, see Part II. I. i.

14. *Campus lapidus*, or *campi lapidei*, a plain of several miles in extent, covered with round stones, situate in the vicinity of the Rhodanus, (*Rhone*), not far from the sea. The natural soil of this region is the same as described by the ancients.

15. *Pluisse*, scil. *lapidibus*.

59 1. *Rhodanus*, now the *Rhone*.

2. *Lacus Lemamus*, now the *Lake of Geneva*. They distinguished the water of the Rhine at a considerable distance, whence the opinion arose that the river flowed unmixed through the lake.

3. *Dirimit*. The Rhone flows between Gallia Narbonensis and Lugdunensis, and empties into the Mediterranean by several mouths between Narbo and Massilia.

4. *Porrigitur*. The ancient Gallia comprehended the whole country west of the Rhine as far as the North Sea, including the modern kingdom of the Netherlands.

5. *Druidae*. Britain, according to Caesar, was the great school

of the Druids, and their chief settlement was in the island called ⁸⁰ *Mona* by Tacitus, now *Anglesey*. The common derivation is from *ār*, "an oak," or from the old British word *ārw* or *āres*, "an oak," because they taught in forests, or, as Pliny states, never sacrificed but under an oak.

6. *Quae si scire proficiuntur.* The knowledge in which they boast, which they assert that they possess.

7. *Garumna*, now the *Garonne*.

8. *Aquitania* comprehends the modern Gascony, and a part of Guienne. The *Aquitani* were a powerful people of Iberian origin, who divided themselves into many tribes.

9. *Sequana*, now the *Seine*.

10. *Celtae*. This nation inhabited that part of Gallia which lay between the *Sequana* and *Garumna*, extending eastwardly from the ocean to the Rhine. Augustus, however, B. C. 27, extended *Aquitania* into *Celtica* as far as the *Ligeris*, now the *Loire*, and further diminished *Celtica* by comprehending under *Belgica* that part which lay near the Rhine.

11. *Belgas*. This nation inhabited that part of *Gallia* which lay north of *Sequana* and the territories of the *Celtae*, between the ocean and the Rhine.

12. *Usque ad Rhenum pertinent*. To that part of the *Rhenus* now called the *Lower Rhine*.

13. *Lutetia*, now *Paris*.

14. *Lacus Venetus*, or *Brigantiae*, from the town *Brigantia* on its eastern bank, now *Bregenz* in *Tyrol*. It was also anciently called *Bodamius*. It is now called *Boden Sea*, or *Lake Constance*, from a town of that name on its western border.

15. *Mediomatrici*, a people of *Belgic Gaul*, who were situated along the *Mosella* or *Moselle*. Their capital was *Divodurum*, now *Metz*.

16. *Treviri*, a nation of *Gallia Belgica*, between the *Mosella* and *Mosa*, now the *Meuse*. The capital was *Augusta Trevirorum*, now *Treves*, on the *Moselle*.

17. *Flevo*, a branch of the Rhine, which expanded to such a degree as to form a considerable lake. This lake, having been in process of time much increased by the sea, assumed the name of *Zuyder Zee*, or the Southern Sea.

18. *Iterum*. After forming the lake it was contracted again into a narrower bed, and re-assumed the appearance of a river. It is not now a river, but is a part of the *Zuyder Zee*.

19. *Vistula*. This river falls into the Baltic, and still retains its ancient name.

20. *Boni hospitibus*, i. e. *erga hospites*.

1. *Alio transituri. Non ut ibi maneat, sed ad tempus, et mox 60 alio transituri*, i. e. *eo consilio, ut in alium locum transeant*.

2. *Silva Hercynia*. This was an immense forest of Germany, considered by some writers as covering nearly the whole of that extensive territory. Parts of it only remain at the present day, which go under particular names, as the *Black Forest*, which separates Alsace from Swabia; the *Bohemerald*, which encompasses Bohemia, and was in the middle ages called *Hercynia sylva*; the *Hartz* forest in Lunenburgh, &c.

3. *Palere narrat*. Its breadth, according to Caesar, was nine days journey, while its length exceeded sixty.

Page

60 4. *Danubius*, the *Danube*, called by the Greeks *Ister*, which name the Romans also applied to the eastern part of the stream.
 5. *Moenus*, now *Maine*, which falls into the Rhine by Mentz.
 6. *Visurgis*, now the *Weser*, falling into the German ocean.
 7. *Albis*, now the *Elbe*.
 8. *Rhaetia*, bounded on the north by *Vindelicia*, east by *Noricum*, south by *Italy*, and west by *Helvetia*.
 9. *Aperuit*. Julius Caesar made two voyages from Gaul to Britain, and thus opened the way to the Romans.
 10. *Claudio imperante*. In the reign of *Claudius*, A. D. 42, the Romans first established themselves in Britain, under the command of *Aulus Plautius*.
 11. *Muro*. This wall, which was intended to protect Roman Britain from the incursions of the *Picts* and *Scots*, extended from the *Tyne* to the *Esk*. The succeeding Caesars built other ramparts and walls for the same purpose.
 12. *Cantium*, now *Kent*.
 13. *Longior quam latior*. When two predicates are joined to a noun, and one is to be expressed in a higher degree than the other, both are used in Latin in the comparative.
 14. *Ramos*. One of these branches of the Apennines terminates in the promontory of *Iapygium*, the other in that of *Leucopetra*.

61 1. *Id genus*, equivalent to *hucus generis*.
 2. *Lecta*, i. e. when one merely reads about them.
 3. *Fontes saluberrimi*, the warm baths of *Baiae*.
 4. *Padus*, now the *Po*.
 5. *Gallia Cisalpina*, or *Togata*, the northern part of Italy on this side of the Alps, including the Italian Tyrol, extending as far south as the *Rubicon*.
 6. *Vesulus*, in Liguria, a mountain of the *Alpes Cottiae*.
 7. *Urbis Romanae magnificentiam*, instead of *Romam urbem magnificentissimam*.
 8. *Tarentum*, now *Taranto*.
 9. *Superato*. In the war with the Romans. See *Roman Hist.* Lib. II. 5—9.
 10. *Trinacria*, compounded of *τρεῖς*, “three,” and *ἀκρα*, “a promontory.”
 11. *Cyclopes*, giants with one eye in their forehead, who forged the thunderbolts of *Jupiter* in the workshop of *Vulcan*.
 12. *Egesti*, from *egero*.
 13. *Humeris sublatos flammae erip.*, equivalent to *humeris sustulisse et fl. eripuisse*.

62 1. *Bello patita*. For an account of this war, see part II. C. 19—21.
 2. *Bello Punico*. See *Roman Hist.* Lib. III. 2—11.
 3. *Archimedes*, a famous mathematician, who defended the town for a long time by the machines of war which he constructed. He was made captive and slain by a Roman soldier.
 4. *Olympia*. See p. 34, n. 10.
 5. *Reddit* depends upon *dicitur* in the preceding sentence.
 6. *Vestigii*. The name *Ichnusa* is derived from *ἰχνος*, *vestigium*.
 7. *Epirus*, a country of Greece, to the west of *Thessaly*, lying along the Adriatic, and now forming a part of modern *Albania*.
 8. *Sejunguntur*. Macedonia and Epirus, which were governed by kings, were by many considered as not belonging to Greece, which consisted only of free states.

9. *Tyrantulit.* For the history of Philip and Alexander, see ^{Part} 62 part II. E.

10. *Perseo superato.* See Roman Hist. Lib. IV. 3.

11. *Acroceraunii montes.* A range of mountains in the vicinity of the sea, which terminated in the promontory *Acroceraunium*.

12. *Tiennitæ significasse.* The ancients supposed that the oaks of Dodona possessed human voices and prophesied. The priests drew their predictions from the rustling of the leaves, and the clattering din of large kettles, which were suspended in the air near a brazen statue; when this was agitated, it struck against one of the kettles, which communicated the motion to the rest.

13. *Cephallenia*, now *Cefalonia*.

14. *Coryra*, now *Corfu*, the land of the Phaeacians, over which (according to the *Odyssey*) Alcinous reigned in the time of Ulysses. The gardens of Alcinous bloomed and bore fruit constantly.

1. *Quo tempore.* Not *tempore quo*. See p. 58, n. 2.

2. *Nuna Pompilius.* See Roman Hist. Lib. I. 13.

3. *Ithaca*, now *Teksi*. The fame given by the *Odyssey* of Homer to this barren island, has placed it in as high or even a higher rank than that occupied by the most fruitful region of the earth.

4. *Per quos, scil. montes.* They placed these mountains one upon the other, intending by means of them to climb to the habitation of the gods. See III. 3

5. *Penæus*, now *Salempria*, *Salempria* (pronounced *Salebria*), one of the finest and clearest rivers of Greece.

6. *Tempe*, *τὰ τέμπα*.

7. *Athenæ.* Understand *sunt*, or *sitae sunt*.

8. *Deos*, Neptune (*Ποσειδῶν*) and Minerva (*Ἀθηνᾶ*). From the last the town received its name.

9. *Eas*, instead of *tales*, *tam præclaras*.

10. *Propylaea*, *τὰ προπλάαια*, a gateway, ornamented with rows of columns, one of the most magnificent structures in Athens.

11. *Longos muros*, *τὰ παρὰ τείχη*, also called *εὐλη*.

12. *Musices ope.* See above, III. 23.

13. *Epaminondas virtus.* See Part II. D. § 8, 9, 10.

14. *Nemo ignorat, quantum auctoritatem oraculum Apollinis in hac urbe habuerit.* Respecting the relative in the beginning of a sentence, see n. 5, p. 14.

15. *Peloponnesus*, ("the island of Pelops,") now the Morea.

16. *Isthmus*, Gr. *ισθμός*; the Isthmus of Corinth is now *Herzamili*.

17. *Ludi Isthmici.* The Isthmian games were instituted, B. C. 1326, in honour of Melicerta or Palaemon, but having been interrupted after some years, they were re-instituted by Theseus in honour of Neptune.

1. *Bellum Achaicum.* Respecting this war, see Roman Hist. 64 Lib. IV. 6. and Part II. E. § 75, 76.

2. *Res gestas numerali.* As the Olympiads were celebrated after an interval of 4 years, the Greeks called that space of time an *Olympiad*. They counted the Olympiads from the year 776 B. C. They reckon (*numerate*), or date their actions and exploits (*res gestas*) from the years of the Olympic games. See p. 34, n. 10.

3. *Lycurgi leges.* See Part II. D. § 1, 2.

4. *Taygetus*, a chain of mountains, which extending from Arcadia divide into two branches, of which one terminates in the Taenarium Promontorium, the other in the Malea Pr. These promontories form the Sinus Laconicus, now *G. of Colokythia*.

Page

64 5. *Orpheus*, as is said, descended by a cave at Taenarus to the infernal regions, for the purpose of procuring from Pluto the restoration of his wife *Eurydice* to life.

6. *Cyclades*, from κύκλος, "a circle."

7. *Delus*, (derived from δῆλος), now *Sedili*.

8. *Transulerunt*. The allied states of Greece, in order that they might always be prepared to carry on war with the Persians, made a proportional contribution, which they deposited in the temple of Delos, as a common treasury of Greece, but subsequently the Athenians, having become most powerful by sea, conveyed the treasures to Athens, and applied them to their own use.

9. *Euboea*, now *Negropont*.

10. *Temere*, "without stated intervals."

65 1. *Plures (uxores) singuli (viri) habent*.

2. *A judicibus*. In these disputes judges decided who was most worthy of following her husband.

3. *Ducendae*. The participle denotes the purpose.

4. *Intenunt*, etc. instead of *maritos pecunia data (mercede) emunt*.

5. *Byzantium*, called Constantinople from Constantine the Great. The Turks call it *Istamboul* or *Stamboul*.

6. *Bosporus Thracius*, (so called to distinguish it from the *Bosporus Cimmerius*), a strait connecting the Propontis (*Sea of Marmora*) with the Pontus Euxinus (*Black Sea*).

7. *Hellespontus*, now the *Dardanelles*, leading from the Aegaeon to the Propontis.

8. *Amor Herus et Leandri*, the love of Leander of Abýdus (on the Asiatic coast) for Hero, (genit. *Hērūs, ήρου*), a priestess of Venus at Sestos, to whom he used to swim by night across the Hellespont. He was at length drowned, in consequence of the torch, which Hero held to direct his course, being extinguished during a storm.

9. *Cynossema*, κυνός σῆμα, "a dog's tomb."

10. *Hecuba*, wife of Priam, king of Troy.

11. *Aeneas*, son of Anchises and Venus, who, after the destruction of Troy, went in quest of new habitations, accompanied by a band of his countrymen.

12. *Devorandus*, "to be devoured."

13. *Cassander*, son of Antipater; he made himself master of Macedonia after his father's death.

14. *In extrema Macedonia*, i. e. *in extremis Macedoniae partibus*.

15. *Assignasse*, scil. *iis*.

16. *Scythia*, a country between the Ister and the Maeotis Palus or the Phasis, which also extended into unknown regions of the north and east. The name of *Riphaei Montes* is applied to any cold mountains in a northern country; it would appear that the ancients intended to denote by them the northern and western limits of the earth.

66 1. *Majoribus*, etc. i. e. *quarto quis (aliquis) illustriores majores habet*.

2. *Tourica Chersonesus*, (to distinguish it from the *Chersonesus Thracia*), a peninsula in the Black Sea, now *Crimea*.

3. *Borysthēnes*, a large river of Scythia, falling into the Euxine, now the *Dnieper*.

4. *Hyperboréi*, ὑπερβόρεοι; the word signifies "people who inhabit beyond the wind Boreas." Thrace was the residence of

Boreas, according to the ancients, and it appears that the Greeks ^{Page} 66 called the Thracians Boreans; it is probable, therefore, that they called the people beyond these Hyperboreans, perhaps the inhabitants of Russia and part of Siberia. Virgil places them under the north pole.

5. *Occidit.* It was also during one half of the year day, and during the other night.

6. *Omni*, equivalent to *ulla*.

7. *Taedet* (like *piget*, *poenitet*) is used with an accusative of the person and a genitive of the thing, see n. 6, p. 15.

8. *Asiae nomine.* Asia Minor is here meant, which is now called *Natolia*, *Anatolia*, or rather *Anadoli*, from *ἀνατολή*, *orians*.

9. *Ad quem amnem.* Respecting the arrangement of the words, see p. 63, n. 1.

10. *Victoriam reportavit.* For an account of this battle, see Part II. E. § 18.

11. *Peninsulæ.* Cyzicus was originally an island. From the time of Alexander, who joined it to the continent by a mole, it has been called a peninsula.

12. *Ab Argonautis occisus est*, on their expedition in quest of the golden fleece.

13. *Aves absorbent*, by fascination, as it would seem, or by the effect of their breath. Something similar is told of rattlesnakes.

14. *Ab Jasone.* On the expedition to Colchis.

1. *Azenus*, from *ἀξενός*, "inhospitable."

2. *Euzinus*, from *εὐεινός*, "hospitable." It bore the name of Axenus, until the establishment of numerous Greek colonies along its coast insured to voyagers a safe and friendly reception.

3. *Thermôdon*, a river of Pontus, falling into the Euxine.

4. *Distinguunt notis*, "tattoo their body," i. e. make punctures in the naked body, which are variously stained, so as to give them a parti-coloured appearance. So above, § 41. *Agathysri ora et corpora pingunt*.

5. *Asia proprie dicta*, i. e. Asia Minor.

6. *Colonias misit.* It sent out eighty colonies.

7. *Amazones*, a fabulous nation of women, who are said to have dwelt in the eastern part of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Euxine, in the vicinity of the Thermodon.

8. *Ilium*, otherwise, *Troja*.

9. *Fama quam natura maiores*, "more celebrated than large."

10. *Judicium illus. redd.* See p. 26, § 11.

11. Ajax, the son of Telamon, next to Achilles the bravest of the Grecian heroes who fought before Troy. After the death of Achilles, Ajax and Ulysses disputed their claim to the arms of the hero. When they were given to the latter, Ajax was so enraged that he became bereaved of his understanding, and slaughtered a flock of sheep, supposing them to be the Greeks who had given the preference to Ulysses, and then stabbed himself with his sword.

12. *Mercede accepta.* The Greeks originally bore arms only for their native land. The custom of serving foreign princes (*aliena bella gerere*) for pay (*mercede accepta*) was first introduced after the Peloponnesian war.

13. *Contusa*, from *contundo*.

14. *Sepulcrum.* See p. 36, § 51.

1. *Larare*, properly used in a transitive signification, *lavare cor-* ^{Page} 68

Page 68 *pus, membra*, is also used in a neuter sense, instead of *se lavare*, or *lavari*.

2. *Lucis*, i. e. *nemoribus*.

3. *Terrere dicitur*. The greatest part of the Corycian cave was in reality a valley between rugged rocks; in the bottom of the valley was a hole, in which the rushing of the water might produce the effects here mentioned. There was another Corycian cave in Phocis near Parnassus.

4. *Cum terra conjuncta*. This connexion with the main land was first made by Alexander, who, when besieging the place, formed a mole in order to gain access to the city, which was built on an island.

5. *Latrocinitis vivunt*. As the Bedouins at the present day.

6. *Aetus Gallus penetravit*. In the reign of Augustus, A. U. C. 729.

7. *Bactrianae et Arabiae*, adjectives from Bactrianus and Arabius. The camel with one bunch or protuberance on its back is called a dromedary.

69 1. *Ambitus*. The noun *ambitus* has the penult short, although the participle *ambitus* has that syllable long.

2. *Moles*. The arches on which the gardens rested, the plan of which was arranged by Semiramis.

3. *Successores*. Seleucus Nicator, one of the successors of Alexander, who penetrated as far as the countries which border on the Ganges.

4. *Paropamisus*, a mountain which separates Bactria from India.

5. *Ambitu corporis*, i. e. *corpora elephantorum ambientes et impli-cantes*.

6. *Lanas ferunt*. The cotton (*gossypium*) growing upon trees and shrubs.

7. *Insistunt*. In like manner the Fakirs at the present day acquire a character for holiness by subjecting themselves to bodily tortures and mortifications.

8. *In rogos se praecipitantes*. This is told of the Gymnosophistæ.

9. *Plinius*, a learned Roman, who lived in the reigns of Claudius, Nero, and Vespasian, and who has left an extensive work, giving an account of almost every natural object. He perished in an eruption of Vesuvius.

10. *Meditantem*, i. e. *exercentem*.

11. *Magna ex parte*. In the east the battle is principally decided by the elephants.

70 1. *Ebus adhibetur*. The most famous statues of Phidias, as the Jupiter at Olympia, and the Minerva in the Parthenon at Athens, were of ivory, and were covered with golden garments.

2. *Excipi*, equivalent to *sustinet*.

3. *His cymbis* instead of *his testis utuntur pro cymbis*, *iisque na-vigant*.

4. *Terni*, scil. *homines*.

5. *Ad centena*, "about a hundred every time."

6. *Feminarum gloria*, "is an object of pride among the women."

7. *Antonius*, M. Antonius, the triumvir, who after the war with the Parthians, lived in extreme luxury, at Alexandria, with Cleopatra the last princess of Egypt, whom he rivalled in extravagance.

8. *Catabathmus*, *καραβαθμός*, a region constantly declining.

9. *Praecipitatus*. This waterfall (*Cataractes* or *Cataracta*) is **70** the smallest of several, which the river forms before its entrance into Egypt.

10. *Septem ora*. Many give it nine mouths.

1. *Aggeres aperiuntur*. Egypt is intersected by canals, in order **71** to extend the water of the river through every part of the country. These are kept shut by sluices and dams, until the Nile has attained ed its proper height.

2. *In insula Nili*. So says Pliny. According to others, *Tentyra* (rà *Tiropa*) is a town and district on the western side of the Nile.

3. *Crocodilos ostendit*. The Roman Aediles took upon themselves the care of celebrating the *Ludi Maximi* or *Romani*, and some other festivals, in which they often caused foreign and rare animals to be exhibited to the people.

4. *Moeris*, a lake in Middle Egypt, now *Birket Karoun*. The present extent of this lake is by no means the same as that represented by the ancients.

5. *Labyrinthus*. The labyrinth, which is said to have been built by 12 Egyptian kings, lay on the southern side of lake Moeris, not far from Arsinoe.

6. *Ptolemaeus*, *Lagi filius*, or *Soter*, the first of the Ptolemies. Egypt was governed by these princes from the time of Alexander until it became a Roman province. From the light-house here mentioned, built upon the island of Pharos, the name *Pharos* is applied to light-houses in general.

1. *In bibliothecis condensis*. The Alexandrian library, commenced **72** by the second Ptolemy (Philadelphus), is said to have increased until it contained 700,000 volumes (*volumina*). Respecting the library at Pergamus, see p. 5, n. 2.

2. *Medicatos*, "embalmed," as mummies.

3. *Nec diu queritur*. The priest kept another in readiness which had the required marks.

4. *Macrobius*, *μαρκόβιος*, "long-lived."

5. *Terminalis Nilo*. The Nile was considered by many as the eastern limit of Africa; others comprehended the whole of Egypt in Africa.

6. *Mauritania* was bounded on the north by the Fretum Herculeum, now *Straits of Gibraltar*, on the east by Numidia, on the south by Gaetulia, and on the west by the Atlantic. It is now the empire of Fez and Morocco. The inhabitants were called Mauri.

7. *Columnae Herculis app.* See p. 58, § 1.

1. *Numidia*, now the kingdom of *Algiers*. It was bounded on **73** the north by the Mediterranean, south by Gaetulia, east by Africa Propria, and west by Mauritania. The inhabitants were called *Nomades*, and afterwards *Numidae*.

2. *Africa*. That part of Africa called *Propria* corresponds with the modern *Tunis*.

3. *Bella cum Romanis*. The three Punic wars, which terminated in the destruction of Carthage. See *Roman Hist.* Lib. II. 10—13. Lib. III. 3—11. Lib. IV. 4, 5.

4. *Narrantur*. A full account of this transaction is given in the 79th chapter of *Sallust's History of the Jugurthine war*.

5. *Catabathmus*. The declivity which separated Cyrenaica from Egypt was called *Catabathmus magnus*, to distinguish it from another in the Lybian nome, called *parvus*. The former is called by the Arabs *Akabet-Ossolom*.

Page

73 6. *Cyrenaica*, corresponding with the modern *Barca*, was also called *Pentapolis*, from five principal cities which it contained, viz. *Berenice* or *Hesperis*, *Barce*, *Ptolemais*, *Apollonia*, and *Cyrène* the capital.

7. *Solis*, scil. *fontem*.

8. *His*, scil. *locis regionibus*.

9. *Ita promovent*. As the herds go in quest of food, so these pastoral tribes wander about with their huts or tents.

10. *Generositas*, scil. est. Instead of *leones praecipue generosi*.

11. *Prostratis*, i. e. *iis, qui se prosterunt*.

74 1. *Appetit*, he finds him out in the greatest multitude, and attacks him.

2. *In campis Philippicis*. After the battle in the plains of *Philippi* in Macedonia, in which Brutus and Cassius perished, and the party of Octavianus and Antonius proved victorious.

3. *Bagrada*, now *Megerda*, a river of Africa, which empties into the sea between Utica and Carthage.

4. *Regulus, imp. Rom.* Concerning *Regulus*, see *Roman Hist.* Lib. II. 11, 12.

5. *Manu*, "with its trunk.

DICTIONARY.

Explanation of ABBREVIATIONS and MARKS.

<i>a.</i>	Active.	<i>irr.</i>	Irregular.
<i>adj.</i>	Adjective.	<i>m.</i>	Masculine.
<i>adv.</i>	Adverb.	<i>n.</i>	Neuter.
<i>al.</i>	Ut alii putant.	<i>n. p.</i>	Neuter passive.
<i>c.</i>	Common gender.	<i>num.</i>	Numerical.
<i>comp.</i>	Comparative.	<i>card. num.</i>	Cardinal do.
<i>conj.</i>	Conjunction.	<i>ord. num.</i>	Ordinal do.
<i>contr.</i>	Contraction.	<i>distr. num.</i>	Distributive do.
<i>def.</i>	Defective.	<i>multi. num.</i>	Multiplicative do.
<i>def. pret.</i>	Defective preteritive.	<i>adv. num.</i>	Adverbial do.
<i>d.</i>	Deponent.	<i>part.</i>	Participle.
<i>dim.</i>	Diminutive.	<i>pass.</i>	Passive.
<i>f.</i>	Feminine.	<i>pp.</i>	Perfect passive.
<i>freq.</i>	Frequentative.	<i>pl.</i>	Plural.
<i>fr.</i>	From.	<i>prep.</i>	Preposition.
<i>imper.</i>	Imperative.	<i>pr. cum. acc.</i>	A preposition with the acc.
<i>impers.</i>	Impersonal.	<i>pr. cum. abl.</i>	A proposition with the abl.
<i>inc.</i>	Inceptive.	<i>pro.</i>	Pronoun.
<i>ind.</i>	Indeclinable.	<i>sup.</i>	Superlative.
<i>int.</i>	Interjection.	<i>v.</i>	Vide, See.

The Arabic numbers denote the declension and conjugation. A short vowel is marked thus (—), a long one (—).

<i>a</i> , short for <i>ab</i> . As <i>E</i> for <i>Ex</i> .	<i>jactus</i>) thrown from, thrown away, cast off.
<i>ab</i> , prep. <i>cum. abl.</i> from, by, &c. <i>fr.</i> drō, dr̄.	<i>abicio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. 3.</i> (<i>ab et jācio</i>) to throw from, throw away, lay by, throw aside.
<i>Abdēra, ae, f.</i> 1. a maritime town of Thrace, at the mouth of the river Nestus.	<i>abluo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. 3.</i> (<i>ab et luo</i>) to wash off, make clean, purify.
<i>abditus, a, um, part. & adj.</i> (<i>fr. abdo</i>) hidden, removed, secret.	<i>abs, prep. cum. abl.</i> from. <i>Fr. ab</i> , for softness. <i>Al.</i> from <i>āψ</i> , back.
<i>abdo, ēre, idi, itum, a. 3.</i> (<i>ab et do</i>) to put away from view, hide, remove. <i>Do</i> in its compounds is often to put or place, as in <i>condo</i> , <i>subdo</i> . For I give or consign to a place what I put in it.	<i>abscindo, indēre, īdi, issum, a. 3.</i> (<i>ab et scindo</i>) to tear off, cut off, part asunder.
<i>abduco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. 3.</i> (<i>ab et duco</i>) to lead from, to lead or take away.	<i>absens, tis part. absent.</i> <i>Fr. abs</i> and <i>ens</i> . <i>Ens, entis</i> , from <i>āψ</i> , part. <i>ātis, t̄rōs</i> , whence <i>entis, ens</i> , <i>ens</i> .
<i>abductus, a, um, part. pass.</i> led from or away.	<i>absolto, olvēre, olvi, lūtum, a. 3.</i> (<i>ab et solvo</i>) to loose from, loose, untie, release.
<i>abēo, ire, iōi et ii, iūum, irr. n.</i> (<i>ab et eo</i>) to go from or off, to depart.	<i>absorbo, bēre, bui</i> , more frequently than <i>psi, p̄tum, a. 2.</i> (<i>ab et sorbo</i>) to sup or suck in, absorb, swallow.
<i>aberro, āre, āvi, ābum, n. 1.</i> (<i>ab et erro</i>) to stray from, wander, lose the way.	<i>absterreo, ē e, ui, itum, a. 2.</i> (<i>ab et</i>
<i>abjectus, a, um, part. pass.</i> (<i>ab et</i>	

terreo) to frighten from or away, *terrify, deter.*

abstinentia, ae. f. 1. an abstaining from, abstinance.

abstineo, inere, inui, entum, a. 1. for *abstineo* (*abs et teneo*) to hold off from, keep from, abstain, refrain from.

absum, esse, sui, irr. n. (*ab et sum*) to be at a distance from a place or person, to be absent. *Parum abest*, it wants but little. *Fui*, and the part. *futuris*, both come from the old verb *suo*, *fr. φων* to be.

absumo, ēre, si or psi, tum or ptum, a. 3. (*ab et sumo*) to consume, destroy, make an end of. *Absumi dolore*, to fret one's self to death, to die of grief.

absumbus vel ptus, a, um, part. pass. consumed, destroyed, wasted.

aburdus, a, um, adj. grating, discordant, not agreeing with the subject in hand, inconsistent, absurd. As said of that (*ab*) from which one turns away one's ears and is (*surdus*) deaf to it.

abundantia, ae. f. 1. abundance, plenteousness.

abundo, ēre, avi, dtum, n. 1. to overflow, abound. Properly said of (*unda*) water rising (*ab*) out of its bounds. So *exundo* is used.

ac, conj. and, as, than. *Aequo ac, just as much as; non secus ac, not otherwise than.* Soft for *atque*, *fr. atque, whence atq', atc, as Neque, Neg', Nec.*

Acca, ae, f. 1. *Acca Laurentia*, the wife of Faustulus, shepherd of king Numitor's flocks, who brought up Romulus and Remus.

accido, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. i. e. *cedo ad*, to come to, draw near, approach. Also, to acquiesce in, coincide with; properly, I come up to proposal. *ad negotia*, to enter upon business, come to the subject in hand.

accendo, ēre, di, sum, a. 3. to light up, set on fire. *Accendo* is *fr. cando*, to make to shine, *fr. candeo*, to shine; as *fugo*, *fr. fugio*.

accessus, a, um, part. pass. lighted up, set on fire.

accessus, ūs, m. 4. a coming to, an approaching or drawing near to.

accido, ēre, i. n. 3. (*ad et cado*) to fall down at or before. *accidit*, it happens.

accipio, ip̄re, ēpi, cypum, a. 3. (*ad et cipio*) to take to, receive, comprehend. *verba*, to hear.

accipiter, tris, m. 3. a hawk, falcon.

Fr. accipio, where *capio* is used in its stronger sense of seizing, from its rapacity.

accommodatus, a, um, adj. accommodated to, adjusted, fit, suitable.

accumbo, mb̄ere, bui, bitum, n. 3. (*fr. accubo*, i.e. *cubo ad*), to lie down or sit down at table.

accurate, adv. accurately, diligently, attentively.

accūrātus, a, um, adj. (*fr. curo*) done with care, much attended to, accurate.

accuro, currēre, curri et cucurri, cursum, n. 3. (*ad et curro*) to run to.

accuso, ēre, avi, abum, a. 1. to arraign, accuse. For *accuso*, (as *Excludo* for *Excludo*), *fr. causa*, a judicial process. So *incuso*.

dcer et acris, cre, sup. dcerrimus, adj. *fr. d̄s, a point*, sharp, keen, brisk, enterprising, valiant.

acerbus, a, um, adj. (*fr. aēco*, to be tart), bitter, tart, harsh, severe.

acerrine, adv. sup. See *acriter*.

acervus, i, m. 2. a heap. For *agervus*, *fr. dyepō, fut. dyēipw*, to collect. *V as in sylva*.

ācētum, i, n. 2. vinegar. *Fr. aēco*, to be tart.

Achaicus, a, um, adj. pertaining to *Achaia* (which name was extended by the poets to all Greece) or Greece, Grecian.

Achelōus, i, m. 2. a river of Greece, which rises in mount Pindus in Epirus, and after dividing Acarnania from Aetolia, falls into the Ionian sea. It is now called *Aspro Potamo* or the White river.

Achérusia, ae, f. 1. a lake in Campania, between the promontory of Misenum and Cumae. Now *Lago della Collucia*.

Achilles, is et eos, m. 3. son of

Peleus and Thetis, the bravest of *āddmas, antis*, *m. 3.* (ἀδάμας, ἀντίς) the Grecian heroes in the Trojan war.

ādīdus, a, um, adj. (fr. *ācco*, to be tart) sour, tart, harsh.

ācies, iēi, f. 5. (fr. *āxis*, a point) the sharp edge or point of any thing, as of a sword or spear. Hence, a battalion, an army in battle array.

ācinus, i, m. 2. (fr. *āxis*, a point) a berry, kernel, grape-stone.

ācris, cre, adj. See *acer*.

ācrile, crīus, cérrius, adv. sharply, boldly, valiantly.

Acrocerānia et i, orum. n. et m. pl. 2. (fr. *ākros*, high, and *κραύνω*, a thunderbolt, because they were often struck on account of their height) very high mountains that separate Epirus from Macedonia.

Acrocorinthis, i, f. 2. Ἀκροκέρινθος, a high hill overhanging Corinth, on which was a citadel of the same name.

Acropōlis, is, f. 3. the citadel of Athens.

actio, ônis, f. 3. (fr. *actum* sup. of *āgo*) a thing done or doing, act, action; business; action at law.

Actium, i, n. 2. now *Azio*, a town and promontory of Epirus, famous for the naval victory obtained by Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.

actus, a, um, part. (āgo, *agum*, *actum*, *actus*) led, conducted, driven.

ācūleus, i, m. 2. (fr. *ācuo*, to sharpen) a sting, a point.

ācūmen, inis, n. 3. (fr. *ācuo*, to sharpen) sharpness, or sharp point, acuteness.

ācus, iis, f. 4. (fr. *ācūlum* sup. of *ācuo*) a needle, bodkin.

ācūlus, a, um, adj. (fr. *ācūlum* sup. of *ācuo*) sharp-edged, pointed, acute.

ad, prep. cum acc. (shortened from *apud*) at, about, near a place. Also to, unto. *Ad*, in composition, increases the force of words. For, if I put any thing (*ad*) to another, I increase that other thing.

additūs, a, um, part. added.

addō, ēre, idi, itum, a. 3. (ad et do) to add. That is, to place a thing (ad) near to or by another.

addūco, cēre, xi, clum, a. 3. (ad et duco) to lead to, conduct, bring, induce; in *dubitationem*, to bring into doubt.

ādēmtus or plus, a, um, part. fr. *adimo*, taken away.

ādeo, adr. (ad eo) to such a degree, to such a pass, so. *Ad* is joined to an adverb, as in *adhuc*. So in English, hereto, hitherto, therefore.

ādeo, ire, īri et ii, īlum, irr. n. (ad et eo) to go to, approach.

adhacēta, rēre, st, n. 2. (ad et hæreo) to stick close to, grow to, adhere.

Adherbal, ālis, m. 3. a Numidian prince, son of Micipsa and grandson of Massinissa.

adhibeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. to adopt, apply, employ, use. That is, (hābēo) I hold any thing in my hand (*ad meos usus*) for the purpose of using it.

adhuc, adv. up to this point, hitherto, as yet. See *Adeo*.

ādimo, īmēre, īmī, entum or emp-tum, a. 3. to take away. Fr. īme, I take. *Emo ex actio ad me*, I take from another to myself.

ādītus, iis, m. 4. (fr. *ādītum*, sup. of *ādeo*) a going to, entry, access.

adjaceō, ēre, ui, n. 2. (ad et jācēo) to lie near, border upon.

adjungo, gēre, xi, clum, a. 3. (ad et jungo) to join to, annex, unite.

adjūtus, a, um, part. pass. of *adjūvo*, helped, aided.

adjūvo, īvare, īvi, ītum, a. 1. (ad et juvo) to help, aid.

Admētus, i, m. 2. one of the Argonauts, king of Pherae in Thessaly.

administer, tri, m. 2. an assistant, servant.

administro, ēre, īvi, ītum, a. 1. (ad et ministro) to lend aid, direct.

admiratio, ônis, f. 3. (*admiror*) admiration, wonder.

admiratus, a, um, part. of admiror, admiring.

admiror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. (ad et miror) to wonder greatly, to admire.

admissus, a, um, part. of admitto, admitted.

admitto, illēre, īsi, issim, a. 3. (ad et mittō) to admit to one's own presence, to receive; to admit to one's own attention or approbation, give heed to, approve, allow.

admodum, adv. just, exactly, entirely. That is, ad modum justum, up to the just and proper measure; simply, up to the measure.

admoēo, ēre, ui, īsum, a. 2. (ad et mōeo) to put in mind, warn, admonish.

admonitus, a, um, part. admonished.

admoēo, īvēre, īvi, ītum, a. 2. (ad et moves) to put near, bring near to, apply.

adnāto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (ad et nāto fr. no) to swim to or towards.

ādolēscens, tis, adj. (fr. adolēscō) growing, young; subst. m. et f. one still growing, or still growing in strength and vigour; a young man or woman.

ādolēscēta, ue, f. 1. youth.

ādolēscō, olēscēre, olēti, very rarely olui, ultum, (ad et olēscō, fr. oloē,) n. inc. 3. to grow up, grow in strength.

adoptō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. I desire, choose, adopt. That is, (optō) I desire to be (ad me) by me. Or ad is very much.

adrior, īrī, īrtus sum, dep. 3. et 4. (ad et orior) to set about, take in hand, undertake; invade, attack.

Adria, ae, et Hadria, ae, m. 1. the Adriatic sea. Also f. a city between the mouths of the Padus and Athesis, from which the sea was called.

Adriaticus, a, um, adj. (from Adria). Mare Adriaticum vel Hadriaticum, the Adriatic or Hadriatic sea; now, the Gulf of Venice.

adrōsus, a, um, part. (from adrōdo, ēre, īsi, īsum, 3.) gnawed, gnawed round, bitten.

adscendo vel ascendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (ad et scando) to ascend, mount, climb.

adisto vel assisto, sistēre, stīti, (common with asto) n. 3. (ad et sisto) to stand by the side of, assist, help.

adspēgo vel aspergo, gēre, si, sum, a. 3. (ad et spargo) to sprinkle, besprinkle, bedew.

adspicio vel aspicio, icēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (ad et spēcio) to look at, behold, see.

adsto vel asto, stāre, stīti, n. 1. (ad et sto) to stand by or near.

adsum, ades, adesse, adfūs, irr. n. (ad et sum) to be by or near another, help, attend to.

ādūātor, īris, m. 3. (adūlōr) a flat-terer.

advuncus, a, um, adj. crooked, curved, bent.

advēho, kēre, xi, clum, a. 3. (ad et vēho) to bear to, conduct, convey.

advēhor, to arrive.

advēna, ae, m. 1. a new comer, stranger.

advēnīo, enīre, īni, entum, n. 4. (ad et vēnīo) to come to, arrive.

adventus, īs, m. 4. a coming, an arrival.

adversarius, i, m. 2. (fr. adversor) an adversary.

adversus et adversum, prep. cum acc. against, opposite, towards.

adversus, a, um, adj. turned to wards, facing or right opposite to; adversa vulnera, wounds in front; adverso corpore, on the breast.

advōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (ad et vōco) to call to, call.

advōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. 1. (ad et vōlo) to fly to, or towards.

aedifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (i. e. aedem facio) to build a house, build.

aeditītas, ātis, f. 3. the office of Edile.

aeditītius, a, um, adj. pertaining to Ediles; (vir) one who has held the office of Edile.

Aegaeus, a, um, adj. pertaining to

the Aegaeān. *Aegacum mare*, the Aegaeān sea (now *Archipelago*) a part of the Mediterranean, dividing Greece from Asia Minor.

aeger, *gra*, *grum*, *adj.* (*sup aeger-rimus*) weak, infirm, sick. *Fr. depyōs; transp. diypōs*. That is, incapable of work or action.

aegre, *adr.* (*fr. aeger*) hardly, scarcely, with difficulty.

aegritudo, *ini*, *f. 3.* (*aeger*) sorrow, grief, affliction.

Aegyptus, *i*, *f. 2.* (*Alγύρος*) Egypt.

Actius, *i*, *m. 2.* the name of a Roman family; abbreviated thus, *Act.*

Aemilius, *i*, the name of a Roman family: Paulus Aemilius, surnamed Macedonicus, was one of its most illustrious members.

aemulatio, *ónis*, *f. 3.* emulation, ambition.

aemulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* emulous.

aemula, *i*, *m. 2.* a rival.

Aeneas, *ae*, *m. 1.* a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Venus.

acneus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*for acrinenus, fr. aes, aeris*) brazen.

acnigma, *átis*, *n. 3.* (*ἀνύγμα*) a riddle, obscure question.

Aenos, *i*, *f. 2.* now *Eno*, an independent city of Thrace, at the eastern mouth of the *Hebrus*, confounded with *Aeneia*, of which *Aeneas* was founder.

Acòlis, *idis*, *f. 3.* a country of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Aegaeān.

aequabiliter, *adv.* (*fr. aequabilis*) equally, uniformly.

aequális, *e*, *adj.* equal.

acquáliter, *adv.* equally.

aequálitas, *átis*, *f. 3.* equity, impartiality, love of justice.

acquis, *a*, *um*, *adj.* just, equal, even; *acquis animus*, equanimity.

áer, *aeris*, *m. 3.* (*ἀέρ*) the air.

aerarium, *i*, *n. 2.* (*aes, aeris, money*) the treasury.

aes, *aeris*, *n. 3.* (*fr. áois, splendour*) brass.

Aeschylus, *i*, *m. 2.* an excellent soldier and celebrated writer of tragedies, born at Athens.

Aesculapius, *i*, *m. 2.* son of Apollo, was god of medicine.

aestas, *átis*, *f. 3.* (*fr. aëstus*) the summer.

aestimo, *dre*, *ávi*, *átum*, *a. 1.* (*fr. aes*; *tim* being a termination, as *timus in maritimus*) to value, estimate.

aestus, *dre*, *ári*, *átum*, (*fr. aëstus*) to be hot, boil, rage.

aestus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*aëstus*) stormy.

aëstus, *ús*, *m. 4.* (*fr. aëra*; *pp. of aíō, to burn*) heat.

aetas, *átis*, *f. 3.* (for *aevitas fr. aërum*) age.

aeternus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (for *aeviternus fr. aërum*) lasting for ages or all ages, eternal.

Aethiòpia, *ae*, *f. 1.* a country of Africa, divided into Superior and Inferior. The former answers to modern Abyssinia, the latter to the southern parts of Africa.

Aethiops, *opis*, *m. 3.* an inhabitant of Aethiopia.

Aetna, *as*, *f. 1.* a volcanic mountain of Sicily, now *Mongibello*.

aevum, *i*, *n. 2.* (*fr. aëw*) length of time, an age.

Afr, *ra*, *rum*, *adj.* relating to Africa, African.

afabré, *adv.* skilfully, exquisitely. *Fr. faber, ri.* *Ad modum fabri*, workmanlike. *Or ad is, very.*

affectus, *a*, *um*, *part. of afficio*.

affero, *afferre*, *allúi*, *allatum*, *irr. a.* (*ad et fero*) to bring, cause.

afficio, *icere*, *éci*, *ectum*, *a. 3.* (*ad et facio*) to affect, influence; *gaudio afficere*, to fill with joy; *hostem cladibus afficere*, to defeat an enemy; *affici febri*, to be seized with fever.

affigo, *gére*, *xi*, *zum*, *a. 3.* (*ad et figo*) to fix or fasten to, attach to; *affigere cruci*, to crucify.

affinis, *e*, *adj.* adjoining. That is, dwelling (*ad fines*) at or by the boundaries of another's estate or dwelling. *Afines*, relations.

affimo, *ára*, *ávi*, *átum*, *a. 1.* (*fr. firmus*) to make firm or sure, to say firmly or positively, affirm.

afficus, *a*, *um*, *part. of affigo*.

afflatus, *ús*, *m. 4.* (*fr. afflo*) a breath-

ing upon, gust of wind ; inspiration, enthusiasm.

Africa, ae, f. 1. Africa.

Africānus, i, m. 2. the surname of two of the Scipios, Publ. Cornelius, and Publ. Aemilianus, called Africanus the younger.

Africus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Africa, African.

Agamemnon, ὄνις, m. 3. king of Mycenae and Argos, brother to Menelaus. He was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces sent against Troy.

Agathyrsi, ὄρυμ, m. pl. 3. an effeminate nation of Scythia, dwelling near the Maeotis Palus.

agellus, i, m. 2. *dim.* of *ager*, a small piece of ground, a little field.

Agenor, ὄρις, m. 3. a king of Phoenicia, was son of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus.

ager, gri, m. 2. (*ἀγρός*) a field, farm, land, estate. *agri, rorūm*, the country in opposition to the city.

agger, éris, m. 3. a heap, mound, rampart.

aggrēdiōr, édi, essus sum, d. 3. (*ad et grādior*) I go to or up to, enter upon, assail, attack.

aggressus, a, um, part. of *aggrēdiōr*.

agitātor, oris, m. 3. (*agītō*) a driver.

agīto, are, ávi, dūm, freq. a. 1. (fr. ágo) to drive, stimulate, agitate, harass, think of, revolve in the mind.

Agīlus, i, m. 2. the poorest man of Arcadia, pronounced by the oracle more happy than Gyges, king of Lydia.

agmen, inis, n. 3. (for *agimen fr. ago*) an army on march, a troop, band.

agnitus, a, um, part. pass. of *agnosco*.

agnosco, uscēre, óri, itum, a. 3. (*ad et nosco*) to know, recognise, own.

agnus, i, m. 2. a lamb.

ágō, agēre, égi, actum, a. 3. (*fr. áyw*) to do, act, carry on, lead, drive, spend the time ; *fūrus*, to perform funeral ceremonies ; *an-nūm*, to be in a certain year ;

diem, to pass a day ; bene, to be well.

agricōla, ae, m. 1. (*ager et cōlō*) a husbandman, farmer.

agricultūra, ae, f. 1. tilling of the ground, agriculture.

Agrigentum, i, n. 2. now *Girgenti*, a town of Sicily, 18 stadia from the sea.

ākēnum, i, n. 2. a brazen vessel, a caldron.

aiō, is, def. to say, speak.

Ajax, ácis, m. 3. the name of one of the most celebrated Grecian heroes that fought before Troy. He was son of Telamon.

alā, ae, f. 1. a wing, an armpit.

alācer, cris, cre, adj. lively, brisk, spirited.

alātus, a, um, adj. having wings, winged.

Alba, ae, f. 1. Longa, a city of Latium, built by Ascanius, B. C. 1152.

Albānus, a, um, adj. *mons Albānus*, mount Albānus, which derived its name from Alba, was 16 miles from Rome. *subst. m.* 2. an inhabitant of Alba.

Albīs, is, m. 3. now the Elbe, a river of Germany falling into the German ocean.

Albūla, ae, m. 1. the ancient name of the river Tiber.

albus, a, um, adj. white.

Alcestis, idis, f. 3. a daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus.

Alcibiādes, is, m. 3. an Athenian general, disciple to Socrates; he was nephew of Pericles, and lineally descended from Ajax.

Alcinous, i, m. 2. was king of the Phaeacians, and is praised for his love of agriculture. His gardens are beautifully described by Homer.

Alcyōne or Halcyōne, es, f. 1. daughter of Aeolus, married Ceyx, king of Trachinia. They were both transformed into birds called Halcyons.

Alcyōnīus, a, um, adj. *Alcyonīi dies*, halcyon days.

Alexander, ri, m. 2. the 3rd, surnamed the Great, was son of

Philip and Olympias. He was born B. C. 356.

Alexandria, *ae, f.* 1. a great and extensive city of Egypt, built B. C. 332, by Alexander.

algeō, ēre, si, n. 2. to be cold, to shudder with cold.

alicunde, adv. (*aliquis et unde*) from some place. Properly, from some whence.

alienatus, a, um, part. of alieno.

aliena, ēre, ēri, ēlum, a. 1. to make (*alienum*) different, estrange; to make another's, transfer.

aliēnas, a, um, adj. (*fr. alius*) belonging to another, derived from another source, foreign.

aliō, adv. to another place.

aliquāndiu, adv. for some time.

aliquāndo, adv. (*aliquis et quando*) at some time, sometimes, formerly.

aliquāntum, adv. somewhat, a little, rather.

aliquis, qua, quod et quid, pro. somebody, some one.

aliquot, ind. adj. some, some certain, a few.

aliter, adv. in another way, otherwise.

alius, a, ud, gen. alius, dat. alii, adj. another, other, *alii...ali*, some... others.

allātus, a, um, part. of afferō.

allēctus, a, um, part. of allicio.

allēvo, ēre, ēri, ēlum, a. 1. (*ad et lēvo*) to lift up, lighten, mitigate, relieve.

Allia, ae, f. 1. a river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber. It is now the *Aia*.

allicio, icēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (*ad et lacio*) to allure, attract, entice.

alligo, ēre, ēri, ēlum, a. 1. (*ad et ligō*) to bind to.

allīquor, qui, quātus vel cūtus sum, *d.* 3. (*ad et lōquor*) to speak to, address, accost.

alluo, uēre, ui, ubum, a. 3. (*ad et luo, fr. λύω*, to wash,) to flow hard by or near to, to lave.

ālo, ēre, ui, ēlum vel tum, a. 3. to nourish, support, feed.

Alocus, i, m. 2. a giant, son of Titan and Terra.

Alpes, ēlum, f. pl. 3. the Alps.

Alphētus, i, m. 2. now *Alfeo* or *Alpheo*, a famous river of Peloponnesus, which rises in Arcadia, and after passing through Elis falls into the sea.

Alpinus, a, um, adj. relating to the Alps, Alpine. *Alpini mures*, marmots, quadrupeds about the size of the rabbit, allied to the marine tribe. They inhabit the higher regions of the Alps and Pyrenees.

alte, tius, tissime, adv. high, highly.

alter, ēra, ērum, adj. one (of two) the other.

alternus, a, um, adj. one after another, alternate.

Altheae, ae, f. 1. the wife of Oeneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager.

altitudo, inis, f. 3. (*fr. altus*) height.

altrix, tis, f. 3. (*fr. alos*) a female nourisher, foster-mother, nurse.

altus, a, um, adj. high, deep, loud; *alla voce*, with a loud voice; *altum silentium*, profound silence.

alumnus, i, m. 2. (*fr. alos*) one who is reared up, as a foster child, pupil, &c.

alveus, i, m. 2. the channel or bed of a river; a ditch, trench.

alrus, i, f. 2. the belly.

amārus, a, um, adj. bitter.

Amāzon, ónis, f. 3. (*fr. a, non, et paγσει, mamma*) an Amazon. *Amāzōnes*, a nation of female warriors, who established themselves in Pontus, along the coast of the Euxine.

ambitio, ónis, f. 3. ambition. *Fv.* *ambio*; properly a going round, canvassing for posts of honour.

ambitus, us, m. 4. a going round, compass, circuit.

ambō, ae, o, adj. pl. (**Αμφω*) both.

ambilo, ēre, ēri, ēlum, a. 1. to walk, walk along.

āamicia, ae, f. 1. friendship.

āamicus, a, um, adj. (*fr. ameo*) friendly.

āamicus, i, m. 2. a friend.

āmittō, ītere, iñ, ēssem, a. 3. (*as millo*) to send away, dismiss; suffer to go, lose.

Ammon et Hammon, ónis, m. 2. a

name of Jupiter, worshipped in Libya.

annus, *is*, *m.* 3. a river.

āmo, *are*, *āri*, *ālum*, *a.* 1. to love; *āmans* *āmūjus* *rei*, fond of any thing.

ānocnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* pleasant, charming, delightful.

āmor, *ōris*, *m.* 3. love.

Amphīnomus, *i*, *m.* 2. and *Anāpus*, two brothers of Sicily, who, when Catana and the neighbouring cities were in flames by an eruption of Aetna, saved their parents on their shoulders. They received divine honours in Sicily after their death, and the place of their burial was called *Campus pitorum*.

Anphion, *ōnis*, *m.* 3. a son of Jupiter, who received from Mercury the lyre, by the sound of which he raised the walls of Thebes.

ample, *adr.* amply.

amplector, *clī*, *xus* *sum*, *d.* 3. (*am*, about, *et* *plectō*) to fold one's self about another, embrace.

amplio, *āre*, *āri*, *ālum*, *a.* 1. to increase, enlarge; i. e. *amplius facio*.

amplius, *adv.* (*fr. amplē*) more.

amplus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* great, extensive, ample.

Amulius, *i*, *m.* 2. king of Alba, was son of Procas, and younger brother to Numitor.

Amyclae, *drum*, *f. pl.* 1. a city of Laconia in Peloponnesus, southwest of Sparta, and in its vicinity.

Amīcus, *i*, *m.* 2. a son of Neptune, and king of the Bebryces. He was slain by Pollux, one of the Argonauts.

an, *adv.* whether? whether, or, else.

Anaceron, *tis*, *m.* a famous lyric poet of Teos in Ionia, who flourished 532 B. C.

Anāpus vel Anapius, *i*, *m.* 2. *vel* *Anapīs*, *is*, 3. see *Amphīnomus*.

Anazagōras, *ae*, *m.* 1. a philosopher of Clezomenae in Ionia, disciple to Anaximenes, and preceptor to Euripides and Pericles.

ancps, *tpitīs*, *adj.* doubtful.

Archīscs, *ae*, *m.* 1. son of Capys, and father of Aeneas.

ancilla, *ae*, *f.* 1. a maid-servant.

ancōra, *ae*, *f.* 1. (*ākyra*) an anchor.

Āncus, *i*, *m.* 2. *Martius*, the 4th king of Rome, was grandson to Numa, by his daughter.

Andrīscus, *i*, *m.* 2. a worthless person, called also *Pseudophilippus*, who incited the Macedonians to revolt against Rome.

Andromēda, *ae*, *f.* 1. daughter of Cepheus, king of Aethiopia, by Cassiope.

ango, *gērē*, *xi*, *a.* 3. to press close, afflict, vex, trouble.

anguis, *is*, *c.* 3. a snake.

angūlis, *i*, *m.* 2. an angle, corner.

angustiae, *drum*, *f.* 1. a narrow place or pass, narrowness.

angustus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*fr. angō*) narrow, confined.

anīma, *ae*, *f.* 1. breath, life, the soul; *anīmā redērē*, to give up life; *anīmā recipērē*, to come to one's self again.

animadverto, *tērē*, *ti*, *sum*, *a.* 3. (i. e. *verto anīmū ad*) to take notice of, attend, observe.

animal, *ālis*, *n.* 3. an animal.

animōsus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* spirited, courageous.

animus, *i*, *m.* 2. the mind, disposition of the mind, courage, soul, purpose or design; *generosus anīmus*, generosity; *uno anīmo*, unanimously; *animus mīhi est*, I have a mind, am inclined.

Anīo, *Enīs*, *m.* 3. now the *Teverone*, a river of Italy, flowing through the country of Tibur, and falling into the river Tiber, about 3 miles north of Rome.

annecto, *ectērē*, *exui*, *exum*, *a.* 3. (*ad et nectō*) to join to, attach, annex.

annulus, *i*, *m.* 2. a ring.

annumērō, *āre*, *āri*, *ālum*, *a.* 1. (*ad et numērō*) to number, count, enumerate.

annuo, *āre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *n.* 3. (*ad et nuo*) to nod to, assent by a nod, assent.

annus, *i*, *m.* 2. a year.

annuus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* yearly.

anser, *is*, *m.* 3. a goose.

anserinus, a, um, adj. of or pertaining to a goose; *ora, goose eggs.*

ante, prep. cum acc. before.

ante, adv. before, on a former occasion.

antea, adv. formerly, aforesome.

antecollo, ére, ui, a. 3. (*ante et collo,* to drive,) to surpass.

antepónu, pónere, pósui, positum, a. 3. (*ante et pono*) to place before, prefer.

antéquam, adv. before that, before.

Antiochia, ae, f. 1. now *Antakia*, a city of Syria, on the river Oronites, about 20 miles from its mouth.

Antiochus, i, m. 2. the name of several Syrian kings.

Antiope, es, f. 1. the mother of Amphon and Zethus.

Antipater, tris, m. 3. a poet of Sidon.

antiquus, a, um, adj. old, ancient.

Antium, i, n. 2. now *Antio*, a maritime town of Italy, upon a promontory 32 miles from Ostia. It was the capital of the Volsci.

Antonius, i, m. 2. the name of several Romans.

antrum, i, n. 2. a cave.

Apelles, is, m. 3. a celebrated painter of the island of Cos, son of Pithius.

Apenninus, i, m. 2. the Apennines.

aper, ri, m. 2. a wild boar, a boar.

aperio, ire, ui, tum, a. 4. (*ad et pário*) to open.

aperitus, a, um, part. of *aperio*, opened.

apex, icis, m. 3. a top, a summit.

apis, is, f. 3. a bee.

Apis, is, m. 3. a god of the Egyptians worshipped under the form of an ox.

Apollo, inis, m. 3. son of Jupiter and Latona, called also Phoebus.

apparatus, ús, m. 4. (*fr. appáro*) a preparing, preparation.

appáro, ére, ui, itum, n. 2. (*ad et páro*) to appear; *appáret*, it is apparent.

appellatus, a, um, part. of *appello*, addressed.

appello, áre, ári, átum, a. 1. (*ad et pello*) to call to, call upon, address.

appendu, dère, di, sum, a. 3. (*ad et pendu*) to hang to, to weigh.

appéto, ére, iui et ii, itum, a. 3. (*ad et péto*) to try to get, aim at, desire vehemently.

Appius, i, m. 2. the praenomen of an illustrious family at Rome.

appóno, ónere, ósui, ósitum, a. 3. (*ad et póno*) to place near, set before, apply to, attach, unite.

appositus, a, um, part. pass. of *appono*.

appropinquuo, áre, ári, átum, n. 1. (*ad et propinquuo*) to draw nigh, approach.

apricus, a, um, adj. (*fr. aperio*) exposed to the sun, sunny, clear, warm.

apto, áre, ári, átum, a. 1. to fit, adapt.

aptus, a, um, part. (*fr. apo vel apio*, to bind), well suited, fit.

apud, prep. cum acc. ut, close by, near, among.

Apulia, ac, f. 1. now *Puglia*, a country of *Magna Graecia* in Italy, lying along the Adriatic.

aqua, ae, f. 1. water.

aqueuctus, ús, m. 4. an aqueduct.

áquila, ac, f. 1. an eagle.

Aquila, ónis, m. 3. the north-wind.

Aquitania, ae, f. 1. a country of Gaul, between the Garumna or Garonne and Pyrenees.

Aquitani, órum, m. pl. 2. the inhabitants of Aquitania.

ara, ac, f. 1. an altar.

Arabia, ae, f. 1. a large country of Asia, forming a peninsula between the Arabian and Persian gulfs.

Arabicus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Arabia; *Arabicus sinus*, the Red sea.

Arabicus, a, um, adj. Arabian.

Arabs, ábis, m. 3. an Arabian.

arbitror, ári, átus sum, d. 1. to judge, think, imagine.

arbor et arbos, óris, f. 3. a tree.

arca, ae, f. 1. a chest.

Arcadia, ae, f. 1. a country in the middle of Peloponnesus, surrounded on every side by land.

Arcas, ādis, m. 3. a son of Jupiter and Callisto. He reigned in Pelasgia, called from him Arcadia.

arceo, ēre, ui, a. 2. to keep off, drive away; to keep in, restrain.

arcessitus, a, um, part. pass. of arcessō.

arcesso, ēre, ihi, itum, a. 3. to call for, invite, summon.

Archimēdes, is, m. 3. a famous geometer of Syracuse, born B. C. 287.

architectus, i, m. 2. an architect.

Archytas, ae, m. 1. a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and an able astronomer and geometer. He flourished 400 B. C.

arcte, arctius, arctissime, adv. tightly, closely.

arcus, a, um, adj. confined, close.

arcus, is, m. 4. a bow, an arch.

Ardea, ae, f. 1. now *Ardia*, a town of Latium, near the coast, the capital of the Rutuli.

ardeo, dēre, si, sum, n. 2. to glow, burn, be consumed by fire.

ardens, a, um, adj. high, steep, difficult.

arēna, ae, f. 1. sand.

arēnōsus, a, um, adj. sandy.

Arethusa, ae, f. 1. a fountain in Elis, said to force its way under the sea and rise again in the island of Ortygia, near Syracuse in Sicily.

argentum, i, n. 2. silver.

Argias, ae, m. 1. the founder of Chalcedon.

Argivi, örüm, m. pl. 2. the Argives, the inhabitants of Argos and Argolis in Peloponnesus.

Argivus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Argos.

Argonautae, örüm, m. pl. 1. a name given to those heroes who went with Jason on board the ship Argos to Colchis, 1263 B. C.

Argos, i, n. 2. *et in plur. num.* *Argi, örüm, m.* 2. the capital of Argolis in Peloponnesus.

arguo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 3. (*fr. ἀπύσω, white*). to make clear, prove; prove another to be guilty, convict.

Ariminum, i, n. 2. now *Rimini*, a city of Umbria in Italy, at the mouth of the river Ariminus.

Aristippus, i, m. 2. the elder, a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple to Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect, flourished about 392 B. C.

Aristobulus, i, m. 2. a name common to some of the high priests and kings of Judaea.

Aristotēles, is, m. 3. a famous philosopher, born at Stagira, B. C. 384.

arma, örüm; n. pl. 2. arms.

armatus, a, um, part. pass. of armō, armed.

Armenia, ae, f. 1. now *Turcomania*, a large country of Asia, divided into Upper and Lower, called also Major.

Armenius, a, um, adj. Armenian.

armentum, i, n. 2. a herd (of large cattle). For *aramentum*, *fr. aro*. As useful for ploughing.

armilla, ae, f. 1. a bracelet.

armo, ärē, ävi, älum, a. 1. to arm.

aro, ärē, ävi, älum, a. 1. (*dpōw, apā*) to plough.

arripitus, a, um, part. pass. of arripō.

arripio, ipēre, ipui, cōptum, a. 3. (*ad et rāpiō*) to take by force, seize, lay hold of.

arrōgo, ärē, ävi, älum, a. 1. (*ad et rōgo*) to claim to one's self, claim more than one's right, arrogate.

ars, tis, f. 3. art, occupation, craft.

Artemisia, ae, f. 1. a queen of Caria, wife of Mausolus.

artifex, icis, m. et f. 3. an artist.

arundo, inis, f. 3. a reed.

Aruns, tis, m. 3. a son of Tarquinius Superbus.

arx, cis, f. 3. (*fr. ἄκρα*) a lofty place, citadel.

Ascanius, i, m. 2. a son of Aeneas by Creusa.

ascendo, ēre, di, sum, a. 3. See *ascendo*.

Asia, ae, f. 1. one of the three parts of the ancient world.

Asiacus, i, m. 2. the surname of Lucius Corn. Scipio, for his conquests in Asia.

<i>Asina, ae, m.</i> 1. a surname of a branch of the gens Cornelia.	<i>attingo, tingēre, tigi, tactum, a.</i> 3. (<i>ad et tango</i>) to touch, border upon, reach, gain.
<i>asinus, i, m.</i> 2. an ass.	<i>attollo, ēre, a.</i> 3. (<i>ad et tollo</i>) to lift or raise up.
<i>asper, a, um, adj.</i> rough, rugged, harsh.	<i>attritus, a, um, part. pass. of attero.</i>
<i>aspergo.</i> See <i>adaspergo.</i>	<i>auctor, ōris, m.</i> 3. an author.
<i>aspernor, āri, ātus, sum, d.</i> 1. (<i>ad et sperno</i>) reject, spurn, despise, disdain.	<i>auctoritas, atis, f.</i> 3. authority.
<i>aspis, idis, f.</i> 3. an asp.	<i>actus, a, um, part. pass. of augeo.</i>
<i>assēquor, qui, quītus vel cūtus sum,</i> d. 3. (<i>ad et sequor</i>) to come up with, reach, gain, procure.	<i>audacia, ae, f.</i> 1. (<i>fr. audax</i>) courage, audacity.
<i>asservo, āre, āri, ātum, a.</i> 1. (<i>ad et servo</i>) to watch over, preserve.	<i>audax, acis, adj.</i> (<i>fr. audeo</i>) daring, bold.
<i>assigno, āre, āri, ātum, a.</i> 1. (<i>ad et signo</i>) to assign, allot.	<i>audeo, ēre, ausus sum, n. p.</i> 2. to dare, adventure.
<i>assisto.</i> See <i>adassisto.</i>	<i>audio, ire, ivi, itum, a.</i> 4. to hear, hearken.
<i>assurgo, surgēre, surrexi, surrectum,</i> n. 3. (<i>ad et surgo</i>) to rise, rise up.	<i>auditor, ōris, m.</i> 3. a hearer.
<i>astronomia, ae, f.</i> 1. astronomy.	<i>auditus, a, um, part. pass. of audio.</i>
<i>astūtus, a, um, adj.</i> (<i>fr. astus, ūs, craft</i>) crafty, cunning.	<i>auditus, ūs, m.</i> 4. a hearing, report.
<i>asylum, i, n.</i> 2. (<i>ἀσύλον</i>) an asylum, sanctuary.	<i>aufero, auferre, abstūli, ablatūm, irr.</i> a. (<i>ab et fero</i>) to carry off, take away, remove.
<i>at, conj. but.</i>	<i>aufigo, īgēre, īgi, ugīhem, n.</i> 3. (<i>abs et fugio</i>) to flee or run away, fly from.
<i>Atalanda, ae, f.</i> 1. a daughter of Schoeneus, king of Scyros.	<i>augendus, a, um, part. of augeo,</i> to be increased.
<i>Athēnae, ārum, f.</i> pl. 1. the capital of Attica, founded 1556 B. C., by Cecrops and an Egyptian colony, called <i>Athenae</i> ('Αθηναι), in honour of Minerva, ('Αθηνη).	<i>augeo, ēre, xi, clum, a.</i> 2. to increase, enlarge.
<i>Athēniensis, is, m.</i> 3. an inhabitant of Athens.	<i>augurium, i, n.</i> 2. (<i>fr. avis et gero</i>) divination from the flight and singing of birds; an augury.
<i>Atilius, i, m.</i> 2. a name of Regulus.	<i>auguste, adv.</i> reverently.
<i>Atlanticus, a, um, adj.</i> pertaining to Atlas; <i>mare Atlanticum</i> , the Atlantic ocean.	<i>augustus, a, um, adj.</i> august, venerable, sacred.
<i>atque, conj. and.</i>	<i>Augustus, i, m.</i> 2. Octavianus Caesar, second emperor of Rome, was son of Octavius, a senator, and Accia, sister to Julius Caesar.
<i>atrocīter, adv.</i> (<i>atrox</i>) cruelly, fiercely.	<i>Aulis, idis et idos, f.</i> 3. a town of Boeotia on the sea-coast, where all the Greeks conspired against Troy.
<i>Attālus, i, m.</i> 2. a king of Pergamus.	<i>Aulus, i, m.</i> 2. a praenomen common among the Romans.
<i>attentus, a, um, adj.</i> (<i>fr. attendo</i>) attentive, diligent.	<i>Aurelius, i, m.</i> 2. the name of many Romans.
<i>attēro, terēre, trivi, tritum, a.</i> 3. (<i>ad et tēro</i>) to rub against, wear, destroy.	<i>aureus, a, um, adj.</i> golden.
<i>Attis, idis, f.</i> 3. a name given to Attica from a daughter of Cramnus the 2d, king of Athens.	<i>auriga, ae, f.</i> 1. a charioteer.
<i>Attica, ae, f.</i> 1. a country of Greece.	<i>auris, is, f.</i> 3. the ear.
<i>Atticus, a, um, adj.</i> Attic, Athenian.	<i>aurum, i, n.</i> 2. gold.
	<i>auspicium, i, n.</i> 2. (<i>fr. auspex</i>) an auspice.

ausus, a, um, part. of audeo, having dared.
aut, conj. or; aut...aut, either...or.
autem, conj. but.
autumnus, i, m. 2. autumn.
auxilium, i, n. 2. aid, help; auxilia, auxiliaries.
avaritia, ae, f. 1. avarice.
avarus, a, um, adj. covetous, avaricious.
araho, h̄ere, xi, clum, a. 3. (a et vēho) to carry away.
arello, ēre, vell̄, et vulsi, vulsum, a. 3. (a et vello) to tear or drag away.
Aventinus, i, m. 2. one of the seven hills on which Rome was built; it was not reckoned within the precincts of the city till the reign of the emperor Claudius.
aversus, a, um, part. pass. of ārerto.
ārerto, tēre, ti, sum, a. 3. (a et vertō) to turn from or away, avert, remove.
avicula, ae, dim. of avis, f. 1. a small bird.
avidus, a, um, adj. (fr. aveo, to long for) eager, desirous, greedy.
avis, is, f. 3. a bird.
avōcō, āre, āvi, clum, a. 1. (a et roeo) to call off or away.
avōlo, āre, āvi, clum, n. 1. (a et vōlo) to fly away.
āvunculus, i, m. 2. a maternal uncle.
ārus, i, m. 2. a grandfather.
Azēnus, i, m. 2. (ἀξενος) the ancient name of the Euxine. The word signifies inhospitable, and was highly applicable to the inhabitants of the coast.
axis, is, m. 3. an axle, axis.

B

Babylōn, ḥnis, f. 3. a celebrated city, the capital of the Assyrian empire, on the banks of the Euphrates.
Babylōnia, ae, f. 1. a large province of Assyria, of which Babylon was the capital.
bacca, ae, f. 1. a berry.
Bacchus, i, m. 2. the son of Jupiter and Semele, the daughter of Cadmus; the god of wine.

Bactriāna vel Bactria, ae, f. 1. a country of Asia, which derived its name from the river Bactrus.
Bactriāni, ḥrum, m. pl. 2. the inhabitants of Bactriana.
Bactriānus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Bactria, Bactrian.
baculūm, i, n. et baculūs, i, m. 2. a staff, stick.
*Baetis, is, acc. Baetim, abl. Baeti, m. 3. now the Guadalquivir, a river of Spain, from which a part of the country has received the name of *Baetica*.*
*Baeticus, a, um, adj. pertaining to the Baetis; *Baetica provincia*, or simply *Baetica*, the southern part of Hispania Ulterior.*
*Bagrāda, ae, m. 1. now *Megerda*, a river of Africa flowing between Utica and Carthage.*
ballista, ae, f. 1. (fr. βάλλω, to throw) a warlike engine to shoot stones or darts with.
Balticus, a, um, adj. mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.
barbārus, a, um, adj. barbarous, uncivilized; barbāri, barbarians (not Greeks, or, not Romans)
Batāvus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Batavia, now Holland.
beatitudo, inis, f. 3. beatitude, felicity.
beātus, a, um, adj. (fr. beo, to make happy) happy, blessed.
Bebrycia, ae, f. 1. an ancient name of Bithynia, from the Bebryces who settled there, after passing from Europe.
Belgae, ārum, m. pl. 1. the most warlike people of ancient Gaul.
Belgicus, a, um, adj. pertaining to the Belgae.
Bellerophon, tis, m. 3. the son of Glaucus, king of Ephyre, conquered the Chimaera.
bellicōsus, a, um, adj. warlike.
bellicus, a, um, adj. warlike; bellīca laus, military glory.
belligero, āre, āvi, clum, n. 1. (bellum et gēro) to wage war.
bello. āre, āvi, clum, n. 1. to wage war.
bellua, ae, f. 1. a beast, monster.
bellum, i, n. 2. war.

Belus, *i. m.* 2. one of the most ancient kings of Babylon.

bene, *adv. comp. melius, sup. optime*, well; *bene pugnare*, to fight with success.

beneficium, *i. n.* 2. a kindness, favour, benefit.

benetolentia, *ae, f.* 1. good will, benevolence.

benigne, *adv.* kindly.

benignus, *a, um, adj.* kind, liberal.

bestia, *ae, f.* 1. a beast.

Bestia, *ae, m.* 1. Calpurnius Bestia, a Roman consul.

bestiola, *ae, f.* 1. a little beast.

Bias, *antis, m.* 3. one of the seven wise men of Greece, son to Teumamidas, born at Priene.

bibliotheca, *ae, f.* 1. (*βιβλιοθήκη*) a library.

bibo, *ēre, i. itum, a.* 3. to drink, imbibe; *bibere colorem*, to take a colour.

Bibulus, *i. m.* 2. a son of M. Calpurnius Bibulus by Portia, Cato's daughter. He was Caesar's colleague in the consulship.

biduum, *i. n.* 2. the period of two days.

bini, *ae, a, distr. num. adj.* two, two by two.

bipes, *ēdis, adj.* two-footed.

bis, *num. adv.* twice.

Bithynia, *ae, f.* 1. a country of Asia Minor, formerly called Bebrycia.

blanditia, *ae, f.* 1. a complimenting; *blanditiae*, blandishments, flattery.

blandus, *a, um, adj.* soothing, flattering.

Boeotia, *ae, f.* 1. a country of Greece, north of Attica.

bontas, *atis, f.* 3. goodness.

bonus, *a, um, adj.* good; *mēlior*, better; *optimus*, best; *bonum*, a good thing, good; *bona*, goods; *boni*, upright men.

Bōrealis, *e, adj.* northern.

Bōreas, *ae, m.* 1. the north wind.

Borysthēnes, *is, m.* 3. a large river of Scythia, falling into the Euxine, now called the *Dnieper*.

Borysthēnis, *idis, f.* 3. a town situated at the mouth of the Borysthenes.

Bosphorus vel Bospōrus, *i, m.* 2. *Thracius*, now the *Straits of Constantinople*, which connect the Propontis with the Euxine; *Cimmerius*, now the *Straits of Caffa* or *Theodosia*, which connect the Maeotis Palus with the Euxine.

brachium, *i, n.* 2. an arm.

brēti, *adv. (scil. tempore)* shortly.

brēvis, *e, adj.* short.

brēvitas, atis, f. 3. shortness, brevity.

Brigantia, *ae, f.* 1. *Brigantiae lacus*, a lake of Rhaetia between the Alps, now lake of Constance.

Britannia, *ae, f.* 1. Great Britain.

Britanicus, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to Britain, British.

Britannus, *a, um, adj.* British; *Britanni*, the Britons.

brūma, *ae, f.* 1. the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice; winter.

Bruttium, *i, n.* 2. a promontory of Italy.

Bruttii, *ōrum, m. pl.* 2. a people in the farthest part of Italy.

Brutus, *i, m.* 2. the name of a noble family at Rome.

Bucephalus, *i, m.* 2. a horse of Alexander's.

Bucephalus, *i, f.* 2. *et Bucephala*, *ae, f.* 1. a city of India, on the Hydaspes, built by Alexander in honour of his horse.

buxus, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. buxum*) of box, of a pale yellow, like box.

Byzantium, *i, n.* 2. now *Constantinople*. a town situate on the European side of the Thracian Bosphorus.

C.

Cabira, *ind.* a town of Pontus, on the river Iris.

cacumen, *inis, n.* 3. the top or summit of any thing.

Cadmus, *i. m.* 2. the son of Agenor, king of Phoenicia.

cādo, cadēre, cīcīdi, cīcīs, *ciās, n.* 3. to fall; *bene*, to turn out well; *mānus*, ill.

caducus, a, um, adj. ready to fall, falling.

Caecilius, i, m. 2. the name of a Roman family.

Caecibum, i, n. 2. *vel Caecubus ager*, a district in Latium, famous for its wines.

Caecibus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Caecubum.

caedes, is, f. 3. slaughter.

caedo, caedēre, cicidī, caesum, a. 3. to cut, fell, kill.

caelatus, a, um, part. of caelo, engraved; *columnae caelatae*, fluted columns.

caelo, āre, āti, ātum, a. 1. to carve, engrave, emboss.

caepē, n. *ind.* an onion.

Caepio, īnis, m. 3. a surname of one of the branches of the Servilian family.

Caesar, āris, m. 3. a surname of the Julian family.

caestrus, īs, m. 4. (*fr. caedo*, to strike) a gauntlet, boxing glove.

caesus, a, um, part. of caedo.

caetēra, (et cetera) ae, f. *caeterum, i, n.* (in the oblique cases used also in the masculine) *adj.* the rest, residue, other.

caetērum, adv. as for the rest, but.

Caius, i, m. 2. a praenomen very common at Rome.

Calais, is, m. 3. son of Boreas, brother of Zethes.

calamitas, atis, f. 3. calamity, misfortune.

calamus, i, m. 2. a reed (for writing with).

calathiscus, i, m. 2. a little basket.

calēficio, facēre, fēci, factum, a. 3. (*fr. caleo et ficio*) to make warm.

calefactus, a, um, part. pass. of calefio.

calefīo, fīeri, factus sum, pass. irr. to be warmed, grow hot.

calidus, a, um, adj. warm.

callidus, a, um, adj. (*fr. calleo*) skillful, practised, crafty.

cālōr, īris, m. 3. heat.

Calpe, es, f. 1. now *Gibrallar*, a mountain in the south of Spain, opposite Abyla on the African coast.

Calpurnius, i, m. 2. the name of a noble Roman family.

Calydonius, a, um, adj. pertaining to Calydon, a city of Aetolia in Greece.

camēlus, i, c. 2. a camel.

Camillus, i, m. 2. (L. Furius) a celebrated Roman.

Campānia, ae, f. 1. now *Campagna*, a country of Italy, south-east of Latium.

campēstris, e, adj. belonging to a plain, even, level.

campus, i, m. 2. a plain, field.

cancer, cri, m. 2. a crab.

candidus, a, um, adj. white.

candor, īris, m. 3. sheeny whiteness, brightness, splendour.

cānis, is, c. 3. a dog.

Cannae, īrum, f. pl. 1. a village of Apulia, near the Aufidus.

Cannensis, e, adj. pertaining to Cannae.

cāno, cānēre, cēcīni, cantum, a. 3. to sing, sound, blow.

canthārus, i, m. 2. a beetle.

Cantium, i, n. 2. a country in the south-eastern extremity of Britain, now called Kent.

canto, āre, āti, ātum, freq. 1. (*fr. cāno*) to sing often, to sing.

cantus, īs, m. 4. a song; *gali cantus*, the crowing of the cock.

cānus, a, um, adj. hoary, gray.

cāpax, acis, adj. (*fr. cāpio*) containing, capacious.

cāpesso, ēre, īti, ītum, n. 3. (*fr. cāpio*) to take, undertake, enter upon.

cāpiendus, a, um, part. of capio.

capio, cāpēre, cēpi, captum, a. 3. to take, make captive; take to one's self, enjoy.

cāpitalis, e, adj. capital, dangerous; *capitale odium*, deadly hatred.

cāpitolium, i, n. 2. a celebrated temple and citadel at Rome on the Mons Capitolinus.

capra, ae, f. 1. a goat.

captivus, a, um, adj. captive.

captivus, i, m. 2. a prisoner, captive.

capto, āre, āti, ātum, freq. 1. (*fr. capio*) to catch at; *auguria*, to watch for auguries.

captus, u, um, part. of capio.

Capua, ae, f. 1. the chief city of Campania in Italy.

cāpul, itis, n. 3. a head, life; *capitis* "damnare, to condemn to death; *praecipua capita*, the chief points. 2. a chief city.

carbonarius, i, m. 2. a collier.

carcer, éris, m. 3. a prison.

cardo, inis, m. 3. a hinge,

careo, ére, ui, itum, (cum ablativo) to be without, want.

Cares, ium, m. pl. 3. the inhabitants of Caria, anciently called Leleges.

Caria, ae, f. 1. a country of Asia Minor, south of Lydia.

carica, ae, f. 1. a fig.

carmen, inis, n. 3. a verse, song, poem.

Carneades, is, m. 3. a philosopher of Cyrène in Africa.

caro, nis, f. 3. the flesh of animals.

carpentum, i, n. 2. a kind of carriage, chariot, wagon.

Carpitani, órum, m. pl. 2. a people of Spain.

carpo, pere, psi, plumb, a. 3. to gather, pluck, tear.

Carrae, árum, f. pl. 1. a very ancient town of Mesopotamia, south-east of Edessa.

Carthaginiensis, e, adj. pertaining to Carthage.

Carthago, inis, f. 3. a celebrated city of Africa.

cārus, a, um, adj. dear, precious, costly.

cāsa, ae, f. 1. a cottage or cabin, hut.

Casca, ae, m. 1. one of Caesar's assassins, who gave him the first blow.

cāseus, i, m. 2. cheese.

Cassandra, dri, m. 2. a Macedonian, son of Antipater.

Cassiōpe, es, f. 1. married Cepheus, king of Aethiopia, by whom she had Andromeda.

Cassius, i, m. 2. the name of many Romans.

Castalius, a, um, adj. of Castalia, a fountain of Parnassus in Phocis, sacred to the Muses.

castigātus, a, um, part. of castigo. castigo, áre, ávi, árum, a. 1. to chastise, punish.

castrum, i, n. 2. a castle, fort; *castra, órum, a camp, encampment;*

castra ponere, to pitch a camp, encamp.

cāsus, ius, m. 4. a falling, accident, chance, occurrence.

Catābathmus, i, f. 2. (*καταβαθμός*) a great declivity separating Cyrenaica from Egypt.

Catāna, ae, f. 1. a town of Sicily, at the foot of Mount Aetna.

Catānenis, e, adj. pertaining to Catana.

Catiēnus, i, m. 2. *Plotinus*, a man who burnt himself upon the funeral pile of his patron.

Catilina, ae, m. 1. *L. Sergius*, a noble Roman, who formed a conspiracy against his country, but was baffled in his attempts by Cicero.

Cato, ónis, m. 3. a surname of the Porcian family.

Catūlus, i, m. 2. the name of several distinguished Romans.

catulus, i, m. 2. a young dog, whelp; the young of other animals.

Caucasus, i, m. 2. the name of the highest and most extensive range of mountains in the northern part of Asia.

cauda, ae, f. 1. a tail.

Caudinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Caudium, a town of the Samnites. See *faux vel furcula*.

caula, ae, f. 1. a sheep-cote, fold.

causa, ae, f. 1. a cause, reason; *mea causa*, on my account; *aliquis rei causa*, on account of a thing. 2. a matter in dispute, lawsuit; thus, *causam habere cum aliquo*.

caules, is, f. 3. a rugged rock, cliff.

cāreō, cāvēre, cāvi, cātum, n. 2. to beware, or take heed of; *cāvēre ab aliquo*, to beware of any one.

cāverna, ae, f. 1. a hollow place, cavern.

cāvus, a, um, adj. hollow.

Cecropia, ae, f. 1. the original name of Athens.

Cecrops, ópis, m. 3. an Egyptian, deemed the first founder of Athens.

cēdo, cēdere, cessi, cēsum, a. 3. to give place, give way, yield, desist; part; *in cō alicui*, to give way to any one.

celēber, bris, e, adj. frequented, much resorted to, famous.

celēbrātus, a, um, part. of celebri.

celēbritas, ális, f. 3. celebrity, fame.

celēbro, drc, ári, átum, a. 1. to frequent, resort to, celebrate.

celēritas, ális, f. 3. swiftness, quickness, speed.

celoriler, ius, rīmc, adv. speedily.

Celeus, i, m. 2. a king of Eleusis, father to Triptolemus.

Cēlo, áre, ári, átum, a. 1. to hide, conceal.

Cellae, drūm, m. pl. 1. a name given to a part of the Gauls, whose country, called Gallia Celitica, was situated between the rivers Sequana and Garumna.

censeo, ére, ui, um rel itum, a. 2. to count, reckon; thus, *censere inter*, to count or enrol among; hence, 2. to estimate, judge, think.

Censorinus, i, m. 2. a Roman general, sent against the Carthaginians.

censorius, a, um, adj. pertaining to the censor; so *censorius (vir)*, one who has been a censor.

census, ius, m. 4. a valuation of every man's estate, a rating, taxing.

centēni, ae, a, distr. num. adj. every hundred.

centēsimus, a, um, ord. num. adj. the hundredth.

centies, num. adv. a hundred times.

centum, ind. num. adj. pl. a hundred.

centurio, ónis, m. 3. a centurion.

Cephallenia, ae, f. 1. now *Cefalonia*, an island in the Ionian sea, below Corcyra.

cera, ae, f. 1. wax.

Cerberus, i, m. 2. a dog of Pluto, with 50 heads according to Hesiod, and three according to others; he was stationed, as a keeper, at the entrance to the infernal regions.

Cercasum, i, n. 2. a town of Egypt.

Ceres, éris, f. 3. the goddess of corn and harvests.

cerno, cernēre, crēvi, crētum, a. 3. to distinguish, see, descry.

certamen, inis, n. 3. a contest, strife.

certe, ius, issime, adr. certainly, assuredly.

certo, are, ári, átum, a. et n. 1. to contend, strive, fight.

certus, a, um, adj. established, sure, certain.

terra, ac, f. 1. a hind.

cervinus, u, um, adj. of a stag or hart.

cervix, icis, f. 3. the neck.

cervus, i, m. 2. a stag.

cessātor, óris, m. 3. a loiterer, lungerer, idler.

cesso, drc, ári, átum, n. 1. to give over, intermit, cease.

celēri, ae, a. See *caeteri*.

cetērum. See *caeterum*.

cetum, i, n. 2. any large sea-fish, a whale.

Ceyx, ycis, m. 3. a king of Trachinia, husband of Alcyone.

Chalcēdon, ónis, f. 3. now *Kadi-Keni*, an ancient city of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium.

Chaldaicus, a, um, adj. of Chaldaea, a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris.

charta, ae, f. 1. paper.

Chersiphron, ónis, m. 3. a builder of the temple at Ephesus.

Chersonēsus, i, f. 2. (*χερσόνησος*) a peninsula.

Chilo, ónis, m. 3. a Spartan philosopher, who has been called one of the seven wise men of Greece.

cibus, i, m. 2. food.

cicatrīz, icis, f. 3. a scar, wound.

Cicero, ónis, m. 3. a native of Arpinum, son of a Roman knight, one of the most celebrated of the ancient orators.

cicōnia, ae, f. 1. a stork.

Cilicia, ae, f. 1. a country of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Mediterranean.

Cimbri, órum, m. pl. 2. a people of Germany, who occupied the Chersonesus Cimbrica, or modern Julland.

cinctus, a, um, part. of cingo.

Cineas, ae, m. 1. a Thessalian, minister and friend of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

cingo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. 3. to gird, encompass, surround.

cīnis, éris, m. 3. ashes.

<i>Cinna, ae, m.</i> . <i>L. Cornelius</i> , a partisan of Marius, during the civil wars between him and Sylla.	<i>clam, adv.</i> secretly ; (<i>pr. cum acc. et abl.</i>) without the knowledge of.
<i>cinnāmum, i, n.</i> 2. cinnamon.	<i>clamo, dre, avi, atum, a.</i> 1. to cry out or aloud, to call on.
<i>circa, prep. cum acc.</i> about, around, in the neighbourhood of.	<i>clamor, óris, m.</i> 3. a loud voice, cry, shout.
<i>circuitus, ius, m.</i> 4. a going around, circuit.	<i>clandestinus, a, um, adj.</i> secret, hidden.
<i>circumdatus, a, um, part. of circumdo.</i>	<i>claritas, alis, f.</i> 3. brightness, fame.
<i>circundo, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a.</i> 1. (<i>circum et do</i>) to put or set around, surround, encompass.	<i>clarus, a, um, adj.</i> clear, loud, renowned.
<i>circumeo, ire, ixi, et ii, itum, irr. n.</i> (<i>circum et eo</i>).	<i>Claudius, i, m.</i> 2. the name of an illustrious patrician family at Rome.
<i>circumfuso, ére, xi, xum, n.</i> 3. to flow round or about.	<i>claudio, dēre, si, sum, a.</i> 3. to shut, close.
<i>circunjáeo, ére, ui, n.</i> 2. (<i>circum et jaceo</i> ,) to lie about, border upon.	<i>claudus, a, um, adj.</i> lame, limping.
<i>circumsto, stāre, stēti, n.</i> 1. (<i>circum et sto</i>) to stand round, beset.	<i>clausus, a, um, part. of claudio.</i>
<i>circumvénio, énire, éni, entum, a.</i> 4. (<i>circum et venio</i>) to surround, circumvent, defraud.	<i>clavus, i, m.</i> 2. a nail.
<i>circumventus, a, um, part. of circumvenio.</i>	<i>demens, tis, adj.</i> mild, merciful.
<i>Ciris, is, f. 3.</i> (<i>fr. κείω, to cut</i>) a name of Scylla, daughter of Nisus, king of Megara. It means a lark, into which she was changed.	<i>clementia, ae, f.</i> 1. mildness, mercy, clemency.
<i>Cisalpīnus, a, um, adj.</i> (i. e. <i>qui cis Alpes est</i>) on this side of the Alps (with reference to Rome), Cisalpine.	<i>Cleopátra, ae, f.</i> 1. a queen of Egypt, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes.
<i>cista, ae, f.</i> 1. a basket of osiers, a chest.	<i>cloáca, ac, f.</i> 1. a common sewer, sink.
<i>citātus, a, um, part. et adj.</i> stirred up, hurried, swift.	<i>Cluentius, i, m.</i> 2. a Roman citizen, of the family of the Clientii.
<i>Citháeron, ónis, m.</i> 3. a mountain of Boeotia.	<i>Clusium, i, n.</i> 2. now <i>Ciusi</i> , a town of Etruria, on the banks of the Clanis.
<i>citō, tiūs, tissimē, adv.</i> quickly.	<i>clypeus, i, m.</i> 2. a shield.
<i>citra, prep. cum acc. et adv.</i> on this side.	<i>Cneius, i, m.</i> 2. a praenomen common among the Romans.
<i>citūs, a, um, adj.</i> quickly.	<i>coactus, a, um, part. of cōgo.</i>
<i>círcus, a, um, adj.</i> (<i>fr. cirvis</i>) relating to a citizen; <i>corona cirica</i> , a civic crown.	<i>coccyx, ygis, m.</i> 3. a cuckoo.
<i>civilis, e, adj.</i> of a citizen, civil.	<i>Cocles, iis, m.</i> 3. <i>Pub. Horatius</i> , a Roman famed for his valour.
<i>círcis, is, e.</i> 3. a citizen.	<i>coctilis, e, adj.</i> dried, burnt; <i>latoctilus</i> , brick.
<i>civitas, ótis, f.</i> 3. a city, a state, a constitution, the right of citizenship.	<i>cocitus, a, um, part. of coquo.</i>
<i>cíclades, is, f.</i> 3. overthrow, destruction, disaster.	<i>coelum, i, n.</i> 2. <i>et in plural num.</i> coeli, órum, m. 2. heaven, the climate.
	<i>coena, ae, f.</i> 1. supper.
	<i>coepi, coepisse, def. pret.</i> I begin, have begun, or taken in hand.
	<i>coepitus, a, um, part. of coepi</i> , begun.
	<i>cōrceo, ére, ui, itum, a.</i> 2. (<i>con et arceo</i>) to keep in, confine, restrain, check, control.
	<i>cogitatio, ónis, f.</i> 3. a thought, deliberation.
	<i>cogitatum, i, n.</i> 2. a thought.
	<i>cōgito, dre, avi, atum, a.</i> i. (<i>for eos gito</i>) to think.

cognitus, *a, um*, part. of *cognoscō*, known.
cognōmen, *inis*, *n. 3*. a surname.
cognoscō, osc̄ere, óvi, itum, *a. 3*. (*con et nosco*) to know, learn, determine judicially; *de causa*, to decide a cause.
cōgō, cogēre, coēgi, coactum, *a. 3*. (*con et ago*) to lead together, collect, compel, constrain; *cogēre agmen*, to bring up the rear.
cōhac̄eo, rēre, si, sum, *n. 2*. (*con et haec̄eo*) to hang together, be united to.
cōkibeo, *ēre, ui, itum*, *a. 2*. (*con et habeo*) to hold, hold in, restrain.
cōhōr̄, tis, *f. 3*. a cohort, the tenth part of a legion.
Colchis, *idis*, *f. 3*. now Mingrelia, a country of Asia, east of the Euxine sea.
cōllabor̄, bi, psus sum, *d. 3*. (*con et labor*) to fall down, give way.
collāre, *is*, *n. 3*. a collar, a kind of band for the neck.
Collatinus, *i. m. 2*. *L. Tarquinius*. a nephew of Tarquin the Proud, husband of Lucretia.
collectus, *a, um*, part. of *colligo*.
collēga, *az, m. 1*. a colleague.
collēgiūm, *i. n. 2*. a college, society.
colligo, igēre, egi, ectum, *a. 3*. (*con et lēgo*) to gather together, collect.
collis, *is*, *m. a hill*.
collōcāb̄us, *a, um*, part. of *collōco*.
collōco, *are, ávi, átum, a. 1*. (*con et lōco*) to place, settle.
collōquium, *i. n. 2*. conversation, conference.
collōquor, *qui, quūtus vel cūtus sum*, *d. 3*. (*con et lōquor*) to speak with one, converse.
collum, *i. n. 2*. the neck.
cōlō, cōlōre, colui, cultum, *a. 3*. to cultivate, look up to with respect, honour, inhabit.
colonia, *ac. f. 1*. a colony.
colōnus, *i. m. 2*. a colonist.
color, *óris, m. 3*. a colour.
columba, *ac. f. 1*. a dove, pigeon.
columbāre, *is, n. 3*. a dove-cot.
columna, *ae, f. 1*. a column.
combūro, urēre, ussi, astum, *a. 3* (for *comūro, con et ure*) to burn, consume.
comedendus, *a, um*, part. of *comedo*, *comēdo, édēre, édi, ésum*, *a. 3*. (*con et édo*) to eat up.
comes, *itis*, *c. 3*. a companion.
comissor, *ari, atus sum*, *d. 1*. to go to a feast, to go to.
comitor, *ari, atus sum*, *d. 1*. to accompany, follow.
commemōrō, *áre, ávi, átum, a. 1*. (*con et memōrō*) to make mention of.
commendo, *are, ári, átum, a. 1*. (*con et mando*) to commit to one's charge, command.
commeo, *are, ávi, átum, n. 1*. (*con et meo*) to go, pass, go together.
commercium, *i. n. 2*. commerce, traffic.
commigro, *áre, ávi, átum, n. 1*. (*con et migro*) to migrate.
communit̄, uére, ui, itum, *a. 3*. (*con et minuo*) to break in pieces, bruise, lessen.
communit̄us, *a, um*, part. of *communit̄o*.
commissus, *a, um*, part. of *committo*.
committo, it̄ere, ist, issum, *a. 3*. (*con et mittō*) to join together, commit, consign; *pugnam*, to join battle; *crimen*, to commit a crime.
commōditas, *átiſ, f. 3*. aptness, convenience.
commōdūm, *i. n. 2*. profit, advantage.
commōrōr, *mōri, mortuus sum*, *d. 3*. (*con et moror*) to die along with.
commōrōr, ari, atus sum, d. 1. (*con et moror*) to abide, stay, tarry.
commōbus, *a, um*, part. of *commōrō*.
commōrō, óvere, óvi, ótum, *a. 2*. (*con et mōrō*) to move together, move, stir; *bellum*, to begin a war.
commūnico, *are, ávi, átum, a. 1*. (*fr. commūnis*) to share with one, impart, communicate.
commūnis, *e, adj. common*.
comœdia, *az, f. 1*. (*xw̄pōdīa*) a comedy.
comparātus, *a, um*, part. of *comparō*.
comparō, are, ávi, átum, a. 1. (*con et pāro*) to compare, acquire, procure.
compello, pellere, pūli, pulsūm, *a. 3*. (*con et pellō*) to drive together,

drive, compel; *in fugam*, to put *concurro*, *currere*, *curri* et *cucurri*, to flight.

compenso, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* 1. (*con et penso*) to weigh one thing against another, compensate.

compērio, ērē, ēri, ērūm, a. 4. (*con et pārio*) to find out, discover, learn.

complector, *cti, xus, sum, d.* 3. (*con et plecto*) to embrace, to take hold of; *complecti amore*, to love.

compōno, īnēre, īsūi, īsūtūm, a. 3. (*con et pōno*) to put together, compose, perform.

compositus, a, um, part. of compōno.

comprehendendus, a, um, part. of comprehendo, to be seized.

comprehendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (*con et pērendo*) to lay hold of, comprehend.

comprehensus, a, um, part. of compēndo.

compulsus, a, um, part. of compello.

conādus, a, um, part. of conōr.

conēdo, dēre, ssi, sum, a. 3. (*con et cēdo*) to yield, concede, allow.

concepius, a, um, part. of concipio.

concessus, a, um, part. of concedo.

concha, ae, f. 1. a shell-fish, shell.

conchilium, i, n. 2. a shell-fish.

concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to unite, join together, conciliate, grain over, reconcile; *conciliare sibi*, to acquire for one's self.

concinnus, a, um, adj. well-adjusted, elegant, agreeable.

concio, īnis, f. 3. an assembly, a meeting of the people.

concipio, īpēre, īpi, īptum, a. 3. (*con et cāpio*) to conceive, draw up.

concito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. a. 1. (*con et cito*) to stir up, rouse to action, excite.

concito, *īris, m.* 3. one who rouses or stirs up, an exciter.

concōquo, quēre, xi, ātum, a. 3. (*con et cōquo*) to boil, digest, concoct.

concordia, ae, f. 1. union in (*corde*) heart or mind, unanimity, concord.

concrēdo, īre, īdi, ītum, a. 3. (*con et crēdo*) to consign, confide, entrust.

concrēmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*con et crēmo*) to burn with, consume by fire.

cursum, n. 3. (*con et curro*) to run together; meet.

concussus, a, um, part. of concutio.

concūtio, lēre, ssi, sum, a. 3. (*con et quātio*) to shake, agitate, disquiet.

condendus, a, um, part. of condo.

conditio, īnis, f. 3. a state, situation, condition; stipulation, terms of agreement.

conditus, a, um, part. of condo.

condo, īre, īdi, ītum, a. 3. (*con et do*) to lay or treasure up, hide; to lay together (as bricks in building), construct, found.

conduco, cēre, xi, ātum, a. 3. (*con et dūco*) to hire, bargain for,

confectus, a, um, part. of conficio.

confēro, ferre, tūlī, ītum, irr. a. (*con et fēro*) to carry or bring together, collect; *se conferre*, to betake one's self, go.

conficio, īcēre, īci, īctum, a. 3. (*con et fācio*) to do thoroughly, finish, complete; to up, destroy; *senetūtē*, to weaken, exhaust; *plagis*, to beat severely; *bellum*, to terminate a war.

confido, fidēre, fīsus sum, n. p. 3. to trust, put confidence in.

confidus, a, um, part. of confido.

configo, gēre, xi, ātum, a. 3. (*con et fīgo*) to dash one thing against another, contend, engage.

conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*con et fīlo*) to blow together, melt together, compose, unite.

conflo, īre, xi, xum, n. 3. (*con et fīlo*) to flow together, flock, crowd.

confōdi, īdere, īdi, ossum, a. 3. (*con et fōdi*) to dig, pierce, stab.

confōsus, a, um, part. of confōdī.

confūgio, īgēre, īgi, īgitum, n. 3. (*con et fūgio*) to flee to, take refuge with, have recourse to.

congēro, rēre, ssi, sum, a. 3. (*con et gēro*) to carry together, heap up, accumulate.

congrēdior, īdi, gressus sum, d. 3. (*con et grēdior*) to go together, join battle, encounter.

congrēgatus, a, um, part. of congrēgo.

congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*con et grēgo*)

et grex) to collect together, as-semble.

conjunctus, a, um, part. of conjicio.

conjicio, icere, eti, ectum, a. 3. (con et jacio) to throw together, conjecture.

conjugium, i, n. 2. marriage, wed-lock.

conjunctus, a, um, part. of conjungo.

conjungo, gære, xi, ctum, a. 3. (con et jungo) to join together, unite.

conjuratus, a, um, part. of conjuro.

conjuro, are ari, atum, a. 1. (con et juro) to swear together, league together, conspire.

*conjux or unx, ugus, c. 3. a husband, wife. Fr. *jugo* or *jungo*, to couple.*

cōnor, ari, atus, sum, d. 1. to strive, endeavour, attempt.

conqueror, ri, stus sum, d. 3. (con et queror) to complain, bewail, lament.

conscendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (con et scendo) to climb up, mount, ascend.

consensus, a, um, part. of concendo.

conscientia, ac, f. 1. joint knowledge, conscience.

conscisco, iscere, iti, itum, a. 3. (con et scisco) to execute, put in execu-tion; mortem sibi consiscere, to lay violent hands on one's self.

conscious, a, um, adj. conscious, privy to.

consecro, are, ari, atum, a. 1. (con et sacro) to consecrate, dedicate.

consenescō, escere, ui, iuc. 3. (con et senesco) to grow old.

consentio, tire, si, sum, n. 4. (con et sentio) to be of the same opinion, agree, unite.

consequor, qui, quūtus vel cūtus sum, d. 3. (con et sequor) to procure, obtain.

conséquitus or catus, a, um, part. of conséquor.

conservo, erere, erui, ertum, a. 3. (con et servo) to join.

conservo, are, ari, atum, a. 1. (con et servo) to preserve, protect.

considere, idere, ede, eisum, n. 2. (con et sidere) to sit together.

consido, idere, ede, eisum, n. 3. (con et side) to sit down together, encamp.

consilium, i, n. 2. counsel, a plan, purpose, council; eo consilio, ut, with the intention of, to the end that.

consisto, sistere, stiti, n. 3. (con et sisto) to stand firmly, stand, consist.

consolor, ari, atus sum, d. 1. (con et solor) to console, comfort, solace.

conspectus, a, um, part. of conspicio.

conspectus, is, m. 4. a sight; in conspectu, in the sight.

conspicitus, a, um, part. of conspicio.

conspicio, icere, exi, ectum, a. 3. (con et specio) to behold, observe.

conspicor, ari, atus sum, d. 1. to be-hold.

conspicuus, a, um, adj. conspicuous, illustrious.

constans, is, adj. firm, steady.

constituo, uere, ui, itum, a. 3. (con et statuo) to set up, appoint, es-tablish.

constitutus, a, um, part. of constituo.

consto, slare, stili, statum, n. 1. to consist of; magno, to be dear; constat, imp. it is certain, evident, known.

construo, ere, xi, ctum, a. 3. (con et struo) to put together, construct, build, pile up.

consuasco, escere, eti, etum, n. 3. (con et suesco) to be accustomed or used to, to be in the habit of.

consuētudo, inis, f. 3. custom, usage, habit.

consul, ialis, m. 3. a consul.

consularis, e, adj. pertaining to the consul; (vir), one who has held the consulship.

consulatus, us, m. 4. the consulship.

consulū, ere, ui, tum, a. 3. to consult, deliberate.

consulto, are, ari, atum, freq. 1. to ask advice, consult, deliberate.

consumo, umere, umsi et umpsi, um-tum et umplum, a. 3. (con et sumo) to destroy, consume, waste.

consumitus, tel plus, a, um, part. of consumo.

contagiosus, a, um, adj. contagious.

contemnendus, a, um, part. of con-temno.

contemno, nere, si vel psi, tum tel plum, a. 3. (con et temno) to un-dervalue, contemn, despise.

*contemplatus, a, um, part. of contem-
plor.*

*contemplor, ári, átus sum, d. 1. to
view steadfastly, observe, con-
template.*

*contemnit et p̄tim, adv. contemptu-
ously, scornfully.*

*contentus vel plus, a, um, part. of
contento.*

*contentus vel plus, s. m. 4. contempt,
scorn.*

*contendo, d̄re, di, sum or tum, a. et
n. 3. to contend, engage, solicit,
ask; ad aliquem, to go to some
one.*

*contentio, ónis, f. 3. a straining; ef-
fort, exertion, contention.*

*contentus, a, um, adj. content, satis-
fied.*

*contéro, terére, trivi, tritum, a. 3. (con
et téro) to break or bruise small,
wear out.*

*continens, tis, part. et adj. adjoining,
adjacent; continued, successive;
temperate. 2. f. 3. the continent,
main land.*

*contineo, inére, inui, entum, a. 2. (con
et téneo) to hold together, contain,
comprehend.*

*contingo, tinḡrc, tigi, tactum, a. 3.
(con et tingo) to touch; contingit
(imp.) mihi, it happens to me, I
have the fortune.*

*continuus, a, um, adj. continual, con-
tinued, following in close suc-
cession.*

*contra, prep. cum acc. right opposite
to, against; adv. on the other
hand.*

contractus, a, um, part. of contraho.

*contradic̄o, cérē, xi, ciūm, a. 3. (con-
tra et dico) to speak against, con-
tradict.*

*contradic̄tus, a, um, part. of contra-
dico.*

*contráho, hērc, xi, clam, a. 3. (con
et tráho) to draw together, collect,
contract.*

*contrárius, a, um, adj. opposite, con-
trary.*

*contineor, ēri, itus sum, d. 2. (con
tuer) to gaze upon, behold, sur-
vey.*

*confundo, tund̄re, tūdi, tūsum, a. 3.
(con et tundo) to break, strike,
bruise, crush.*

confusus, a, um, part. of confundo.

*convalesco, escére, ui, n. 3. (con et
alesco) to grow strong, return to
a state of health, recover.*

*convénio, énire, éni, entum, n. 4. (con
et vénio) to come together, meet.*

*converto, tére, ti, sum, a. 3. (con et
erto) to turn, convert, change;
in usum suum convertēre, to apply
to his own use; apply to; conver-
tere se in p̄ces, to have recourse
to entreaties: converti in fugam,
to fly.*

conversus, a, um, part. of converto.

*convicuum, i, n. 2. loud noise, abuse,
reproach.*

*convivium, i, n. 2. a banquet, enter-
tainment.*

*convoco, áre, ári, alum, a. 1. (con et
voco) to call together.*

*convolvo, vēre, vt, ubum, a. 3. (con et
volvo) to roll together; convolvi,
to roll one's self together.*

*coopératio, ire, ui, tum, a. 4. (con et
pārio) to cover.*

*cópia, ae, f. 1. plenty, abundance,
a swarm, multitude; pl. copiae,
troops, forces.*

*cópiōse, adv. plentifully, abund-
antly.*

*cōrquo, quēre, xi, clam, a. 3. to boil,
bake.*

cōrquus, i, m. 2. a cook.

cōr, dis, n. 3. the heart.

*cōram, prep. cum abl. in the presence
of, before; adv. face to face, open-
ly.*

*Corcyra, ae, f. 2. now Corfu, an island
in the Ionian sea, on the
coast of Epirus.*

*Corinthius, a, um, adj. pertaining to
Corinth, Corinthian.*

*Corinthus, i, f. 2. an ancient city of
Greece, now called Corilo, on the
isthmus of Corinth.*

*Coriolanus, i, m. 2. the surname of
C. Marcius, from his victory over
Corioli.*

*Corioli, órum, m. pl. 2. a town of
Latium, on the borders of the
Volsci.*

*coriūm, i, n. 2. the skin or hide of a
beast.*

Cornelia, ae, f. 1. a Roman lady.

*Cornelius, i, m. 2. the name of an
illustrious family at Rome.*

cornix, icis, f. 3. a crow.
cornu, u, n. 4 a horn.
corona, ae, f. 1. a crown.
corpus, óris, n. 3. a body, corpse.
corripio, a, um, part. of corripio.
corrigo, igīrc, exi, ectum, a. 3. (con et rego) to make straight, make better.
corripio, ipere, ipui, eptum, a. 3. (con et rápio) to lay hold of hastily, seize.
corródo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (con et ródo) to gnaw.
corrósus, a, um, part. of corródo.
corrumpo, umpére, úpi, uptum, a. 3. (con et rumpo) to waste, injure, corrupt, bribe.
corruso, uere, ui, n. 3. (con et ruo) to fall together, go to ruin, decay.
corruptus, a, um, part. of corrumpo.
Corsica, ac, f. 1. an island in the Mediterranean, north of Sardinia.
coruscus, a, um, adj. glittering, shining, bright.
Corvinus, i, m. 2. a name given to M. Valerius.
corvus, i, m. 2. a raven.
Corycian, a, um, adj. pertaining to Corycus, a town and promontory of Cilicia Campestris; *antrum* Corycium, the Corycian cave near the town.
Cos, an abridgment for *Consul* and *Consulētū.*
Coss, an abridgment for *Consules* and *Consulib̄us.*
Cotta, ae, m. 1. the surname of a family which belonged to the gens Aurelia.
crambe, es, f. 1. a sort of cabbage or colewort,
crassus, a, um, adj. thick, coarse.
Crassus, i, m. 2. the surname of a family belonging to the gens Licinia.
cráter, eris, m. 3. (spārp) a bowl, goblet; the basin, crater, or hollow on the top of a volcano.
Crates, is, m. 3. a philosopher of Thebes in Boeotia, disciple of Diogenes the Cynic.
crebus, a, um, part. of creo.
creber, bra, brum, adj. thick, close, frequent.
crebro, adv. frequently.

credo, dēre, didi, ditum, a. 3. to credit, believe, trust.
credulus, a, um, adj. easy of belief, credulous.
Cremēra, ae, f. 1. a small river of Tuscany, falling into the Tiber.
crēmo, áre, ávi, átum, a. 1. to burn, set on fire.
creo, áre, ávi, átum, a. 1. to make, create, appoint, elect.
cresco, escere, éri, étum, n. 3. to increase, grow.
Creta, ae, f. 1. now Candia, one of the largest islands of the Mediterranean sea, at the south of all the Cyclades.
Cretensis, e, adj. pertaining to Crete, Cretan.
crimen, inis, n. 3. charge, accusation, a crime.
crinis, is, m. 3. the hair.
Crixus, i, m. 3. a leader of gladiators.
crocodilus, i, m. 2. a crocodile.
cruciatus, a, um, part. of crucio.
crucidus, us, m. 4. torment, torture.
crucio, áre, ávi, átum, a. 1. to torture, afflict. Fr. the tortures (crucis) of the cross.
crudelis, e, adj. savage, cruel.
crudeliter, adv. cruelly.
crudus, a, um, adj. raw, rough, rude.
cruentus, a, um, adj. bloody.
crux, óris, m. 3. blood, gore.
crus, uris, n. 3. the leg.
cruz, úcis, f. 3. a cross.
cubilum, i, n. 2. et *cubitus, i, m.* 2. the arm below the elbow, the elbow.
culex, icis, m. 3. a gnat.
culpa, ae, f. 1. a fault, offence; blame.
culpo, áre, ávi, átum, a. 1. to blaire.
cultellus, i, m. 2. a knife.
cultus, a, um, part. of colo.
cum, prep. cum abl. with; adv. when; cum...sum...both...and. In composition *cum* increases the force of the simple word.
cunctatio, ónis, f. 3. delay, a lingering, hesitation.
cuniculus, i, m. 2. a rabbit.
cupiditas, atis, f. 3. a desire eagerness.

cupido, inis, f. 3. desire.
cupidus, a, um, adj. desirous.
cupio, ēre, iti, et ii, itum, a. 3. to desire.
cur, adv. why? for what reason?
cura, ae, f. 1. care, solicitude, anxiety.
Cures, ium, f. pl. 3. a town of the Sabines, of which Tatius was king. The inhabitants, called *Quirites*, were carried to Rome.
curia, ae, f. 1. a curia, one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people; a place of meeting, the senate-house.
Curiatii, órum, m. pl. 2. a family of Alba, carried to Rome by Tullus Hostilius, and entered among the patricians. The three Curiatii, who engaged the Horatii, were of this family.
curo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to take care of, attend to, be concerned about.
curro, currēre, cūcurri, cursum; n. 3. to run.
currus, īs, m. 3. a chariot.
Cursor, óris, m. 3. *L. Papirius*, an illustrious citizen of Rome.
cursus, īs, m. 4. the act of running, running; a course.
curvus, a, um, adj. curved, crooked.
custódia, ae, f. 1. the act of keeping, a guard, guard-house, prison.
custódio, īre, īti, itum, a. 4. to guard.
custos, ódis, m. 3. a guard, keeper.
cutis, is, f. 3. the skin.
cyaneus, a, um, adj. (*κυάνως*) of a bright blue, azure.
Cyclades, um, f. pl. 3. a name given to certain islands of the Aegean sea, that surround Delos, as with a circle (*κύκλως*).
Cyclópes, um, m. pl. 3. a race of men of gigantic stature, who inhabited the western parts of Sicily.
Cydnus, i, m. 2. a river of Cilicia Campestris, which falls into the sea a little below Tarsus.

Cyllène, es, f. 1. a mountain of Arcadia.
cymba, ae, f. 1. a boat.
cymbálum, i, n. 2. a cymbal, hollow musical instrument of brass.
Cynicus, i, m. 2. a Cynic, one of the *Cynici*, a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes.
Cynocephálae, árum, f. pl. 1. eminences in Thessaly.
Cynocépháli, órum, m. pl. 2. a nation in India, who have the head of a dog, according to some traditions; probably a species of baboons.
Cynocephalus, i, m. an Egyptian deity.
Cynóssēma, átis, n. 3. a promontory of the Thracian Chersonesus.
Cyndus, i, m. 2. a mountain of Delos.
Cyrenacus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Cyrene.
Cyrénaica, ae, f. 1. a country of Africa, east of the Syrtis Minor. It corresponds with the modern *Barca*.
Cyrène, es, et Cyrénæ, árum, f. l. the capital of Cyrenaica.
Cyrenensis, e, adj. pertaining to Cyrene.
Cyrus, i, m. 2. (*Κύρος*) a name of Corsica.
Cyrus, i, m. 2. a king of Persia.
Cyzicus, i, f. 2. an island of the Propontis; a town upon the island.

D.

Daedalus, i, m. 2. an Athenian, the most ingenious artist of his age.
damnātus, a, um, part. of *damnō*.
damnātus, a, um, part. of *damnō*.
damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to condemn; *damnare capitū*, to condemn to death.
damnōsūs, a, um, adj. hurtful, prejudicial, injurious.
Danaus, i, m. 2. a son of Belus and brother of Aegyptus, who established himself on the throne of Argos. He was the first of the race of the *Belides*.
dandus, a, um, part. of *do*.
Danubius, i, m. 2. the *Danube*, the

largest river in Europe, except the Rha or *Volga*.

daps, *dāpis*, *f.* 3. a banquet, repast, meal.

Dardania, *ac*, *f.* 1. a district of Troas, in the north-western part of Asia Minor, extending from Abydos to the promontory of Rhoeleum.

dātūrus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *do*.

dātūs, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *do*.

de, *prep.* *c. abl.* of, from, out of, touching, concerning.

dea, *ae*, *f.* 1. a goddess.

debellātūs, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *debello*.

debello, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātūm*, *a.* 1. (*de et bello*) to finish a war, vanquish, subdue.

debeo, *ēre*, *ūi*, *ītūm*, *a.* 2. to owe, be in debt, be obliged.

debilis, *c.* adj. feeble, infirm.

debilito, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātūm*, *a.* 1. to enervate, enfeeble.

debitus, *a*, *um*, *part.* owing, due.

decēdo, *dēre*, *ssi*, *ssum*, *n.* 3. (*de et cēdo*) to go away, withdraw, yield, depart this life, die.

decemtrī, *i*, *m.* 2. one of ten men appointed to execute jointly any public commission; thence called *Decemtrī*.

decerno, *cerñēre*, *crevi*, *crētūm*, *a.* 3. (*de et cerno*) to judge, determine, decree, contend; *bellum alicui*, to delegate to one the command of a war.

decerpo, *ēre*, *si. tūm*, *a.* 3. (*de et carpo*) to pluck off, take away, lessen.

decido, *idēre*, *idi*, *n.* 3. (*de et cado*) to fall from or down, fall.

decimus, *a*, *um*, *ord. num.* adj. the tenth.

Decius, *i*, *m.* 2. a name among the Romans.

declarō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātūm*, *a.* 1. (*de et clāro*) to declare, show clearly, manifest.

decōctus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *decōquo*.

decōquo, *quēre*, *xi*, *ctūm*, *a.* 3. (*de et cōquo*) to boil, boil away.

decorūs, *a*, *um*, *adj.* comely, beautiful, decorous, decorated.

decrelūs, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *decreno*.

decreso, *crescere*, *crevi*, *crētūm*, *n.* 3. (*de et cresco*) to decrease, wear away.

dēcumbo, *umbēre*, *cūbui*, *ubitūm*, *n.* 3. (*de et cubo*) to lie down.

decurrō, *currēre*, *curri et cucurri*, *cursūm*, *n.* 3. (*de et curro*) to run down, flow down.

deditio, *ōnis*, *f.* 3. a yielding up, surrender.

deditus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *dedo*.

dedō, *dēre*, *didi*, *ditūm*, *a.* 3. to give up, surrender. That is, (*Do*) I give (*de*) away from myself.

dedūco, *cēre*, *xi*, *ctūm*, *a.* 3. (*de et dūco*) to bring down, lead forth.

deductus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *deduco*.

desatigātūs, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *desatigo*.

desatigo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātūm*, *a.* 1. (*de et satigo*) to weary out, fatigue.

defectio, *ōnis*, *f.* 3. *et defectus*, *ūs*, *m.* 4. a deficiency, want; also, an eclipse (of the sun or moon).

defendo, *dēre*, *di*, *sum*, *a.* 3. (*de et fendo*, to hit) to hit off, ward off; protect, defend.

defensūs, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *defendo*.

defero, *ferre*, *tūh*, *lātūm*, *irr. a.* (*de et fero*) to carry down or along, bring, bestow.

deficiō, *īcēre*, *ēci*, *etūm*, *a.* *et n.* 3. (*de et fācio*) to decrease, fail, be wanting.

deflēco, *ēre*, *ēvi*, *ētūm*, *a.* 2. (*de et fleo*) to bewail, lament, deplore.

defluo, *ūēre*, *uxi*, *uxūm*, *n.* 3. (*de et fluo*) to flow down.

defodio, *ōdēre*, *ōdi*, *ossum*, *a.* 3. (*de et fōdō*) to dig, bury.

deformis, *e*, *adj.* deformed, ugly.

deformitas, *ātis*, *f.* 3. deformity.

defossūs, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *defōdō*.

defunbus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *defungor*, (*vita*) dead.

defungor, *gi*, *ctus sum*, *d.* 3. (*de et fungor*) to perform, be freed from.

dēgo, *gēre*, *gi*, *a.* *et n.* 3. (for *deago*. i. e. *vitam*, *aetatem*, *tempus*) to lead, pass, spend, dwell.

degusto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātūm*, *a.* 1. (*de et gusto*) to taste.

deinde, *adv.* after that, next in order.

Deiotarūs, *i*, *m.* 2. first distinguished as tetrarch of Galatia, and afterwards made king of Armenia Minor by Pompey.

dejectus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *dejicio*.

dejicio, icere, eti, ectum, a. 3. (de et demonstratūrus, a, um, part. of dejicio) to throw down.

delabor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (de et labor) to fall or slide down.

delapsus, a, um, part. of delabor.

delatus, a, um, part. of defero.

delecto, are, avi, atum, a. 1. (fr. delectio, delectum, fr. lacio) to delight, please.

delectus a, um, part. of deligo.

delendus, a, um, part. of deloco.

deleo, ere, evi, etum, a. 2. to blot out, efface, destroy.

deletus, a, um, part. of deleo.

deliciae, arum, f. 1. delights, luxuries.

delictum, i. n. 2. a fault. Fr. delinquo, delictum, a failure in duty.

délico, igere, egī, ectum, a. 3. (de et lego) to choose out, select.

Delphicus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Delphi.

Delphi, órum, m. pl. 2. now Castri, a town of Phocis, famous for a temple and oracle of Apollo.

delphinus, i, m. 2. ($\Delta\delta\lambda\phi\pi\tau$) a dolphin.

Delta, ae, f. 1. that part of Egypt near the Mediterranean, between the Canopic and Pelusiac mouths of the Nile. It was so called from its resemblance to the form of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, Δ.

délirium, i, n. 2. (fr. deluo, to cleanse, purify) an altar, temple, or sacred place.

Delus rel-os, i, f. 2. an island of the Aegean, situated in the centre of the Cyclades, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.

Demaratus, i, m. 2. a rich citizen of Corinth, father of Lucumo, afterwards Tarquinius Priscus.

demergo, gere, si, sum, a. 3. (de et mergo) to plunge, sink, drown.

demersus, a, um, part. of demergo.

Demetrius, i, m. 2. a prince of Macedonia.

demissus, a, um, part. of demitto.

demitto, iterere, isi, issum, a. 3. (de et mittio) to throw or send down.

Democritus, i, m. 2. a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, commonly known under the appellation of the laughing philosopher.

démonstro, are, avi, atum, a. 1. (de et monstrare) to point out, show, demonstrate.

Démosihēnes, is, m. 3. a celebrated orator of Athens, born B. C. 381.

dēmum, adv. at length, in fine, only, merely.

dēni, ae, a, distr. num. adj. pl. every ten.

dēnique, adv. in fine, lastly.

dens, tis, m. 3. a tooth.

densus, a, um, adj. thick, close.

Dentatus, i, m. 2. Siccus, celebrated for the large number of rewards which he earned by his valour.

dēnuntio, are, avi, atum, a. 1. (de et nuntio) to denounce, declare, forewarn.

dēpascor, ci, tus sum, d. 3. (de et passcor) to feed upon, eat up.

dēpingo, ngere, nazi, ctum, a. 3. (de et pingo) to paint, depict, figure.

dēploro, are, avi, atum, a. 1. (de et ploro) to deplore, lament, bewail.

dēpōno, onere, osui, ositum, a. 3. (de et pono) to lay or put down.

dēpōpūlatus, a, um, part. of depopulor.

dēpōpūlor, avi, atus sum, d. 1. (de et pōpūlor) to lay waste, ravage, depopulate.

dēprēhendo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (de et prēhendo) to seize, catch, take unawares.

dēprēhensus, a, um, part. of deprehendo.

dēpulso, are, avi, atum, freq. 1. (de et pulso) to drive down or away.

dēscendo, dēre, di, sum, n. 3. (de et scando,) to descend.

dēscribo, bēre, psi, ptum, a. 3. (de et scribo) to describe, arrange, distribute.

dēsēro, rēre, rui, rtum, a. 3. (de et sēro) to abandon, forsake.

dēsertum, i, n. 2. a desert.

dēsertus, a um, part. et. adj. forsaken, lonely, uninhabited, waste.

dēsiderium, i, n. 2. a longing for, desire; grief for the want of, regret.

désino, sínere, sítē et sii, situm, a. et n. 3. (de cl. sino) to cease, leave off, give over, abandon.

désprátus, a, um, part. of despéro.

déspero, áre, ári, átum, a. 1. (de et spéro) to despair of.

désponsátus, a, um, part. of désponsa.

désponso, áre, ári, átum, a. 1. freq. (fr. despondeo,) to promise in marriage, betroth.

déstino, áre, ári, átum, a. 1. to make fast, fix, assign, appoint, aim at.

désum, esse, sui, fúturus, irr. n. (de et sum) to be wanting, fail.

déterior, adj. comp. deterrimus, sup. (no positive), (fr. détero) worse.

déterreo, ére, ui, itum, a. 2. (de et terreo) to deter, frighten, discourage.

déstior, ari, átus sum, d. 1. (de et testor) to detest.

détractus, a, um, part. of detraho.

détráho, hère, xi, clum, a. 3. (de el tráho) to draw down or off, to take away.

détrimentum, i, n. 2. damage, loss.

Fy. détritum. supine of détero.

deus, i, m. et f. (Θεός) God, a deity, divinity.

dévocho, hère, xi, clum, a. 3. (de el vicho) to carry down, convey, transport.

dévezus, a, um, adj. inclining downwards, sloping.

dévincus, a, um, part. of dévinco.

dévinco, vincere, vici, victum, a. 3. (de et vince) to conquer, vanquish.

dévolo, áre, ári, átum, n. 1. (de et volo) to fly down, fly away.

dévórandus, a, um, part. of dévoro.

dévóratus, a, um, part. of dévoro.

dévoro, áre, ári, átum, a. 1. (de et vóro) to devour, eat up.

dévótus, a, um, part. of dévódeo.

dévódeo, óvēre, óvi, ótum, a. 2. (de et vódeo) to vow, doom, devote, offer up, immolate.

dextér, téra, et tra, térum, et trum, adj. right, on the right hand.

dextra, ae, f. 1. the right hand.

diadéma, ápis, n. 3. (διάδημα) a diadem.

Diagr̄as, ae, m. 1. an athlete of Rhodes, 460 B. C. He saw his

three sons crowned the same day at Olympia, and died through excess of joy.

dialectus, i, f. 2. a dialect.

Díana, ae, f. 1. the sister of Apollo.

dico, áre, ári, átum, a. 1. to assign, dedicate, consecrate.

dico, cérē, xi, clum, a. 3. to say, tell, speak.

dictátor, óbris, m. 3. (fr. dicto) a chief magistrate elected on extraordinary occasions, and vested with absolute authority; a Dictator.

dicto, áre, ári, átum, a. 1. (freq. of dico) to speak or dictate what another may write.

dictum, i, n. 2. a word, saying, expression.

dictus, a, um, part. of dico.

dies, ei, m. vel f. in sing. m. in pl. 5. a day.

différo, difficere, distulí, dilatum, irr. a. et n. to carry hither and thither, be different.

difficile, adv. with difficulty.

difficilis, e, adj. difficult. For disfacilius; dis contradicts, as in dis simili.

difficultas, átis, f. 3. difficulty, trouble, a bad condition.

digitus, i, m. 2. a finger, a finger's breadth.

dignitás, a, um, part. of dignor.

dignitas, átis, f. 3. dignity, rank, honour.

dignor, ári, átus sum, d. 1. to think (dignum) worthy; to think a thing worthy to do, deign to do.

dignus, a, um, adj. worthy, deserving of.

dilatío, áre, ári, átum, a. 1. (di et láto) to tear or rend in pieces, mangle.

diligens, tis, adj. (fr. diliḡo) fond of, partial to a pursuit, diligent, attentive.

diligenter, adv. (ius, issime) diligently, attentively.

dilego, igére, exi, ectum, a. 3. to esteem highly, love. For dilego, to choose one apart from others.

dimicatio, ónis, f. 3. a flight, encounter, contest.

dimicatus, a, um, part. of dimico.

dimico, áre, ári, (rarely ui,), átum,

a. 1. (*di et mico*) to fight, encounter, contend.
dimissus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *dimitto*.
dimittendus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *dimitto*.
dimitto, *illēre*, *isi*, *issum*, *a*. 3. (*di et mitto*) to let go, dismiss.
Diogēnes, *i*, *m*. 3. a celebrated Cynic philosopher of Sinope.
Diomēdes, *is*, *m*. 3. a king of Aetolia, one of the bravest of the Grecian chiefs in the Trojan war.
diphthongus, *i*, *f*. 2. a diphthong.
diremūrus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *dirimo*.
direptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *diripio*.
dirimo, *imēre*, *ēni*, *emtum vel empatum*, *a*. 3. (*dis et ēmo*) to divide, separate, determine.
diripio, *ipēre*, *ipui*, *ēptum*, *a*. 3. (*di et rāpīo*) to plunder, spoil, pillage.
diruo, *uēre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a*. 3. (*di et ruo*) to overthrow, destroy.
dirus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* dreadful, dire, portentous.
dirūlus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *diruo*.
discēdo, *dere*, *ssi*, *ssum*, *n*. 3. (*dis et cedo*) to go away, depart.
descendus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *disco*.
discerpo, *pēre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *a*. 3. (*dis et carpo*) to tear in pieces, rend.
discerplus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *discerpo*.
disciplina, *ae*, *f*. 1. instruction, discipline.
discipulus, *i*, *m*. 2. (*fr. disco*) a learner, pupil.
disco, *discēre*, *dīdici*, *a*. 3. to learn, discordia, *ae*, *f*. 1. discord, disagreement.
discordo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *n*. 1. to be at variance, disagree, differ.
discrepo, *āre*, *āvi vel ui*, *n*. 1. (*dis et crēpo*) to differ in sound, vary, disagree.
diserte, *adv*. clearly, expressly, eloquently.
disputatio, *ōnis*, *f*. 3. a learned discussion, discourse.
dispūto, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to debate, argue. Said of persons who in discourse (*putant diversa*) are of opposite sentiments.
dissēmino, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a*. 1. to spread abroad.
dissēvo, *āre*, *ui*, *tum*, *a*. 3. to say, debate, discuss.
dissidium, *i*, *n*. 2. (*fr. dissideo*, to disagree with) disagreement.

dissimilis, *e*, *adj.* (*dis et sūmīlis*) unlike, dissimilar.
distinctus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *distinguo*.
distinguo, *guere*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a*. 3. (*di et stinguo*) to distinguish by marks, mark, adorn.
disto, *stāre*, *n*. 1. (*di et sto*) to stand apart, be distant.
distribuo, *uēre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a*. 3. (*dis et tribuo*) to divide, distribute.
ditior, *v*. dives.
ditissimus, *v*. dives.
diu, *adv*. (*diutius*, *diutissime*) for a long time.
diurnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*fr. diu*) diurnal, daily.
diutinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*fr. diu*) lasting.
diutinitas, *ātis*, *f*. 3. length of time, long duration.
diuturnus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*fr. diu*) lasting.
divello, *vellēre*, *velli*, (*saepius quen vulsi*), *vulsum*, *a*. 3. (*di et vello*) to pull asunder, disjoin, pull off.
diversus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* different.
dives, *ītis*, (*ditior* for *divisior*, *ditissimus* for *diutissimus*) rich, wealthy.
divido, *īdēre*, *īsi*, *īsum*, *a*. 3. to divide.
divinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* relating to (*Dīvi*) the Gods, divine.
divisus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *divido*.
divitiae, *ārum*, *f*. *pl*. 1. (*fr. dives*, *ītis*) riches.
divulsus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *divelle*.
do, *āre*, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *a*. 1. (*fr. īēw*, *āw*) to give; *dare viam*, to give way; *dans*, a giver; *poenas dare*, to suffer punishment; *crimini*, to accuse.
doceo, *ēre*, *ui*, *tum*, *a*. 2. to teach.
dōcilitas, *ātis*, *f*. 3. aptness to learn, docility.
doctrina, *ae*, *f*. 1. instruction. The art of making (*doctum*) learned.
doctus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *doceo*.
Dōdōna, *ae*, *f*. 1. a famous city of Epirus, with a forest in the neighbourhood, situate near the sources of the Acheron.
dōleo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *n*. 2. to grieve, sorrow, be in pain.
dōlor, *ōris*, *m*. 3. (*fr. dōleo*) grief, pain.

dōlus, *i. m.* 2. (*Δόλος*) a device, artful contrivance, wile.

dōmesticus, *a. um*, *adj.* appertaining to (*dōnum*) a house, domestic.

dōmiciolum, *i. n.* 2. (*fr. dōmus*) a house, place of abode.

dōmina, *ae. f.* 1. a mistress (*domus*) of a house.

dōminatiō, *ōnis*, *f.* 3. dominion, despotism, tyranny,

dōminus, *i. m.* 2. a master (*domus*) of a house; master, lord.

dōmitus, *a. um*, *part.* of *dōmo*.

dōmo, *āre, ui, itum, a. 1.* (*fr. δαμάω*) to subdue, vanquish, break or tame wild animals.

dōmus, *i et ūs*, 2. *et 4.* (*Δόμος*) a house.

dōnatus, *a. um*, *part.* of *dōno*.

dōnec, *adv.* while, until.

dōno, *āre, āvi, itum, a. 1.* to give, bestow freely, present.

dōnum, *i. n.* 2. a gift.

Dōrius, *a. um*, *adj.* pertaining to the Dorians, Doric.

dormio, *ire, īvi, itum, n.* 4. to sleep.

dorsum, *i. n.* 2. the back.

dōs, *dōtis*, *f. 3.* (*Δός*) a marriage-portion, dowry.

drāco, *ōnis*, *m.* 3. (*Δράκων*) a dragon.

Druīdae, *ārum, m. pl.* 1. the Druids, priests of Britain and Gaul. A Celtic word.

dūbitatio, *ōnis*, *f.* 3. a doubting; doubt, hesitation.

dūbito, *āre, āvi, itum, n. 1.* (*dubius*) to be in doubt, hesitate.

dūbium, *i. n.* 2. doubt; *sine et procul dūbīo*, without doubt, beyond a doubt, doubtless.

dūcendus, *a. um*, *part.* of *dūco*.

dūcenti, *ae, a.* *card. num. adj. pl.* two hundred.

dūco, *āre, āvi, itum, a. 1.* to lead, carry, draw; *uxorem*, to marry; *exequias*, to discharge the last duties to any one.

dūctus, *a. um*, *part.* of *dūco*.

Dūllius, *i. m.* 2. *C. Nepos*, a Roman consul, the first who obtained a victory over the naval power of Carthage, *B. C. 260*.

dūltis, *e. adj.* sweet.

dūm, *adv.* as long as, whilst, until.

dūs, *ae, o. card. num. adj. pl.* (*Δύο*) two.

duodēcim, *card. num. adj. pl. ind.* twelve.

duodēcimus, *a. um*; *ord. num. adj.* the twelfth.

duodevigiūti, *card. num. adj. ind.* two from twenty, eighteen.

dūritia, *ae. f.* 1. *vel dūrities, īēi, f.* 5. (*dūrus*) hardness.

dūrus, *a. um*, *adj.* hard, harsh, severe.

dux, *ācīs, c. 3.* (*fr. duco*, *duxi*) a leader, guide, general.

Dionysius, *i. m.* 2. the 1st, or the elder, a tyrant of Syracuse. The 2nd, surnamed the younger, was son of the 1st, and succeeded his father as tyrant of Sicily.

E.

e, *ex*, *prep. c. abl.* (*ītē*) from, out of, among.

ēbīo, ībēre, ībī, ībītum, a. 3. (*e et bīo*) to drink up.

ēbriētas, *ātis*, *f. 3.* (*fr. ēbrius*, drunk) drunkenness.

ēbur, *ōris*, *n.* 3. ivory.

ēdico, *ācē, xi, ctum, a. 3.* (*e et dico*) to speak out, declare publicly, announce.

ēdītus, *a. um*, *part.* of *edo*.

ēdō, *ādere, dīdi, dītum, a. 3.* (*e et dō*) to give out, publish, proclaim; *spectaculūm*, to give an exhibition; *stragēm*, to make a slaughter, to overthrow.

ēdō, *ēdēre, rel esse, ēdi, ēsum, irr. a.* (*ēdō*) to eat.

ēdūcatus, *a. um*, *part.* of *ēdūco*.

ēdūco, *āre, āvi, itum, a. 1* (*fr. duco*) to bring up, educate.

ēdūco, *ācē, xi, ctum, a. 3.* (*e et dūco*) to lead forth.

ēfīcio, *ācēre, ēci, ēctum, a. 3.* (*e et fīcio*) to bring to pass, accomplish, make.

ēfigies, *īēi, f.* 5. an image.

ēfīo, *āre, āvi, itum, a. 1.* (*e et fīo*) to breathe out; *animām*, to breathe one's last, die.

ēfīgio, *āgēre, āgi, āgitum, a. et n. 3.* (*e et fīgio*) to fly from, fly away, escape.

ēfundēdus, *a. um*, *part.* of *ēfundō*.

ēfundō, *āfundēre, fūdi, fūsum, a. 3.*

(*e et fundo*) to pour out, spill, waste.

effusus, *a, um*, part. of *effundo*.

egeo, *ére, ui*, *n.* 2. to be in want of, want.

Egeria, *ae, f.* a nymph of Aricia in Italy, who was courted by Numa, and according to Ovid became his wife.

égro, *rérē, ssi, stum, a.* 3. (*e et gero*) to carry out, cast out.

egestus, *a, um* part. of *égro*.

égo, *mei*, *pro. I.*

egr̄dior, *di*, *ssus sum, d.* 3. (*e et gr̄dior*) to walk out, go forth.

égr̄gie, *adv.* in a distinguished manner.

égr̄gius, *a, um*, adj. eminent, surpassing; one chosen (*égr̄ge*) out of the flock.

égressus, *a, um*, part. of *egredior*.

élabor, *bi*, *psus sum, d.* 3. (*e et labor*) to slide away, escape, disappear.

élapsus, *a, um*, part. of *élabor*.

Eléphantis, *ídisi*, *f.* 3. an island and city of the Nile in Egypt.

éléphantus, *im.* 2. *et éléphas*, *antis*, *m.* 3. an elephant.

Eleusinii, *órum*, *m. pl.* 2. the inhabitants of Eleusis.

Eleusis et -in, *ínis*, *f.* 3. a town of Attica, celebrated for the festivals of Ceres.

élido, *dérē, si, sum, a.* 3. (*e et laedo*) to dash in pieces, crush.

éligo, *igérē, égi, ectum, a.* 3. (*e et lēgo*) to pick out, select.

élōquens, *tis, adj. -nior, -nissimus*, eloquent.

élōquencia, *ae, f.* 1. eloquence.

élōquor, *qui, quitus vel cūtus sum, d.* 3. (*e et loquor*) to speak out or plainly, say.

éluceo, *cere, xi*, *n.* 2. (*e et luceo*) to shine forth.

emergo, *gérē, si, sum, n.* 3. (*e et mergo*) to come out, rise up, emerge.

éméneo, *ére, ui*, *n.* 2. (*e et māneo*) to rise above, be conspicuous, be eminent.

émitto, *íttere, tsi, issim, a.* 3. (*e et mittō*) to send forth; *in mare* to empty into the sea.

émo, *émére, émi*, *emtum rei emprium*, *a.* 3. to take; as in *demo*, *adimo*, buy, purchase.

émōrior, *mōri*, *mortuus sum, d.* 3. to die.

emtus vel emptus, *a, um*, part. of *ema*.

énascor, *nasci*, *natus sum, d.* 3. (*e et nascor*) to spring from, grow up, be born of.

énatus, *a, um*, part. of *enascor*.

énéco, *ári, ui*, *tum, vel ári, átum, a.* 1. (*e et néco*) to kill, slay.

énervo, *áre, ári, átum, a.* 1. to weaken, enervate.

énim, *adv.* for, indeed.

Enna, *ae, f.* 1. a town of Sicily, situated on an eminence in the middle of the island.

Ennius, *i, m.* 2. an ancient poet, born at Rudiae in Calabria, flourished towards the close of the first Punic war.

énuntio, *áre, ári, átum, a.* 1. (*e et nuntio*) to pronounce, publish, declare.

en, *ire, íti, ítum, irr. n.* (*íω*) to go.

éō, *adv.* thither, so far.

Éous, *i, m.* 2. Lucifer, the morning star.

Eous, *a, um*, adj. (*íHūos fr. 'Hæic* the morning) of the morning eastern.

Epamīnondas, *ac, m.* 1. a famous Theban, descended from the ancient kings of Boeotia.

Éphesus, *i, m.* 2. a city of Ionia, famous for a temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world.

Ephialtes, *is, m.* 3. a giant, son of Neptune and brother of Otus. They were called *Aloides*, from their reputed father Alceus.

Epimenides, *is, m.* 3. an epic poet of Crete, contemporary with Solon.

Epirus, *i, f.* 2. a country of Greece, to the west of Thessaly, lying along the Hadriatic.

epistola, *ae, f.* 1. (*tr̄t̄r̄la*) an epistle, a letter.

építome, *es, f.* 1. (*tr̄t̄r̄pa*) an abridgment, abstract.

épūla, *árum, f.* 1. (for *épīpīla*, *st̄do*) food, a feast, banquet.

épūlōr, *ári, átus sum, d.* 1. to feast, banquet.

ēgues, itis, m. 3. a horseman, knight.

ēquidem, conj. indeed, truly, for my part.

ēquitatus, ūs, m. 4. cavalry.

ēquito, dñe, dvi, dñum, a. 1. to ride.

ēquus, i, m. 2. a horse.

ērectus, a, um, adj. et part. (fr. *ērigo*) raised up, upright, erect.

ēreptus, a, um, part. of ēripiō.

ērga, prep. c. acc. over against, towards.

ērgo, conj. on account of, therefore.

ērigo, īgēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (e et rēgo) to set upright.

ērinacēus, i, m. 2. a hedge-hog.

ēripiō, ipēre, īpui, eplum, a. 3. (e et rāpiō) to take away by force.

ērro, dñe, dvi, dñum, n. 1. to wander, stray, err.

ērōdo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (e et rōdo) to gnaw off, eat into, consume.

ērōdīo, ire, īvi, et i, itum, a. 4. to instruct, inform. *E rudi docum facio.*

ērōdīo, onis, f. 3. a teaching, instruction, learning.

ērōdīus, a, um, part. of erudio.

ēsirio, ire, īvi, itum, n. 4. (fr. *esurus*, fr. *edo*) to desire to eat, be hungry.

et, conj. and, also, even; *et...et*, both...and.

ētiam, conj. also; with the *comp.* even. For *etiam*, and now, now further.

Etruria, ae, f. 1. a celebrated country of Italy, lying to the west of the Tiber.

Etrusci, ūrum, m. pl. 2. the inhabitants of Etruria.

Etrusci, a, um, adj. pertaining to Etruria.

Euboea, ae, f. 1. now *Negroponte*, an island of the Aegean, on the eastern coast of Greece, separated from the main land by the Euphrates.

Eumēnes, is, m. 3. a Greek officer in the army of Alexander; the 9d, a king of Pergamus, celebrated for his love of learning.

Euphrates, is, m. 3. a large river of Asia, which rises in a part of the

most northern chain of Taurus, joins the Tigris, and with it empties into the Sinus Persicus.

Euripides, is, m. 3. a celebrated tragic poet, born at Salamis the day on which Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks.

Euripus, i, m. 2. a narrow strait dividing Euboea from the main land of Greece.

Eurōpa, ae, f. 1. a daughter of Agenor, king of Phoenicia, whom Jupiter, under the form of a bull, carried to Crete; one of the three main divisions of the ancient world, supposed to have taken its name from the daughter of Agenor.

Eurōtas, ae, m. 1. a river of Laccania, flowing by Sparta. It is now called *Vasilipolamo*, a corruption of *Basilopatamos* (king of rivers), a name given it by way of eminence.

Euxinus, i, m. 2. (fr. *'Ēzēnos*, hospitable) the Euxine, an inland sea, north of Asia Minor, now the Black Sea.

ēvādo, dēre, si, sum, n. 3. (e et vādo) to go out, escape.

ēversus, a, um, part. of evertō.

ēvertō, tēre, ti, sum, a. 3. (e et vertō) to overturn, overthrow, destroy.

ēvēdāus, a, um, part. of evōco.

ēvōco, dñe, dvi, dñum, a. 1. (e et vōco) to call out, invite, summon.

ēvōlo, dñe, dvi, dñum, n. 1. (e et vōlo) to fly out or away.

ēvōmo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 3. (e et vōmo) to vomit forth, cast out.

ex, prep. c. abl. (f) from; *v. e.*

ēxactus, a, um, part. of exīgo.

ēxēquo, dñe, dvi, dñum, a. 1. (ex et aequo) to make equal or even, to equal.

ēxānimo, dñe, dvi, dñum, a. 1. (ex et animo) to deprive of life, kill.

ēxardesco, desēre, si, n. inc. 3. to grow hot, be on fire, burn.

ēxasperābus, a, um, part. of exasperato.

ēxaspēro, dñe, dvi, dñum, a. 1. to provoke, exasperate. That is, to make (*asperum*) sharp in temper.

ēxēdo, dēre, si, sum, n. 3. (ex et

cēdo) to go forth, depart; go beyond, exceed.

excello, ēre, ui, n. 3. (*ex et cello*, to urge forward) to be high, excel, surpass.

excelsus, a, um, adj. (*fr. celsum, sup. of celo*) high.

excidium, i. n. 2. (*fr. excido*) destruction, ruin, an overthrow.

excido, ēre, i, n. 3. (*ex et cādo*) to fall out.

excida, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (*ex et caedo*) to cut or hew out, hew down.

excipio, ipēre, ēpi, eptum, a. 3. (*ex et capio*) to receive, take up, sustain.

excisus, a, um, part. of excido.

excitandus, a, um, part. of excito.

excito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ex et cito*) to call out, stir up, awaken, cause.

exclamo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ex et clamō*) to cry out, exclaim.

excludo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (*ex et cludo*) to shut out, exclude, hatch.

excaeco vel-coeco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ex et caeco*) to make blind.

excōlo, cōtere, cōlū, cultum, a. 3. (*ex et cōlo*) to cultivate, improve, exercise.

excrūcio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ex et crūcio*) to torture greatly, excruciate.

excūbiae, īrum, f. pl. 1. (*fr. excūbo*, to lie out) watches (properly, by night;) the sentry, guard.

excusatio, ūnis, f. 3. an excusing, excuse, defence.

exēdo, ēdere et esse, ēdi, ēsum, irr. a. (*ex et ēdo*) to eat up.

exemplum, i, n. 2. an example.

exēquiae, V. exēquiae.

exerceo, ēre, ui, īrum, a. 2. (*ex et arceo, vel fr. ἐργάω*) to exercise, practise; *odīsum*, to hate; *agros*, to till a field.

exercitus, īs, m. 4. an army. *Fy.* part. of *exerceo*, as being trained and exercised.

exhaustio, rire, si, sum, a. 4. (*ex et haurio*) to draw out, exhaust.

ēxigo, īgēre, ēgi, actum, a. 1. (*ex et ago*) to lead or thrust out, bānish.

exiguus, a, um, adj. slender, small.

exilis, e, adj. slight, small, feeble.

exilium, i, n. 2. (*for exilium, fr. exul*, an exile) banishment.

eximie, adv. remarkably, excellently.

eximius, a, um, adj. (*fr. eximo*, to choose out) choice, excellent, remarkable.

existimatio, ūnis, f. 3. opinion, credit, honour.

existimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 2. (*ex et aestimo*) to think, esteem, judge.

exitum, i, n. 2. (*fr. sup. of exeo*) ruin, destruction.

exitus, īs, m. 4. a going out, event, issue.

exoptatus, a, um, adj. greatly wished or longed for.

exorātus, a, um, part. of exōro.

exōrior, ūrēris, ūrī, ortus sum, d. 3. et 4. (*ex et ūrior*) to rise, arise, spring up.

exorno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ex et ornō*) to adorn, embellish.

exōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ex et ūro*) to pray earnestly, gain by entreaty.

exortus, a, um, part. of exorior.

expecto vel-specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ex et specto*) to look for, wait for.

expedio, īre, īvi, īrum, a. 4. to disentangle, rid, prepare, equip. That is, to take one's (*pedem*) foot (*ex*) out of confinement.

expeditio, ūnis, f. 3. (*fr. expedio*) a military expedition.

expello, pellere, pīli, pulsum, a. 3. (*ex et pello*) to drive out, bānish.

expers, tis, adj. for *expars*, being without any part in a concern, without, destitute.

expetendus, a, um, part. of expeto.

expēto, ēre, īvi, ītū, ītū, īrum, a. 3. (*ex et peto*) to seek out, long for.

expio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to expiate, atone for.

explico, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. 2. (*ex et plico*) to fill up.

explico, āre, āvi, ātum, et ui, īrum, a. 1. (*ex et plico*) to unfold, develop, explain.

explorātor, ūris, m. 3. (*fr. explorō*, a spy, scout.

expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. to polish
 well, finish, adorn.
expōne, ontrē, ösu, ösīum, a. 3. (ex
 et pono) to set forth, explain.
exprobō, are, avi, atum, a. 1. to up-
 braid, reproach.
expugnātus, a, um, part. of *expug-
 no.*
expugno, are, avi, atum, a. 1. (ex et
 pugno) to take by storm or as-
 sault, conquer.
expulsus, a, um, part. of *expello.*
exsēquiae, drūm, f. 1. *pl.* funeral
 solemnities; properly, a following
 to the grave, *fr. séquor.*
exsēquor, qui, quātus, vel cūtus sum,
 d. 3. (ex et sequor) to follow, pur-
 sue, prosecute.
exsilio, ire, ui et ii, ultum, n. 4. (ex
 et salio) to spring forth.
exspecto, V. expecto.
exspiro vel -pīro, are, avi, atum, a.
 1. (ex et spiro) to breathe out,
 expire.
extinctus, vel -tinctus, a, um, part.
 of *extinguo.*
extinguo vel -tinguo, quēre, xi, chum
 a. 3. (ex et stinguo) to put out,
 extinguish, kill; *extingui morbo,*
 to die a natural death.
extrebus vel -tritus, a, um, part.
 of *extremo.*
extremus vel -trus, ère, xi, chum, a. 3.
 (ex et stru) to build up.
exturgo, gēre, reci, rectum, n. 3. (ex
 et surgo) to rise, rise up.
exter vel extērus, a, um, adj. -terior,
 -timus, of another country, fo-
 reign.
externus, a, um, adj. outward, ex-
 ternal.
extō vel -sto, are, iti, atum, n. 1. (ex
 et sto) to appear or be above, re-
 main, exist.
extorqueo, quēre, si, tum, a. 2. (ex et
 torqueo) to wrest from, extort.
extra, prep. c. acc. without, beyond.
extracīus, a, um, part. of *extrāho.*
extrāho, hēre, xi, chum, a. 3. (ex et
 traho) to draw out, extract.
extremus, a, um, adj. sup. of *externus,*
 the utmost, last; *extrema senec-*
tus, extreme old age.

F.

fāba, ae, f. 1. a bean.
fāber, ri, m. 2. (for *fācīber, fr. facio*)
 a workman, artificer.
Fabius, i, m. 2. the name of a no-
 ble and powerful family at Rome,
 who derived their name from
fāba, a bean, because some of
 their ancestors cultivated it.
fabrica, ae, f. 1. (*fr. fāber*) a shop,
 the art of framing or forging.
Fabricius, i, m. 2. *Caius Luscinus.*
 a Roman general, distinguished
 by his consummate knowledge
 of military affairs, and his incor-
 ruptible fidelity.
fabrico, are, avi, atum, a. 1. (*fr. fā-
 ber*) to make, frame, forge, con-
 struct.
fābula, ae, f. 1. (*fr. for, fāris*) a re-
 port, tale, fable, play.
fābūlosus, a, um, adj. fabulous.
fāciēndus, a, um, part. of *facio.*
fācīes, iēi, f. 5. (*fr. fācio, as species*
fr. specio) the make, appearance,
 countenance.
fācile, ius, līme, adv. easily.
fācīnus, öris, n. 3. (*fr. fācio*) a
 deed.
fācio, facīre, fēci, factum, a. 3. to
 make, do, value; *pluris*, to value
 higher; *fac, imper.* take care.
factum, i, n. 2. a deed, action.
factūrā, a, um, part. of *facio.*
factus, a, um, part. of *fo.*
faex, facēs, f. 3. lees, dregs.
Falerii, örūm, m. pl. 2. now *Falari*,
 a town of Etruria, of which the
 inhabitants were called *Falisci*.
Falernus, i, m. 2. a fertile plain of
 Campania, with a mountain, fa-
 mous for its wine.
Falernus, a, um, adj. pertaining to
 Falernus, Falernian.
Falisci, örūm, m. pl. 2. the inhabi-
 tants of Falerni.
fallo, fallēre, fēfelli, falso, falso, a. 3. to
 deceive, escape the notice of.
falso, a, um, adj. deceitful, faith-
 less, false.
fama, ae, f. 1. (*φήμη*) report, rumour,
 fame.

famelicus, a, um, adj. hungry.
fāmes, is, f. 3. hunger.
fāmilia, ae, f. 1. (for *famulia* fr. *famulus*) the slaves belonging to a master, a family.
familiaris, e, adj. belonging to the same (*família*) family, intimate, familiar.
familiaritas, atis, f. 3. friendship, intimacy, confidence.
familiariter, adv. familiarly, as if he were one of the same family.
fāmula, ae, f. 1. a female slave, maid-servant.
fas, n. *ind.* divine law, justice, right; *non fas est*, it is not allowed.
fascis, is, m. 3. a bundle of wood, twigs, &c. the *fascis* carried before the Roman magistrates were generally of birch.
fādūs, e, adj. (fr. *fatum*) destined by fate, fatal.
fātor, fātēri, fassus sum, d. 2. to own, confess.
fātūdūs, a, um, adj. foretelling future events, prophetic.
fātigātūs, a, um, part. of *fatigo*.
fatigo, dñe, dñi, dñum, a. 1. to weary, fatigue.
fātiscor, fātisci, fessus sum, d. 3. to be exhausted, wearied.
fatum, i, n. 2. a prophecy; fate, destiny; *fato fungi*, to die.
Faustūlus, i, m. 2. the shepherd who preserved Romulus and Remus.
fāuca, cis, f. 3. the throat, a passage, defile; *Caudinae Furculae vel Fāuces*, a defile near Caudini or Caudium, where a Roman army was obliged to surrender to the Samnites and pass under the yoke.
fāveo, favēre, fāvi, faultum, n. 2. to favour.
fāvor, bris, m. 3. favour.
fēbris, is, f. 3. a fever.
secundus, a, um, adj. fruitful, fertile.
fēlicitas, atis, f. 3. happiness, good fortune.
fēlicitēr, adv. happily, fortunately.
fēlis, is, f. 3. a cat.
fēlic, icis, adj. happy, felicitous.
fēmina, ae, f. 1. a female, woman.
fēmineus, a, um, adj. of a woman, womanly.
fēra, ae, f. 1. a wild beast.
fēraz, acis, adj. (fr. *fero*) fruitful.
fēre, adv. about, nearly, almost.
fērinus, a, um, adj. (*fēra*) of wild beasts.
fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. (fr. *fero*) to bear, carry, relate; *ferunt*, they say; *fērunt* it is said.
fērox, oīcis, adj. (fr. *fēra*) fierce, wild, bold.
fērreus, a, um, adj. iron, cruel, hard-hearted.
fērrum, i, n. 2. iron.
fērtilis, e, adj. (fr. *fēro*) fertile, fruitful.
fērtilitas, atis, f. 3. fertility, fruitfulness.
fērūla, ae, f. 1. a reed, rod, staff.
fērus, a, um, adj. (fr. *fēra*) savage, wild.
fērveo, rēre, ri et bus, n. 2. to boil, seethe, foam, be hot, glow.
fēssus, a, um, part. of *fātiscor*.
fēstino, dñe, dñi, dñum, a. 1. to hasten, be in a hurry.
fēstum, i, n. 2. a feast.
fēstus, a, um, adj. festive, jovial, merry.
fētūlis, e, adj. (fr. *fētūs*, part. of *fēgo*) made of earth or clay.
fētūs, i et us, f. 2. et 4. a fig-tree, fig.
fēdēlis, e, adj. faithful, fr. *fides*.
fēdes, ei, f. 5. credit, faith, integrity; in *fēdem*, in confirmation; in *fēdem accipere*, to give an assurance of protection, to accept a capitulation.
fēdūs, a, um, adj. faithful.
fēgo, gēre, xi, xum, a. 3. to fix, fasten.
fēlia, ae, f. 1. a daughter.
fēlius, i, m. 2. a son.
fēndo, fēdere, fēdi, fēsum, a. 3. to cleave, cut, split.
fēgo, fēgēre, fēzi, fētūm, a. 3. to form, frame; devise, feign.
fēgo, tre, iwi, itum, a. 4. to end, conclude, finish.
fētūs, is, n. et f. the end or conclusion, a limit, boundary.
fētūtūs, a, um, part. of *fētūs*.
fētūtūs, a, um, adj. neighbouring.

<i>fio, fieri, factus sum, irr. n.</i> to be made or done, happen, become.	<i>formido, īnis, f.</i> 3. fear.
<i>firmatus, a, um, part.</i> of <i>firmo</i> .	<i>formidolosus, a, um, adj.</i> fearful.
<i>firmiter, adv.</i> firmly, steadfastly.	<i>formositas, atis, f.</i> 3. beauty.
<i>firmo, āre, āri, ātum, a.</i> 1. to make firm, establish.	<i>formosus, a, um, adj.</i> beautiful, handsome.
<i>firmus, a, um, adj.</i> firm, steady, sure.	<i>fors, tis, f.</i> 3. chance.
<i>fissus, a, um, part.</i> of <i>findo</i> .	<i>forlasse, adv.</i> perhaps.
<i>fiāgello, āre, āri, ātum, a.</i> 1. (<i>fr. flagellum</i> , a whip) to whip, scourge.	<i>forte, adv.</i> (the <i>abl.</i> of <i>fors</i> , used adverbially) by chance, accidentally.
<i>fiāgitiosus, a, um, adj.</i> infamous, flagitious, wicked.	<i>fortis, e, adj.</i> (- <i>ior</i> , - <i>issimus</i>) brave, valiant.
<i>fiāgitio, n.</i> 2. a shameful crime, reproach.	<i>fortiter, (-ius, -issime)</i> bravely, valiantly.
<i>fiāgro, āre, āri, ātum, n.</i> 1. to burn, be on fire.	<i>fortitudino, nis, f.</i> 3. bravery, fortitude.
<i>Flaminius, i, m.</i> 2. the name of several distinguished Romans.	<i>fortuna, ae, f.</i> 1. (<i>fr. fors</i>) fortune, chance, luck, destiny.
<i>flamma, ae, f.</i> 1. a flame,	<i>forum, i, n.</i> 2. a market-place, a public place in Rome, where assemblies of the people were held, and justice was administered.
<i>fecto, clēre, xi, xum, a.</i> 3. to bend, twist, turn.	<i>fossa, ae, f.</i> 1. (<i>fr. fossum, sup. of fōdīo</i>) a ditch.
<i>fleo, flēre, flēvi, flētum, a.</i> 2. to shed tears, weep.	<i>fōvea, ae, f.</i> 1. a pit.
<i>flētus, ūs, m.</i> 4. weeping.	<i>fōveo, fōvēre, fōvi, fōtum, a.</i> 2. to keep warm, cherish.
<i>Flevo, ūnis, m.</i> 3. a lake formed by the Rhine, which, having been in progress of time much increased by the sea, assumed the name of <i>Zuyder Zee</i> or Southern Sea.	<i>fractus, a, um, part.</i> of <i>frango</i> .
<i>flexus, a, um, part.</i> of <i>fecto</i> .	<i>frāgilis, e, adj.</i> (<i>fr. frango</i>) easily broken, frail, perishable.
<i>floreo, ēre, ui, n.</i> 2. (<i>flos</i>) to flourish, bloom.	<i>frāgilitas, atis, f.</i> 3. brittleness, frailty.
<i>flos, ūris, m.</i> 3. a flower, a blossom.	<i>fragmentum, i, n.</i> 2. a fragment.
<i>fluctus, ūs, m.</i> 4. (<i>fr. fluo</i>) a wave.	<i>frangēre, frangērē, frēgi, fractum, a.</i> 3. to break, break in pieces, break down, weaken.
<i>flumen, īnis, (<i>fr. fluo</i>) n.</i> 3. a stream, river.	<i>frāter, ūris, m.</i> 3. a brother.
<i>fluo, ēre, xi, xum, n.</i> 3. to flow.	<i>frāudulentus, a, um, adj.</i> (<i>fr. frāus</i>) fraudulent.
<i>fluvius, i, m.</i> 2. (<i>fr. fluo</i>) a river.	<i>frāus, dis, f.</i> 3. fraud, deceit.
<i>fōdīo, fōdēre, fōdi, fōssum, a.</i> 3. to dig.	<i>frēquens, tis, adj.</i> frequent, constant, numerous.
<i>specunditas, atis, f.</i> 3. fruitfulness.	<i>frētum, i, n.</i> 2. a strait, a sea.
<i>specundus, a, um, adj.</i> fruitful.	<i>frīco, āre, ui, tum, a.</i> 1. to rub, chafe.
<i>ſuedus, ēris, n.</i> 3. a league.	<i>frīgeo, gēre, xi, n.</i> 2. to be cold.
<i>ſolitum, i, n.</i> 2. a leaf.	<i>frīgidus, a, um, adj.</i> (<i>fr. frīgeo</i>) cold.
<i>fons, tis, m.</i> 3. a fountain.	<i>frīgus, ūris, n.</i> 3. (<i>fr. frīgeo</i>) cold.
<i>fōrem, def.</i> I shall be; <i>fōre</i> , to be about to be.	<i>frōns, dis, f.</i> 3. the leaf of a tree, a branch with leaves, a green bough.
<i>fōris, adv.</i> without doors, abroad.	<i>frōctūs, a, um, adj.</i> fruitful, profitable.
<i>forma, ae, f.</i> 1. a figure, form, beauty.	<i>frōctus, ūs, m.</i> 4. fruit.
<i>formica, ae, f.</i> 1. an ant.	
<i>formidabilitas, e, adj.</i> to be feared, formidable.	

frugalitas, atis, f. 3. temperance, frugality.

frumentum, i, n. 2. corn, grain.

fruor, i, itus et ctes sum, d. 3. to enjoy.

frustra, adv. to no purpose, in vain.

frustratus, a, um, part. of fruor.

frustror, ari, atus sum, d. 1. to deceive, disappoint, frustrate.

frûlez, icis, m. 3. a shrub.

fruz, gis, f. 3. (fruz rarely found) the fruit or produce of the earth, corn.

füga, ae, f. 1. (φυγή) flight.

fügatus, a, um, part. of fugo.

fugio, ügere, ügi, ügitum, n. 3. to fly, run away, escape.

fugo, are, ari, ålum, a. 1. to put to flight, rout.

fulgeo, gêre, si, n. 2. to shine, glitter.

fuligo, inis, f. 3. soot.

fullo, önis, m. 3. a fuller.

fulmen, inis, n. 3. lightning, thunder. Fr. *fulgeo, fulgimen, fulmen*.

fündle, is, n. 3. a torch.

funditus, adv. (fr. *fundus*) from the very bottom, utterly.

fundo, fundere, füdi, füsum, a. 3. to pour out; *lacrimas*, to shed tears; *hostes*, to rout the enemy.

fundus, i, m. 2. the bottom of any thing, ground; a field, farm.

funestus, a, um, adj. (fr. *funus*) deadly, fatal, inauspicious.

funis, is, m. 3. a rope, cord.

funus, eris, n. 3. a funeral.

fur, furis, c. 3. (φωφ) a thief.

furcula, ae, f. (a dimin. of *furca*, a fork) a little fork; *Furculae Caudinae, v. faux*.

furiösus, a, um, adj. furious, mad.

Furins, i, m. 2. the name of a family at Rome, which Camillus first raised to distinction.

furtum, i, n. 2. (fr. *fur*) theft.

fusus, a, um, part. of fundo.

futurus, a, um, part. of sum.

Gadilanus, a, um, adj. of Gades; *fretum Gaditanum*, the straits of Gibraltar.

Galatia, ae, f. 1. called also *Gallogrecia*, a country of Asia Minor, south of Paphlagonia.

Gallia, ae, f. 1. *Gaul*, an extensive and populous country of Europe.

Gallicus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Gaul.

gallina, ae, f. 1. a hen.

gallinacetus, i, m. 2. a cock.

gallus, i, m. 2. a cock.

Gallus, i, m. 2. a Gaul.

Ganges, is, m. 3. a famous river of India.

Garumna, ae, f. 1. a river of Gaul, which falls into the Sinus Cantabricus, now the *Bay of Biscay*. It is now called the *Garonne*.

gaudeo, gandere, gavisus sum, n. p. 2. to rejoice, be glad.

gaudium, i, n. 2. joy, gladness.

gavisis, a, um, part. of gaudeo.

gelidus, a, um, adj. cold as (getu) ice.

getu, n. et m. ind. ice, frost.

geminus, a, um, adj. double; *gemini fratres*, twins.

gemmatus, a, um, part. of gemmo, set with precious stones.

gemmo, are, ari, ålum, m. 1. to bud, shine like precious stones.

gêner, i, m. 2. a son-in-law.

genero, are, ari, ålum, a. 1. to beget, produce.

gênerositas, atis, f. 3. nobleness of mind, generosity, magnanimity.

gênerosus, a, um, adj. born of a noble (generis) race, noble-hearted.

gênitrix, icis, f. 3. a mother.

genitius, a, um, part. of gigno.

gens, tis, f. 3. a clan among the Romans, nation, tribe.

gênus, eris, n. 3. (*Γένος*) a family, race, kind.

geometria, ae, f. 1. geometry.

Germania, ae, f. 1. an extensive country of Europe at the east of Gaul.

Germanicus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Germany, German.

Germanus, i, m. 2. an inhabitant of Germany.

germānus, a, um, adj. german; *frater*, a full brother.

gero, rērē, ssi, stum, a. 3. to bear, carry, do; *res*, to do actions; *odi*, to entertain hatred; *onus*, to bear a burden.

Gerjōn, onis, m. 3. *et Geryōnes, ae, m.* 1. a celebrated monster who lived in the island Erythia, near Gades.

gēsto, ārē, ātūm, a. 1. freq. of *gero*, to bear, carry.

gestus, a, um, part. of *gero*; *res gestae*, exploits.

Gelae, drum, m. pl. 1. a tribe of Scythians remarkable for their strength and fierceness.

gigas, antis, m. 3. (*Tīyus*) a giant.

gigno, gignēre, genui, gēnītūm, a. 3. to beget, produce.

gläber, bra, brum, adj. smooth, bald.

gläcīes, ēi, f. 5. ice.

glädiātor, öris, m. 3. (*fr. glädiūs*) a sword-player, gladiator.

glädiātorius, a, um, adj. pertaining to a gladiator.

glädiūs, i, m. 2. a sword.

glans, dis, f. 3. an acorn.

glisco, ēre, n. 3. to grow, increase.

glōria, ae, f. 1. glory.

glorior, ārē, ātūs sum, d. 1. to boast.

Gorgias, ae, m. 1. a celebrated orator and sophist, born at Leontium in Sicily, whence he was surnamed Leontinus.

gracilis, e, adj. slender, lean, light.

Gracchus, i, m. 2. the name of several distinguished Romans.

grädior, grädi, gressus sum, d. 3. to go, walk.

gradus, us, m. 4. a step.

Graecia, ae, f. 1. Greece.

Graecus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Greece.

grandis, e, adj. big, large.

Granicus, i, m. 2. a river of Bithynia, famous for the victory of Alexander over Darius, B. C. 334.

grässor, ārē, ātūs sum, d. 1. to go on, advance, rage against.

grates, f. pl. 3. thanks; *agēre*, to give.

gratia, ae, f. 1. thanks, gratitude, grace; *gratiam reddere, referre*, to give thanks; *agere*, to thank;

habere, to owe thanks; in gratiam, in favour of.

gratulātūs, a, um, part. of *gratulor*.

gratulor, ārē, ātūs sum, d. 1. to congratulate.

grātus, a, um, adj. grateful, agreeable, pleasing.

grāvis, e, adj. heavy, weighty, severe; *grave coelum*, an oppressive climate.

grāvīs, ērē, ātūm, a. 1. freq. of *gravius*, heavy.

grāvō, ārē, ātū, ātūm, a. 1. to burden, load.

gregatīm, adv. in herds.

gressus, us, m. 4. a step.

grex, gis, c. 3. a herd, flock.

grus, uis, m. et f. 3. a crane.

gubernātor, öris, m. 3. a pilot, governor.

Gyarus, i, f. 2. a small island of the Archipelago.

Gyges, is, m. 3. a minister of Candaules, king of Lydia, who murdered his master, and usurped the throne about 718 B. C.

Gymnosophista, ae, m. 1. one of a class of Indian philosophers, the same with the Brachmani, who were called *gymnosophists*, or *naked philosophers*, by the Greeks, from their going naked.

H.

habeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. to have, hold, consider.

hābitō, ārē, ātū, ātūm, a. 1. freq. fr. *habeo*, to inhabit.

hābitūrūs, a, um, part. of *habeo*.

hābitūs, a, um, part. of *habeo*.

hābitus, us, m. 4. condition, dress, manner.

hacēnus, adv. thus far, hitherto.

Hadriānus, i, m. 2. the 15th emperor of Rome, successor to Trajan.

Haemus, i, m. 2. a chain of mountains forming the northern boundary of Thrace, and separating it from Moesia.

halcyon, önis, f. 3. the halcyon.

Halicarnassus, i, f. 2. now *Bodrum*, a famous maritime city of Caria, in Asia Minor.

Hamilcar, *āris*, *m.* 3. a Carthaginian general.

Hannibal, *ālis*, *m.* 3. a Carthaginian general, the inveterate enemy of Rome.

Hanno, *ōnis*, *m.* 3. a Carthaginian general.

Harmonia, *ae*, *f.* 1. a daughter of Mars and Venus, who married Cadmus.

Harpyiae, *ārum*, *f. pl.* 1. three winged monsters, who had the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and had their feet and fingers armed with sharp claws.

haruspex, *icis*, *m.* 3. a soothsayer.

Hasdrubal, *ālis*, *m.* 3. a Carthaginian general.

hasta, *ae*, *f.* 1. a spear.

haut, *adv.* not.

haurio, *rīre*, *si*, *stum et sum*, seldom *rīvi et rīi*, *ritum*, *a.* 4. to draw, drink off.

haustus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *haurio*.

haustus, *īs*, *m.* 4. a draught.

hēbes, *ētis*, *adj.* blunt, dull.

hēbesco, *ēre*, *n. inc.* 3. to grow blunt, dim, or languid.

Hebrus, *i*, *m.* 2. now *Marisa*, the largest river of Thrace. It empties into the Aegean.

Hecuba, *ae*, *f.* 1. the second wife of Priam, king of Troy.

hēdēra, *ae*, *f.* 1. ivy.

Hegesias, *ae*, *m.* 1. a philosopher of Cyrene.

Hélēna, *ae*, *f.* 1. the most beautiful woman of her age, daughter of Jupiter and Leda.

Helicon, *ōnis*, *m.* 3. a famous mountain in Boeotia, near the gulf of Corinth, sacred to the Muses and Apollo.

hellebōrus, *i*, *m.* 2. hellebore.

Hellespontus, *i*, *m.* 2. now the *Dardanelles*, a narrow strait between Asia and Europe, near the Propontis.

Helvetia, *ae*, *f.* 1. now *Switzerland*, a country of Gaul.

Helvetii, *ōrum*, *m. pl.* 2. now the Swiss, the inhabitants of Helvetia.

Herūclēa, *ae*, *f.* 1. a name given to more than 40 towns in Europe,

Asia, Africa, and the islands of the Mediterranean.

herba, *ae*, *f.* 1. an herb; grass, herbage.

herbidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* full of herbs, grassy.

Hercules, *is*, *m.* 3. a celebrated hero, son of Jupiter and Alcmena.

Hercynia, *ae*, *f.* 1. a very extensive forest of Germany.

Horennius, *i*, *m.* 3. a general of the Samnites.

heres vel haeres, *ēlis*, *c.* 3. an heir.

hēri, *adv.* yesterday.

Hero, *ūs*, *f.* 3. a beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, greatly beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos.

Hespérus, *i*, *m.* 2. a son of Japetus, brother to Atlas. He came to Italy, and the country received the name Hesperia from him, according to some accounts.

hēu, *int.* alas!

hiatus, *īs*, *m.* 4. a gaping; opening, aperture.

Hibernicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Irish; *mare*, the Irish Sea.

hibernus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* wintry; *hibernum tempus*, the winter.

hic, *adv.* here.

hic, *haec*, *hoc*, *pro.* this.

Hiempsal, *ālis*, *m.* 3. a brother of Adherbal, put to death by Jugurtha.

hiems vel hyems, *ēnis*, *f.* 3. winter.

Hiero, *ōnis*, *m.* 3. a king of Sicily.

Hierosolyma, *ae*, *f.* 1. *et a*, *ōrum*, *n.* *pl.* 2. Jerusalem.

hinc, *adv.* hence, from this place.

hinnio, *īre*, *īvi*, *ītum*, *n.* 4. to neigh.

hinnitus, *īs*, *m.* 4. a neighing.

hinnūlcus, *i*, *m.* 2. a young hind or fawn.

hio, *āre*, *āvi*, *ālum*, *n.* 1. to gape, yawn, open.

Hipparchus, *i*, *m.* 2. a son of Pisistratus, who succeeded his father as tyrant of Athens.

Hippolýtus, *i*, *m.* 2. a son of Theseus and Hippolyte.

Hippomēnes, *is*, *m.* 3. a son of Maecene, who married Atalanta with the assistance of Venus.

hippopotāmus, *i*, *m.* 2. the hippopotamus or river-horse.

Hispania, ae, f. 1. now Spain, an extensive country, forming a kind of peninsula, in the S. W. of Europe.

Hispanus, a, um, adj. Spanish; *m.* 2. a native of Hispania.

hodie, adv. (for *hoc die*) to-day.

hoedus, i, m. 2. a kid.

Homerus, i, m. 2. a Greek poet, the most celebrated and ancient of all the profane writers.

homo, inis, c. 3. a man.

honestas, d̄is, f. 3. dignity, honour, virtue.

honestus, a, um, adj. honourable.

honor, el-ōs, óris, m. 3. honour, a post of honour, office.

honorable, (centius, centissime) honorably.

hora, ae, f. 1. (*Ώρα*) an hour.

Horatius, i, m. 2. the name of several Romans; *Horatii*, three brave Romans, born at the same birth, who fought against the Curiatii.

horreo, ēre, ui, n. 2. to be rough.

horridus, a, um, adj. (*fr. horreo*) rough, hideous, frightful.

Hortensius, i, m. 2. the name of several Romans.

hortalus, ūs, m. 4. (*fr. hortor*) an exhortation.

hortor, ēri, d̄bus sum, d. 1. to excite, encourage, exhort.

hortus, i, m. 2. a garden.

hospes, itis, c. 3. a stranger, guest.

hospitium, i, n. 2. the act of receiving (*hospites*) strangers, hospitality; *hospitio accipere*, to entertain.

hostia, ae, f. 1. a victim, animal sacrificed.

hostilis, e, adj. (*fr. hostis*) of an enemy, hostile.

Hostilius, i, m. 2. *Tullus*, the third king of Rome, succeeded Numa.

hostis, is, c. 3. an enemy.

huc, adv. hither; *huc...illuc*, now here...now there.

hujusmodi, adj. ind. (*hic et modus*) of this kind or sort, such.

hūmānitas, d̄is, f. 3. (*hūmānus*) human nature, humanity.

hūmānus, a, um, adj. pertaining to man, human. *Fr. homo*, or allied to it.

hūmērus, i, m. 2. the shoulder.

hūmīdus, a, um, adj. moist. *Fr. hūmor.*

hūmīlis, e, adj. low (*humi*) on the ground, low; *humili ioco natum esse*, to be of humble origin.

humor, óris, m. 3. moisture.

humus, i, f. 2. the ground; *humi*, on the ground.

hyaena, ae, f. 1. the hyaena, *Ὑάενα*.

hydrus, i, m. 2. (*Ὑόπος*) a water-serpent.

hymnus, i, m. 2. (*Ὕμνος*) a song.

Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (*Ὑπερβόρεος*) northern, wintry.

hystrix, icis, f. 3. (*Ὑόρπις*) a porcupine.

I.

Iberus, i, m. 2. now the *Ebro*, one of the largest rivers of Spain, which empties into the Mediterranean.

ibi, adv. there.

ibidem, adv. in the same place.

Ibis, idis, f. 3. (*Ιβής*) the ibis; an Egyptian bird like a stork, which devours serpents.

Icarus, i, m. 2. the son of Daedalus.

Icarius, a, um, adj. of Icarus; *mare*, a part of the Aegean sea near the islands Mycónos and Gyáros.

Ichneumon, ónis, m. 3. (*Ιχνευμών*) the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.

Ichnusa, ae, f. 1. a name given to the island of Sardinia, from its resembling a human footprint (*Ιχνος*).

ico, icēre, ići, ictum, a. 3. to hit, strike; *icere foedus*, to make, ratify.

ictus, a, um, part. of *ico*.

ictus, ūs, m. 4. (*fr. ico, ictum*) a stroke, blow.

idem, eādem, īdem, pro. the same.

idōneus, a, um, adj. fit, proper, suitable.

igitur, conj. therefore.

ignarus, a, um, adj. (*fr. in*, not, *et gnarus*, knowing) ignorant.

ignavus, a, um, adj. (*in*, not, *et gnatus*, industrious) idle, inactive, cowardly.

ignis, is, m. 3. fire.

ignobilis, e, adj. (*in, not, et nōbilis*) unknown, mean, ignoble.

ignōro, ēre, ēri, ētūm, a. 1. (*fr. ignārus*) to be ignorant of, not to know.

ignōtus, a, um, adj. (*in et nōtus*) not known, unknown.

Ilium, i, n. 2. a name of Troy, derived from Ilus, one of its kings.

illātus, a, um, part. of *infēro*.

ille, a, ud, pro. he, she, that.

illēcēbrē, ērum, f. 1. (*fr. illico*) enticements, allurements.

illico, adv. (*illoco, in hoc loco*) in that place, on the spot, instantly.

illuc, adv. to that place, thither; *huc...illuc*, now here...now there.

illūtris, e, adj. (*fr. illucco*) clear, bright, illustrious, far-famed.

illūstro, ēre, ēri, ētūm, a. 1. (*in et lustro*) to illuminate, illustrate, make renowned.

Illyriā, ae, f. 1. *et Illyricum, i, n.* 2. a country bordering on the Adriatic Sea, opposite Italy.

imāgo, inis, f. 3. an image, figure, likeness.

imbēcillus, e, adj. weak, feeble. That is, resting (*in bacillum*) on a stick.

imber, bris, m. 3. (*fr. ἥμβρος*) a shower.

imitātio, onis, f. 3. (*fr. imitor*) imitation.

imitor, ēri, ētūs sum, d. 1. to imitate.

imnānis, e, adj. horrible, cruel, monstrous.

immēmor, ēris, adj. (*in, not, et mēmor*) forgetful, regardless.

immēnsus, a, um, adj. (*in, not, et metiō, mensus*) immeasurable, immense, boundless.

immēritus, a, um, part. (*in, not, et meritus*) undeserved, undeserving.

imnēco, ēre, ui, n. 2. (*in et mīneō*) to hang over, threaten, be at hand.

immissus, a, um, part. of *immissio*.

immissio, illēre, isi, issim, a. 3. (*in et mittō*) to send or let in, to send to, to throw at.

immōbilis, e, adj. (*in, not, et mōbilis*) immovable.

immōlō, ēre, ēri, ētūm, a. 1. to sacrifice, immolate. That is, to sprinkle (*mōlam*) a salted cake (*in*) upon a victim.

immōrālis, e, adj. (*in et mortālis*) immortal.

immōtus, a, um, part. (*in et mōtus*) unmoved.

immūdātus, a, um, part. of *immūto*; *nihil immūdātus*, unchanged.

immūto, ēre, ēri, ētūm, a. 1. (*in et mōtū*) to alter greatly, change.

impātiens, tis, adj. (*in et pātior, pātiens*) that cannot or will not bear, impatient; *frigoris*, unable to withstand the cold; *morae*, impatient of delay.

impēdīo, īre, īri, ītūm, a. 4. to hinder, check, prevent. *Fy. in et pedes.* That is, to throw any thing against the feet of another, and hinder his progress.

impēditus, a, um, part. of *impēdīo*.

impēndō, dēre, dī, n. 2. (*in et pendō*) to hang over, impend, threaten.

impēnētrābilis, e, adj. (*in et pēnētrābilis*) impenetrable.

impēnse, adv. (*fr. impēndo*, to lay out money upon) at great cost of labour and pains, extraordinarily.

impērātor, ēris, m. 3. (*fr. impērē, impērātūm*) a commander-in-chief of an army, general.

impērito, ēre, ēri, ētūm, a. 1. (*freq. fr. impēro*) to command, govern.

impēritus, a, um, adj. (*in, not, et pēritus*) unskillful, ignorant, inexperienced.

impēriūm, i, n. 2. (*fr. impērō*) command, authority, government.

impērō, ēre, ēri, ētūm, a. 1. (*fr. pārō*) to command, rule over, govern.

impērtīo, īre, īri, ītūm, a. 4. to impart, share. That is, to give (*partem*) a part.

impētō, ēre, ēri, ētūm, a. 1. (*in et pātō*, to effect) to accomplish, obtain by request.

impētūs, is, m. 4. (*fr. impētō*, to assail) an assault or fury with which we assault any one, violence;

impelum facere in aliquem, to incipio, cipere, cœpi, ceptum, a. 3. (in et capio) to begin.

impetus, a, um, adj. (in et pius) impious, wicked.

implico, ère, èri, èlum, a. 2. (pleo fr. ἐλέω) to fill, fulfil, accomplish.

implicitus, a, um, part. of implico.

implico, ère, ui et ári, èlum et álum. a. 1. (in et plico) to entangle, involve; implicari morbo, to be seized with.

imploro, ère, ári, álum, a. 1. (fr. ploro) to call upon with weeping, beseech.

impôno, ónere, ósui, ósillum, a. 3. (in et pôno) to lay upon, impose.

impotens, a, um, adj. importunate, outrageous, outrageous in demands, tyrannical, cruel.

impositus, a, um, part. of impôno.

improbatus, a, um, part. of imprôbo.

improbô, ère, ári, álum, a. 1. (in et probô) to disapprove of.

imprudens, tis, adj. (in et prudens) imprudent, inconsiderate.

impugnatus, a, um, part. of impugno.

impugno, ère, ári, álum, a. 1. (in et pugno) to attack.

impune, adv. without punishment, with impunity.

imus, a, um, adj. (fr. infimus, sup. of inferus) the lowest.

in, (prep. c. acc. et abl.) in, into, against, at, about, amongst, for; in dies, from day to day; in eo esse, to be on the point of.

inans, e, adj. empty, void, vain.

inaresco, escere, ui, n. inc. 3. to become dry.

incedo, dère, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (in et cedo) to go against or towards, go, come.

incendium, i, n. 2. (fr. incendo) a fire, conflagration.

incendo, dère, di, sum, a. 3. (fr. can-do) to set fire to, burn.

incensus, a, um, part. of incendo.

incertus, a, um, adj. (in et certus) uncertain.

inchoo, ère, áti, álum, a. 1. to begin.

incido, cidere, cidi, cásum, n. 3. (in et cido) to fall into or upon, happen; in aliquem, to fall in with one.

incipio, cipere, cœpi, ceptum, a. 3. (in et capio) to begin.

incitatus, a, um, part. of incito.

incito, ère, ári, álum, a. 1. (in et cito) to rouse, excite, stimulate.

includo, dère, si, sum, a. 3. (in et clando) to shut in or up, include.

inclusus, a, um, part. of includo.

inclitus, a, um, adj. (fr. κλυτός) renowned, illustrious.

incôla, ae, c. 1. (fr. incôlo) an inhabitant.

incôlo, côlere, côlui, cillum, a. 3. (in et côlo) to inhabit, abide or dwell in.

incolumis, c, adj. (in et còlumis) safe, sound, unpunished.

incompetitus, a, um, part. (in, not, et competitus) not discovered, unknown.

inconsiderate, adv. inconsiderately.

incredibilis, e, adv. (in et crèdibilis) incredible.

incredibiliter, adv. incredibly.

incrementum, i, n. 2. an increase. Fr. incresto, increvi, whence incrèvimentum, incrèmentum.

increpo, ère, ui, èlum, a. 1. (fr. crèpo, to make a noise) to make a noise at, upbraid, reprove.

incurrunt, a, um, adj. (in et cruentus) not bloody, bloodless.

incurte, adv. rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly.

incultus, a, um, adj. et part. (in et cultus) uninhabited, uncultivated, desert.

incumbo, cumbere, cùbui, cùbitum, n. 3. (in et cubo) to lean, lie, or recline upon, to attend or apply to; gladio vel in gladium, to fall upon one's sword, slay one's self.

incurso, ónis, f. 3. (fr. incurro, incursum) a running upon, incursion, attack.

incus, ádis, f. 3. an anvil on which smiths (includunt) forge iron.

indago, ère, ári, álum, a. 1. (fr. indu, within, et ago) to trace out as hunters do, investigate.

inde, adv. from that place, thence.

index, icis, m. et f. (fr. indico) one who shows or discovers, a sign, mark, index.

India, ae, f. 1. an extensive country of Asia, which took its name

from the Indus, its western boundary. *indico*, *āre, āri, ālum, a. 1.* (*dico*) to show, discover, disclose. *indico, cīrē, xi, clūm, a. 3.* (*in et dicō*) to declare, proclaim. *indicus, a, um, part. of indico.* *Indicus, a, um, adj.* Indian. *indigena, ac, c. 1.* a native of a place. For *indugena*, *fr. indu*, in, and *geno* for *gigno*. *indolēs, is, f. 3.* natural disposition. *indūco, cīrē, xi, clūm, a. 3.* (*in et dūco*) to lead in, induce, persuade. *inductus, a, um, part. of induco.* *indu, uērē, ui, ūrēm, a. 3.* (*fr. iudūw*) to put on, clothe. *Indus, i, m. 2.* a celebrated river of India, falling, after a course of 1300 miles, into the Indian Ocean. It forms the western boundary of India. *industria, ae, f. 1.* industry. *indūtus, a, um, part. of induo.* *inēdia, ac, f. 1.* (*fr. in*, not, and *edo*, to eat) want of food, hunger. *ineo, ire, iri et ii, ilum, irr. a. et n.* to go into, enter; *foedus*, to form a league. *inermis, e, adj.* (*fr. in*, not, and *arma*) without arms, defenceless. *inexplicabilis, e, adj.* (*in et explicabilis*) inexplicable, intricate. *infānis, e, adj.* (*fr. fama*) infamous, disgraceful. *infans, tis, c. 3.* an infant. *Fr. for, fans.* One who cannot speak. *infēri, örūm, m. 2.* the infernal regions; the infernal gods; the shades. *infēri, us, adj. comp. of infērus.* *infēro, infērre, intūlī, illālum, irr. a.* (*in et fēro*) to bring into, bring against; *bellum alicui*, to wage war against. *infērus, a, um.* (*infērior, infimus vel tmus*) which is below. *infesto, āre, āri, ālum, a. 1.* to annoy, molest, injure. *Infestus sum in.* *infestus, a, um, adj.* (*in, not, et fēsus*) hostile. *infidus, a, um, adj.* (*in, not, et fidus*) unfaithful, faithless.

infigo, gērē, xi, xum, a. 3. (*in et figo*) to fix, fasten in. *infimus, a, um, adj.* lowest. For *inferrimus, fr. infērus.* *infinitus, a, um, adj.* (*in et finitus*) without bounds, infinite; *infinitum argenti*, an immense quantity of silver. *infirmus, a, um, adj.* (*in et firmus*) weak, infirm. *inflammo, āre, āri, ālum, a. 1.* (*flammo*) to set on fire, inflame, excite. *infīatus, a, um, part. of inflō.* *infigo, gērē, xi, clūm, a. 3.* (*in et figo*) to inflict, strike. *inflō, āre, āri, ālum, a. 1.* (*in et flō*) to blow into or upon, puff up. *infrendeo, ērē, ui, n. 2.* (*in et frendeo*) to gnash with the teeth. *infringo, ingērē, ēgi, actum, a. 3.* (*in et frango*) to break in pieces. *infundō, fundērē, fūdi, fusum, a. 3.* (*in et fundō*) to pour into. *ingēniūm, i, n. 2.* (*fr. ingēno, ingēniū*) natural disposition or capacity, genius, character. *ingēno, same as ingēno, gignere, gēnūi, gēnūlum, a. 3.* (*in et gigno*) to engender, produce. *ingēnus, tis, adj.* great, large. *ingēniūs, a, um, adj.* (*fr. ingēno*) native, freeborn, liberal, candid. *ingrēdītor, ēdi, cessus sum, d. 3.* (*in et grādītor*) to walk into, go in, enter. *ingressus, a, um, part. of ingrēdītor.* *ingrīuo, uērē, ui, n. 3.* to fall violently on, assail. *inhaereo, rērē, si, sum, n. 2.* (*in et haereo*) to cling to, adhere to; *cogitationibus*, to be lost in thought. *inhīo, āre, āri, ālum, a. et n. 1.* (*in et hīo*) to gape for, covet. *injīmīcūs, a, um, adj.* (*in et amīcūs*) unfriendly, hostile. *inique, adv.* (*in et aequē*) unequally, unjustly. *iniquus, a, um, adj.* (*in et aequus*) unequal, unjust. *initīum, i, n. 2.* (*fr. ineo, initīum*) a beginning. *initīurus, a, um, part. of ineo.* *injīcio, icērē, ēci, ecum, a. 3.* (*in et jācio*) to cast into, throw upon.

injūcundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in et jucundus*) unpleasant, harsh.

injūria, *ae*, *f.* 1. injury, wrong. *Fr. jus, juris.* *Quod non jure fit.*

innascor, *nasci*, *natus sum*, *d. 3.* (*in et nascor*) to grow in.

innāto, *āre*, *āri*, *ātum*, *n.* 1. (*in et nāto*) to swim into, float upon.

innātus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *innascor*, inbred, innate.

innitor, *ti*, *sus vel xus sum*, *d. 3.* (*in et nitor*) to lean or rest upon, depend upon.

innōcens, *tis*, *adj.* innocent, guiltless.

innōcentia, *ae*, *f.* 1. innocence.

innōtesco, *escēre*, *ui*, *n. inc. 3.* (*notus fio*) to become noted or known.

innoxius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*in et noxious*) inoffensive, harmless.

innumērabilis, *e*, *adj.* (*in et numerabilis*) innumerable.

innumerus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* countless, innumerable.

inōpia, *ae*, *f.* 1. (*inops*) want.

inops, *ōpis*, *adj.* poor, needy. *Qui est sine ope.*

Inōpus, *i*, *m.* 2. a river of Delos, which the inhabitants supposed to be the Nile, coming from Egypt under the sea. Near its banks Apollo and Diana were born.

in vel im-primū, *adv.* especially.

inquam, *is*, *it*, *def.* I say.

inquinātūrus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *inquino*.

inquino, *āre*, *āri*, *ātum*, *a.* 1. to defile, contaminate, stain.

inquirō, *rēre*, *siri*, *situm*, *a. 3.* (*in et quaero*) to seek for, inquire, investigate.

insānia, *ae*, *f.* 1. (*insānus*) madness, folly.

insānus, *tre*, *ivi*, *itum*, *n. 4.* (*insānus sum*) to be mad.

inscribo, *bēre*, *psi*, *ptum*, *a. 3.* (*in et scribo*) to write upon, inscribe.

inscriptus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *inscribo*.

insectum, *i*, *n. 2.* (*inseco*, *insectum*) an insect.

insēquens, *tis*, *part.* of *insēquor*.

insēquor, *qui*, *quālus vel cūlus sum*, *d. 3.* (*in et sēquor*) to follow.

insideo, *idēre*, *ēdi*, *esum*, *n. 2.* (*in et sēdeo*) to sit or rest upon.

insidiae, *ārum*, *f. pl.* (*fr. insideo*) an ambush, lying in wait, treachery; *per insidias*, treacherously.

insidior, *āri*, *ātus sum*, *d. 1.* (*insidias facio*) to lie in wait, plot against.

insigne, *is*, *n. 3.* (*fr. signum*) a sign or mark of distinction, ensign.

insignis, *e*, *adj.* distinguished by some (*signum*) mark or sign, distinguished.

insimulo, *āre*, *āri*, *ātum*, *a.* (*in et simulo*) to pretend a charge against, to accuse.

insisto, *sistēre*, *stīti*, *stātum*, *n. 3.* (*in et sisto*) to stand upon, insist.

insolabiliter, *adv.* inconsolably.

insolēns, *tis*, *adj.* insolent, arrogant.

insolēnter, *adv.* (*fr. insolēns*) arrogantly.

insolētus, *a*, *um*, *part.* *et adj.* unaccustomed, unusual.

inspecto, *āre*, *āri*, *ātum*, *a. 1.* (*freq. of inspicio*) to look into, observe, behold.

inspēratūs, *a*, *um*, *part.* *et adj.* not hoped for, unexpected.

instātūrus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *insto*.

instilūto, *ūtere*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a. 3.* (*in et stātuo*) to appoint, institute.

institūtūm, *i*, *n. 2.* (*fr. institūto*) a practice, institution.

institūtūs, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *institūto*.

insto, *stārē*, *stīti*, *stātum*, *n. 1.* (*in et sto*) to stand near, urge, request earnestly.

instrūmenūm, *i*, *n. 2.* (*fr. instruo*) an instrument.

instruo, *ēre*, *xi*, *clum*, *a. 3.* (*in et struo*) to furnish, provide, fit out, instruct; *epulas*, to prepare a meal.

Insubres, *um*, *m. pl.* 3. the inhabitants of Insubria, a country near the Po, supposed to be of Gallic origin.

insuesco, *escēre*, *ēvi*, *ētum*, *n. inc. 3.* to become accustomed.

insūla, *ae*, *f.* 1. an island.

insūper, *adv.* moreover.

intēger, *gra*, *grum*, *adj.* (*grīor, gerimīs*) whole, entire, uncorrupted, unlikt.

intēgo, *gere*, *xi*, *clum*, *a. 3.* (*in et tēgo*) to cover.

intēgritas, *ātis*, *f. 3.* (*fr. integer*) integrity.

intellectus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *intelligo*.

intelligo, īgēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (in-*ter et lego*) to understand, perceive, discern, know.

inter, prep. c. acc. between, among.

intercipio, ipēre, ēpi, eplum, a. 3. (inter et capio) to take by surprise, intercept.

interdico, cēre, xi, clum, a. 3. (inter et dico) to forbid, prohibit.

interdius, a, um, part. of *interdico*.

interdiu, adv. by day.

interdum, adv. now and then, sometimes.

interēa, adv. (*inter ea negotia*) in the meanwhile.

interemus vel -emptus, a, um, part. of *interimo*.

interēo, ire, īvi et ii, itum, irr. n. (inter et eo) to go to ruin, perish.

interēst, imp. (*inter et sum*) it concerns, or is the interest of; *mea*, it concerns me.

interfector, óris, m. 3. (fr. *interficio*, *interfectum*) a murderer.

interficio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (inter et fācio) to kill, murder.

intērim, adv. in the meanwhile.

intērimo, imēre, ēmi, cmtum or emp-tum, a. 3. (inter et īmo) to take in the midst, take away, kill.

interjectus, a, um, part. of *interjicio*.

interjicio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. 3. (inter et jāctio) to throw between or among.

intērior, us, adj. (comp. of *intērus*) more within, inner, interior.

internecio, ónis, f. 3. a massacre, carnage, destruction.

internodium, i, n. 2. the space between two knots or joints.

internus, a, um, adj. (fr. *inter*) inner, internal; *Mare Internum*, Mediterranean sea.

interpres, étis, m. 3. an interpreter. Fr. *inter and partes*, or *inter and pretium*.

interregnum, i, n. 2. (*inter et regnum*) an interregnum, the space of time in which a throne is vacant between the death of one king and the accession of another.

interrogabus, a, um, part. of *interrogo*.

interrogo, dñe, āvi, ātum, a. 1.

intersum, esse, fui, fūtūrus, irr. n. (inter et sum) to be in the midst, be present at.

intērus, a, um, adj. (fr. *inter*) which is within.

intervallum, i, n. 2. the space (*inter vallos*) between the stakes of the rampart of a camp, any interval.

intervēnō, venire, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (inter et vēnō) to come between.

intexa, ēre, ui, lum, a. 3. (in et tezo) to interweave.

intērimus, a, um, adj. (for *interrimus* fr. *interus*) innermost, very intimate.

intra, prep. c. acc. within; **adv.** inward.

intrepidus, a, um, adj. (in, not, et trēpidus) fearless, intrepid.

intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (intro eo) to go into, enter.

introduco, cēre, xi, clum, a. 3. (intro et dūco) to lead in, introduce.

introitūs, ūs, m. 4. (fr. *introeo*, in-trōitum) a going in, entrance.

intueor, ēri, itus sum. d. 2. (in et tueor) to look steadfastly at, behold.

intus, adv. (īrrōs) within.

inuisitātus, a, um, adj. (in et usitātus) unusual, uncommon.

inutilis, e, adj. (in et utilis) useless, unserviceable.

invādo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (in et vādo) to enter, fall upon, attack.

invēnō, vēnire, vēni, ventum, a. 4. (in et vēnō) to come upon, light upon, find, invent.

inventrix, iōs, f. 3. (fr. *invenio*) an inventress.

inventus, a, um, part. of *invenio*.

investigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to trace or find out by (vestigis) the prints of the feet, to investigate, discover.

invicēm, adv. alternately, mutually.

invictus, a, um, part. (in et victus) unconquered.

invideo, vidēre, vidi, visum, a. 2. (in et video) to envy. That is, keep one's eye fixed on an object with sentiments of secret jealousy.

invidia, ae, f. 1. envy, hatred, spite.

invīsus, a, um, adj. odious, hateful.

invitātus, a, um, part. of *invite*.

invito, dñe, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to ask, invite.

invīus, a, um, adj. (fr. *via*) impassable.

invōco, āre, āvi, ātūm, a. 1. (*in et*) *Itālia, ae, f.* 1. Italy, a celebrated country of Europe.

Iōnes, um, m. pl. 3. the inhabitants of Ionia.

Iōnia, ae, f. 1. a country of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Aegean.

Iōnticus, a, um, } adj. Ionian.

Iōnius, a, um, } adj. Ionian.

Iphicrātes, is, m. 3. a celebrated general of Athens, who rose from the lowest station to the highest offices in the state.

Iphīgēnia, ae, f. 1. a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra.

ipse, a, um, pro. he himself, she herself, itself; he, she, it; *et ipse*, he also.

īra, ae, f. 1. anger, passion, resentment.

īrascor, irasci, d. 3. (*fr. ira*) to be angry or enraged.

īrātus, a, um, adj. (*fr. ira*) angry, enraged.

īrētīo, īre, īvi, īlūm, a. 4. (*fr. rēte*) to ensnare, entangle.

īrīdeo, dēre, si, sum, a. 2. (*in et* rideo) to laugh at, scoff.

īrrīgātūs, a, um, part. of irrigo.

īrrīgo, īre, īvi, īlūm, a. 1. (*in et* rīgo) to water, bedew, irrigate.

īrrīto, īre, īvi, īlūm, a. 1. to provoke, enrage, irritate.

īrrūo, uēre, ui, n. 2. (*in et ruo*) to rush in or on furiously, attack.

īs, ea, id, pro. this, he, she, it.

īsōcrātes, is, m. 3. a celebrated Athenian orator, son of Theodorus.

īssicus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Issus.

īsus, i, f. 2. now *Aīsse*, a town of Cilicia, on the confines of Syria.

īste, a, ud, pro. this, that, he, she, it.

īter, tri, m. 2. a large river of Europe, falling into the Euxine sea, called also *Danubius*.

īthmīcūs, a, um, adj. Isthmian; *īudi*, sacred games among the Greeks, which received their name from the isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed.

īthmūs, i, m. 9. (*īlōpēs*) an isthmus, neck of land separating two seas.

īta, adv. so, thus.

ītālia, ae, f. 1. Italy, a celebrated country of Europe.

ītālicus, a, um, } adj. Italian.

ītālus, a, um, } adj. Italian.

ītāque, adv. therefore. That is, and so.

īter, ītīnēris, n. 3. (*fr. eo, ītūm*) a journey, way, march.

ītērūm, adv. once more, again.

īthāca, ae, f. 1. a mountainous and rocky island, with a city of the same name, situate north-east of Cephalenia. It was famous for being a part of the kingdom of Ulysses.

ītīdem, adv. in like manner, likewise.

ītūrus, a, um, part. of eo.

J.

jāceo, ēre, ui, ītūm, n. 2. to lie; *jācio, jācēre, jēci, jactūm, a.* 3. to throw, cast, hurl.

jacto, āre, āvi, ātūm, a. 1. (*freq. fr. jacio*) to throw to and fro, toss.

jactūs, a, um, part. of jactio.

jācūlōr, īri, ītūs sum, d. 1. to throw (*jacūlūm*) a javelin, hurl.

jām, adv. now, presently, already.

jāmīdūm, adv. long ago.

Janiculūm, i, n. 2. now *Montorio*, one of the seven hills at Rome, on the opposite shore of the Tiber. Ancus Martius joined it to the city by the bridge *Sublīcius*.

Japētūs, i, m. 2. a son of Coelus or Titan and Terra.

Jason, ēnis, m. 3. a celebrated hero, son of Aeson. He was leader of the Argonauts.

jējūnūs, a, um, adj. fasting, hungry.

jōcor, īri, ītūs sum, d. 1. to speak in jest, joke.

jūba, ae, f. 1. a mane.

jūbō, jūbē, jussi, jussūm, a. 2. to order, bid, command.

jūcundūs, a, um, adj. (*fr. juvo*) delightful, sweet.

Judaea, ae, f. 1. a province of Palestine, forming the southern division.

Judēus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Judaea; *Judēus, i, m.* 2. a Jew.

jūdēx, icis, c. 3. (*jus et dico*) a judge.

jūdicātus, a, um, part. of jūdīco.
jūdicūm, i, n. 2. judgment; a sentence, decision.
jūdīco, d̄re, āvi, átum, a. 1. (jūdex)
to judge, determine, think.
jūgērūm, i, n. 2. an acre of land.
*jūgum, i, n. 2. a yoke; the summit of a mountain. Fr. *gēyōr*. Or*
*fr. *jugo*, *jungo*.*
Jugurtha, ae, m. 1. a son of Masta-nabal, the brother of Micipsa.
Julius, i, m. 2. the name of a family of Alba, brought to Rome by Romulus, where they soon rose to the highest honours of the state.
*junctus, a, um, part. of *jungo*.*
*jungo, gērē, xi, clum, a. 3. to join; *jungere currum*, to put the horses to the chariot.*
*junior, us, adj. comp. (for *juvenior* fr. *juvenis*) younger.*
Junius, i, m. 2. the name of a family at Rome.
Juno, ónis, f. 3. the wife of Jupiter.
Jupiter, Jōris, m. 3. the son of Saturn and Ops, and king of the gods.
*jurgiōsus, a, um, adj. (fr. *jurgium*) quarrelsome.*
jurgium, i, n. 2. a quarrel.
*jūro, d̄re, āvi, átum, a. 1. (fr. *jus*, *jūris*) to swear.*
*jus, jūris, n. 3. law, right, justice; *jus cīritatis*, citizenship; *jūre*, justly, reasonably. Fr. *jussi fr. jubeo*. That which is *ORDAINED* by laws human or divine.*
*jussus, a, um, part. of *jubeo*.*
*jussus, is, m. 4. (fr. *jubeo*, *jussum*) a command.*
*justītia, ae, f. 1. (fr. *justus*) justice.*
*justus, a, um, adj. (fr. *jus*) just, right, upright.*
jurencā, ae, f. 1. a heifer.
*jūvēnīs, is, adj. (comp. *jūnior*, for *juvenior*) young, youthful; subst. c. 3. a youth, young man or woman. Fr. *jūvo*. One who has arrived at that time of life which admits of his being of use to his country, to his family, and to himself.*
*jūvenīus, ubis, f. 3. (fr. *juvenis*) youth.*

jūvo, jūvōre, jūvi, jūtūm, a. 1. to succour, help, assist.
jūxta, prep. c. acc. immediately upon, hard by, near; adv. nearly alike, equally.

L.

lābōr et -os, óris, m. 3. toil, labour.
lābōr, b̄i, psus sum, d. 3. to fall, glide, flow.
*lābōrīsūs, a, um, adj. (fr. *lābōr*) toilsome, laborious.*
lābōro, d̄re, āvi, átum, n. 1. (labor)
*to labour, be oppressed with, suffer with; *morbo*, to be sick; *fame*, to be hungry.*
lābōrīnthus, i, m. 2. (Δαθηρύνθος) a labyrinth.
lac, tis, n. 3. milk.
Lācēdaemonīus, a, um, adj. Lacedaemonian.
Lācēdēmon, ónis, f. 3. a noble city of the Peloponnesus, the capital of Lāconia, called also Sparta.
*lācērātus, a, um, part. of *lācēro*.*
*lācēro, d̄re, āvi, átum, a. 1. (fr. *lacer*, torn) to tear in pieces, maim.*
*lācessiōsūs, a, um, part. of *lacesso*.*
lācesso, ère, iri, itum, a. 3. to rouse, provoke, irritate.
Lāconīcā, a, um, adj. Spartan, Lāconic.
lacrīma, ae, f. 1. a tear.
lacūs, us, m. 4. a lake.
laedo, d̄re, si, sum, a. 3. to hurt, harm.
*laelātus, a, um, part. of *laetor*.*
*laetītia, ae, f. 1. (fr. *laetus*) joy.*
laetor, d̄ri, dñus sum, d. 1. to be glad, rejoice.
laetus, a, um, adj. glad, joyful, prosperous, flourishing, fruitful, plentiful.
*Laevinus, i, m. 2. P. Valerius, a Roman consul, sent against Pyrrhus; *Laerini*, a family belonging to the gens *Valeria*.*
laevor, óris, m. 3. smoothness.
*Lagus, i, m. 2. a Macedonian of mean extraction, who adopted Ptolemy (thence called *Lagus* or *Lagides*), the first Macedonian king of Egypt.*
lana, ae, f. 1. wool.

lāndātus, a, um, adj. having or bearing wool, woolly.

lāniātus, a, um, part. of *lanio*.

lanio, d̄re, d̄vi, d̄lum, a. 1. to tear, to cut in pieces.

lapicidina, ae, f. 1. (fr. *lapicida*, *fr. lapis et caedo*) a quarry; *mar-mōris*, a marble-pit, quarry of marble.

lāpideus, a, um, adj. (fr. *lapis*) stony.

lāpis, idis, m. 3. a stone.

lāpus, a, um, part. of *lābor*.

laqueus, i, m. 2. a noose, halter, snare.

largior, iri, itus sum, d. 4. to grant (largē) largely, lavish, give, grant.

largitio, ónis, f. 3. (fr. *largior*) a giving freely, grant, gift.

lurgus, a, um, adj. large, extensive, copious.

lāte, adv. widely, far and wide.

lātēra, ae, f. 1. (fr. *lāteo*) a hiding-place.

lātēo, ére, ui, n. 2. to lurk, lie hid, escape the observation of.

lāter, éris, m. 3. a brick or tile.

lāterculus, i, m. 2. a small brick or tile.

Latinus, a, um, adj. pertaining to Latin, Latin.

Latinus, i, m. 2. a son of Faunus and Marica, king of the Aborigines in Italy, who from him were called *Latini*.

lātitudo, inis, f. 3. (fr. *latus*) breadth.

Lātōna, ae, f. 1. the mother of Apollo and Diana.

latrāndus, a, um, part. of *latro*.

latro, d̄re, d̄vi, d̄lum, a. 1. to break, bark at.

latro, ónis, m. 3. a robber.

latrōcīnium, i, n. 2. robbery.

latrūrus, a, um, part. of *fero*.

latu, a, um, adj. broad, wide.

lātu, éris, n. 3. a side.

laudābus, a, um, part. of *laudo*.

laudo, d̄re, d̄vi, d̄lum, a. 1. (fr. *laus, laudis*) to praise.

laus, dis, f. 3. praise.

laute, adv. sumptuously, magnificently.

lāve, lāvare, lāvātus, lāvēpīus lāvi, *lāvdūm, lāvdūm, lāvdūm, a.* 1. et 3. to wash, rinse, bathe.

leaena, ae, f. 1. (Αἴαινα) a lioness.

Leander, d̄ri, m. 2. a youth of Abydos.

lēbes, etis, m. 3. (Διβης) a kettle.

lectus, a, um, part. of *lego*.

Leda, ae, f. 1. the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, was mother of Pollux and Helena, and also of Castor and Clytemnestra.

legatīo, ónis, f. 3. (*legatus*) an embassy.

lēgātus, i, m. 2. (fr. *lego*) an ambassador, lieutenant.

lēgio, ónis, f. 3. a legion, body of soldiers consisting of ten cohorts.

legislātor, óris, m. 3. (*lex et fero, latum*) a lawgiver, legislator.

lego, d̄re, d̄vi, d̄lum, a. 1. to send or depute as an ambassador, or as a deputy or lieutenant.

lego, lēgēre, lēgi, lectum, a. 3. (Αἴγω) to gather, choose, read, read aloud.

Lēmanus, i, m. 2. a lake in the country of the Allobroges, now called the lake of Geneva.

lēnte, adv. slowly, remissly.

leo, ónis, m. 3. (Αἴων) a lion.

Leonidas, ae, m. 1. a king of Sparta, celebrated for his bravery and patriotism. He led the 300 Spartans who fell at Thermopylae.

Leontinus, i, m. 2. pertaining to Leontium.

Leontium, i, n. 2. a town of Sicily.

Lepidus, i, m. 2. *M. Aemilius*, a Roman celebrated as being one of the triumvirs, with Octavianus and Antony.

lēpus, óris, m. 3. a hare.

lētālis, e, adj. (fr. *letum*, death) mortal, deadly, fatal.

lēris, e, adj. light.

lēvis et laevis, e, adj. (fr. λεῖος) smooth, polished.

lēvitās, óris, f. 3. (fr. *lēvis*) lightness.

lēvo, d̄re, d̄vi, d̄lum, a. 1. (fr. *lēvis*) to lighten, relieve, alleviate.

lex, lēgis, f. 3. a law, condition.

libētē, adv. (fr. *libens*, willing) willingly, cheerfully.

liber, éra, érum, adj. free.

liber, bri, m. 2. (fr. λίτρος, bark)

the inward bark or rind of a tree, a book.

liberaliter, *adv.* in a manner befitting a (*liberum virum*) freeman or gentleman, liberally.

liberatus, *a, um, part.* of *libero*.

libere, *adv.* freely.

liberum, *ōrum, m. pl.* 2. children, (free-born, not slaves).

libero, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* 1. to free, set at liberty. *Libērum facio.*

libertas, *ātis, f.* 3. (*fr. liber*) liberty.

Libya, *ae, f.* 1. properly that part of Africa which borders on the Mediterranean, adjoining Egypt. The poets have extended the name to all Africa.

licet, *ēbat, licuit, vel licitum est, imp.* it is just or right, it is lawful or allowed.

Licinius, *i, m.* 2. the name of an illustrious family at Rome.

licet, *conj.* although.

liēnōsus, *a, um, adj.* (*lien, ēnis*, spleen) splenetic, affected with spleen.

ligneus, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. lignum*) of wood, wooden.

lignum, *i, n.* 2. wood.

ligo, *āre, āvi, ātum, a.* 1. to bind.

Liguria, *ae, f.* 1. a country in the west of Italy, along the Ligurian Sinus or Gulf of Genoa.

Ligus, *ūris, m.* 3. an inhabitant of Liguria, a Ligurian.

Ligusticus, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to Liguria; *Sinus vel Mare*, now the Gulf of Genoa.

Lilybaeum, *i, n.* 2. a promontory of Sicily, looking towards Africa, with a town of the same name in its vicinity.

limpidus, *a, um, adj.* clear, limpid.

limus, *i, m.* 2. mud, slime, clay.

lingua, *ae, f.* 1. (*fr. lingo*, to lick) the tongue; speech, language.

linum, *i, n.* (*Δινον*) flax, linen.

liquefācio, fācēre, feci, faciūm, a. 3. (*liquefācio*) to melt, dissolve.

liquidus, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. liquor*) liquid, pure, clear.

lis, litis, f. 3. strife, dispute.

littera, *ae, f.* 1. a letter, *litteris man-dare*, to commit to writing; *lit-*

terae, īrum, pl. a letter, epistle; also, letters or learning, the arts, the sciences.

litterārius, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. littera*) relating to letters, literary.

litus, *ōtūs, ūris, n.* 3. (*fr. λιθος, λιττος*, smooth) a shore, a bank.

lōco, are, avi, atum, a. 1. to place, deposite; *virgōducenda locatur*, a girl is bestowed or given in marriage. *Fr. lōcus.* That is, in *loco ponō*.

lōcus, i, m. 2. *lōci et lōca, ūrum, pl.* m. et n. a place.

lōculta, ae, f. 1. a locust.

longe, *adv.* (*fr. longus*) a long way off, far, wide.

longinquus, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. longus*) bring a long way off, distant.

longitūdo, īnis, f. 3. (*fr. longus*) length.

longus, *a, um, adj.* long.

lōquātūrus vel cūtūrus, a, um, part. of *lōquor.*

lōquūtus vel cūtus, a, um, part. of *lōquor.*

lōquor, qui, quātus vel cūtus sum, d. 3. (*fr. λέγος*, a word) to speak.

lōrica, *ae, f.* 1. a breast-plate, coat of mail. *Fr. lōrum.* As anciently made of leather or leathern thongs.

lōrum, i, n. 2. a thong, whip, scourge.

lōbens vel libens, tis, part. of *lōbet*, willing.

lōbenter vel libenter, (ius, issime) adv. willingly.

lōbet vel libet, ēbat, wit vel itum est, impers. 2. it pleases, it is agreeable.

lōbido vel libido, īnis, f. 3. (*fr. libet*) desire, inclination, lust.

lōbricus, a, um, adj. (for *labricus* *fr. lābor*) slippery.

lōceo, cēre, xi, n. 2. (*fr. lux, lūcis*) to shine.

Lucius, *i, m.* a praenomen among the Romans.

Lucretia, *ae, f.* 1. a celebrated Roman lady, daughter of Lucretius, and wife of Tarquinus Collatinus.

Lucretius, *i, m. 2. Sp. Tricīpitinus*, father of Lucretia.

*luctus, ūs, m. 4. (fr. *lugeo*, *luctum*)* Mourning.

Lucullus, i, m. 2. Lucius Licinius, a Roman, celebrated for his fondness of luxury, and for his military talents.

lucus, i, m. 2. a grove.

lūdo, dīcere, sī, sum, a. 3. to play.

lūdus, i, m. 2. play, a game; littérarius, a school; gladiatorialis, a school for gladiators; ludi magister, a school-master.

lūgeo, gēre, xi, clūm, n. 2. (fr. λύγω, to sob) to lament, bewail.

*lūmen, inīs, n. 3. (for *lucimen* fr. *luceo*) the light, a light, an eye.*

*lūna, ae, f. 1. (for *lucina* fr. *lucco*) the moon.*

lūpa, ae, f. 1. a she-wolf.

lūpus, i, m. 3. (fr. λύκος) a wolf.

lūscintia, ae, f. 1. a nightingale.

Lusitānia, ae, f. 1. a part of ancient Hispania, on the Atlantic coast, answering nearly to the modern kingdom of Portugal.

lustro, dīcere, āti, ātūm, a. 1. to expiate, purify, muster, review.

lūstrum, i, n. 2. the lair or den of wild beasts.

*lūsus, ūs, m. 4. (fr. *ludo*, *lūsum*) play, sport, a game.*

*Lutatius, i, m. 2. C. Catulus, a Roman naval commander, famous for his victory over the Carthaginian fleet, off the *Aegates insulae*.*

*Lutetia, ae, f. 1. now Paris, a town of Belgic Gaul, on an island in the Sequana or Seine, which received its name, as some suppose, from the quantity of (*lūsum*) clay in its neighbourhood.*

lūtum, i, n. 2. clay, mire, dirt.

lux, lūctis, f. 3. (fr. λύκη, dawn, or λύκος, bright) light.

luxuria, ae, f. 1. luxury.

Lycia, ae, f. 1. a country of Asia Minor, in the south.

Lycius, a, um, adj. pertaining to Lycia, Lycian.

Lycōmēdes, is, m. 3. a king of Seyros, an island in the Aegean sea, a son of Apollo and Parthenope.

Lycōrgus, i, m. 2. a celebrated law-giver of Sparta, and a king of Eu-nomus.

Lydia, ae, f. 1. a country of Asia Minor, south of Mysia.

Lysander, dri, m. 2. a celebrated general of Sparta.

Lysimachus, i, m. 3. king of Thrace, one of the captains of Alexander the Great.

M.

Mācēdo, ὄnis, m. 3. a Macedonian.

Mācēdōnia, ae, f. 1. now Roumelia, a country of Europe, lying to the west of Thrace, and north and north-east of Thessaly.

Mācēdōnicus, a, um, adj. Macedonian.

*mācīes, īēi, f. 5. (fr. *maceo*, to be lean) leanness.*

Macrobi, ὄrum, m. pl. 2. (fr. παρθές, long, and βίος, life) a people of Aethiopia, celebrated for their longevity.

*mactatus, a, um, part. of *macto*.*

macto, dīcere, āti, ātūm, a. 1. to sacrifice, immolate, slay.

mācūla, ae, f. 1. a spot, stain.

mācūlosus, a, um, adj. spotted, stained.

madeo, ēre, ui, n. 2. (Μαδάω) to be wet or moist.

Maenades, um, f. pl. 3. (Μαινάδες) priestesses of Bacchus.

*Maeotis, idis, f. 3. *Palus*, a large lake or part of the sea, at the north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph or Zaback.*

māgīs, adv. more, rather.

*māgīster, tri, m. 2. a master, teacher; *māgīster equitum*, a general of horse, or the dictator's lieutenant.*

magistrā, ae, f. 1. a mistress, instructress.

*magistrātus, ūs, m. 3. (fr. *magister*) a magistracy, magistrate.*

Magnēsia, ae, f. 1. the name of two cities in Lydia, of which one was situate in the south near the Maeander, and the other in the northern part, near the junction of the Hermus and Hyllus.

magnifice, adv. -centius, -centissime, magnificently.

magnificentia, ae, f. 1. magnificence.

magnificus, *a, um, adj.* -centior, -centissimus, magnificent.

magnitudo, *inis, f. 3.* (*fr. magnus*) greatness, magnitude.

magnopere, *adv. i. e. magno opere*, with much toil, greatly, very much.

magnus, *a, um, adj.* (*comp. major, sup. maximus*) great.

majores, *um, m. pl. 3.* forefathers, ancestors.

male, *adv.* (*comp. pejus, sup. pessime*) badly.

maledico, *cere, xi. obum, a. 3.* (*male et dico*) to speak ill of, rail at, revile.

maledicus, *a, um, adj.* -centior, centissimus, slanderous, reproachful, abusive.

maleficus, *a, um, adj.* -centior, centissimus, (*fr. malefacio*) hurtful, mischievous, wicked.

malo, *malle, malui, irr. n.* (*fr. magis and volo*) to be more willing, wish, rather, prefer.

malum, *i, n. 2.* (*fr. μῆλον, Dor. μᾶλον*) an apple.

mâlum, *i, n. 2.* evil, misfortune, calamity.

mâlus, *a, um, adj.* (*pejor, pessimus*) bad, wicked; *mali*, bad men.

Mancinus, *i, m. 2.* a Roman general, who was defeated by the Numantines, B. C. 138.

mando, *are, ávi, átum, a. 1.* to commit to one's charge, enjoin, order.

mando, *dere, di, sum, a. 3.* to chew, eat.

mâne, *n. ind.* the morning; *adv. in the morning*.

mâneo, *ére, si, sum, n. 2.* to remain.

mânes, *ium, m. pl.* the ghosts of the dead, the shades. Also, the abode of the shades.

Manius, *i, m. 2.* a name among the Romans.

mâno, *are, ávi, átum, n. 1.* to flow.

mansuëficio, *facere, feci, factum, a. 3.* (*mansuetum facio*) to make tame.

mansuëfactus, *a, um, part.* of *mansueficio*.

mansuëfio, *fiéri, factus sum, irr. to be made tame.*

Mantinea, *ae, f. 1.* a town of Arcadia, in the Peloponnesus, near the borders of Argolis.

mânubiae, *árum, f. pl. 1.* spoils taken (*manu*) by the hand in war or elsewhere, booty.

manumissus, *a, um, part.* of *manumitto*.

manumitto, *mittere, misi, missum, a. 3.* (*manus et mittit*) to set at liberty, free.

manus, *is, f. 4.* a hand, the trunk of an elephant.

maple, *is, n. 3.* a hut (of a rustic Numidian). An African word.

Marcellus, *i, m. 2.* the cognomen of an illustrious Roman family.

Marcius, *i, m. 2.* the name of a Roman family.

Marcus, *i, m. 2.* a praenomen among the Romans.

mâre, *is, n. 3.* the sea.

margârita, *ae, f. 1.* (*fr. μαργαρίτης*) a pearl.

Mariandîni, *órum, m. pl. 2.* a people of Bithynia, to the east of the river Sangarius.

mâritus, *a, um, adj.* pertaining to (mare) the sea, marine; *aquila marina*, the saker.

mâritimus, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. märe*) of the sea, maritime; *regio*, a country bordering on the sea; *mari-timae copiae*, naval forces.

mâritus, *i, m. 2.* (*fr. mas*) a husband.

Marius, *i, m. 2.* C. a native of Arpinum, who, from a peasant, became one of the most powerful and cruel tyrants that Rome ever beheld during her consular government.

marmor, *óris, m. 3.* (*fr. μάρμαρος*) marble.

Mars, *is, m. 3.* the god of war, son of Jupiter and Juno.

Marsi, *órum, m. pl. 2.* a people settled near the lake Fucinus in Italy.

Marsyas, *ae, m. 1.* a celebrated musician of Celaenae in Phrygia.

mascûlus, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. mas*) male, manly.

mas, *mâris, m. 3.* the male of any creature.

massa, *ae, f. 1.* a lump, mass.

Massicus, *a, um, adj.* of *Massicus*,

a. mountain of Campania, near Sinuessa, famous for its wine.

Massilia, *ae*, *f.* 1. a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Marseille*.

máter, *tris*, *f.* 3. (*μήτηρ*, *Dor.* *μάτηρ*) a mother.

máteria, *ae*, *f.* 1. matter, stuff, material, timber.

mátrimónium, *i*, *n.* 2. (*fr.* *máter*, *mátris*) marriage, matrimony.

mátrona, *ae*, *f.* 1. (*fr.* *máter*) a married woman, matron.

Mátrona, *ae*, *f.* 1. a river of Gaul, now the *Marne*.

mátureresco, *escére*, *ui*, *n. inc.* 3. (*mátris* *fió*) to ripen, grow ripe.

mátrurus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* ripe, mature.

mátrinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* belonging to the morning, early. *Fr.* *Matuta*, the goddess of morning.

Mauritania, *ae*, *f.* 1. a country in the west of Africa, on the Mediterranean, now the empire of *Fez* and *Morocco*.

Mausólus, *i*, *m.* 2. a king of Caria.

maxilla, *ae*, *f.* 1. the jaw-bone, jaw.

maxime, *adv.* (*comp. magis*) most of all, especially.

maximus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*sup. of magis*) greatest.

Maximus, *i*, *m.* 2. the cognomen of several Romans.

mecum, (*i. e. cum me*) with me.

médeor, *ére*, (*with a dat.*) *d.* 2. to cure, heal.

médicalis, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *medico*.

médicina, *ae*, *f.* 1. (*fr.* *médicus*) medicine.

médico, *áre*, *ávi*, *árum*, *a.* 1. (*fr. medeōr*) to heal, cure; *corpus*, to embalm.

médicus, *i*, *m.* 2. (*fr.* *médico*) a physician.

médiocris, *e*, *adj.* (*fr.* *médius*) middling, moderate.

Mediomatrici, *órum*, *m. pl.* 2. a people of Gallia Belgica, on the *Mosella* or *Moselle*.

méditárus, *a*, *um*, *part.* of *méditor*.

méditor, *ári*, *álus sum*, *a.* 1. to give attention to, meditate, practise.

médius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* middle; *médiūm*, the middle; *in médiūm agmen*, into the midst of the band; *per*

medios ignes, through the midst of the fire.

Médusa, *ae*, *f.* 1. (*Μédousa*) one of the three Gorgons.

Megára, *ae*, *f.* 1. *et Megára órum*, *n. pl.* 2. the capital of Megaris.

Mégárenses, *iūm*, *m. pl.* 3. the inhabitants of Megara.

Megáris, *ídis*, *f.* 3. a small country of Achaia.

Megasthérés, *is*, *m.* 3. a Greek historian in the age of Seleucus Nicænor.

mehercule, *adv.* by Hercules, in very truth.

mel, *mellis*, *n.* 3. (*fr.* *μέλι*) honey.

Meleáger, *et* - *grus*, *gri*, *m.* 2. a celebrated hero, son of Oeneus, king of Aetolia.

melior, *us*, *adj.* (*comp. of bonus*) better.

membrána, *ae*, *f.* 1. a thin skin, parchment.

membrum, *i*, *v.* 2. a member, limb.

mémini, *def. pret.* I remember.

mémor, *óris*, *adj.* mindful.

mémorábilis, *e*, *adj.* memorable.

mémoria, *ae*, *f.* 1. memory. The power by which (*memores sumus*) we remember.

mémoro, *áre*, *ávi*, *árum*, *a.* 1. (*fr. memor*) to mention, relate, remember.

Memphis, *is et ídos*, *f.* 3. a famous city of Egypt, on the left side of the Nile, about 15 miles above the apex of the Delta.

mendacium, *i*, *n.* 2. (*fr. mendax*,) a lie, falsehood.

mendax, *ácis*, *adj.* (*for mentax fr. mentior*) lying, false.

Ménelaus, *i*, *m.* 2. a king of Sparta, brother to Agamemnon, and husband of Helen.

Menénius, *i*, *m.* 2. *Agrippa*, a celebrated Roman.

mens, *tis*, *f.* 3. the mind.

mensis, *is*, *m.* 3. a month.

mentio, *ónis*, *f.* 3. mention, a making mention of.

mentior, *íri*, *ítus sum*, *d.* 4. to lie, speak falsely.

mercátor, *óris*, *m.* 3. (*fr. mercor*) a merchant.

mercáitura, *ae*, *f.* 1. (*fr. mercator*) the trade of a merchant.

mercatus, ūs, m. 4. (fr. mercor) a buying and selling, market, fair
merces. edis, f. 3. hire, wages, price, profit.
mercör, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. to trade.
Mercurius, i, m. 3. the son of Jupiter and Maia, daughter of Atlas. He was the messenger of the gods, and of Jupiter in particular. His name is derived fr. *merx*, because he was the god of merchandise among the Latins.
mēreō, ēre, ui, ītum, n. 2. { to de-
mēreō, ēre, ītus sum, d. 2. { to de-
 serve, merit.
mergo, gēre, si, sum, a. 3. to put under water, dip, immerse.
mēridiānus, a, um, adj. (fr. mēridies) of mid-day, taking place at noon, southern.
mēridies, iēi, m. 5. (for *medidies, medius dies*) mid-day, noon.
mērito, adv. deservedly, with reason.
mēritum, i, n. 2. (fr. mēreō, mēritum) desert, merit.
mērula, ae, f. 1. a blackbird.
merx, cts, f. 3. merchandise.
messis, is, f. 3. (fr. mēto, messum) harvest.
mēta, ae, f. 1. a goal, bound, limit.
Metagōnium, i, n. 2. a promontory on the coast of Mauritania in Africa.
metallum, i, n. 2. (pétrallor) metal, a vein of metal, mine.
Metellus, i, m. 2. the cognomen of a Roman family belonging to the gens *Caecilia*.
mēthodus, i, f. 2. (μέθοδος) a method.
mētior, tēri, nūs sum, d. 4. to measure.
Melius, i, m. 2. Fuffetius, a dictator of Alba, in the reign of Tullus Hostilius.
mēto, tēre, ssui, ssum, a. 3. to mow, reap.
metuo, vēre, ui, a. 3. (fr. metus) to fear, be afraid.
metus, ūs, m. 4. fear.
meus, a, um, adj. my, mine.
Micipsa, ae, m. 1. a king of Numidia, son of Massinissa.
mico, āre, ui, n. 1. to move quickly, sparkle.
Midas, ae, m. 1. a king of Phrygia, famous for his wealth and his avarice.
migro, āre, āri, ālum, n. 1. to change one's habitation, remove, wander.
miles. itis, c. 3. a soldier.
Milesius, a, um, adj. of Miletus, Milesian.
Miletus, i, f. 2. a celebrated town of Asia Minor, the capital of all Ionia.
milita, ae, f. 1. the service (*militis*) of a soldier, warfare.
milito, āre, āri, ālum, n. 1. to perform the duties (*militis*) of a soldier, serve in war.
mille, card. num. n. 3. (ind. in sing.)
millia, um, pl. a thousand; *duo millia*, two thousand; *mille, adj. ind.*
milliarium, i, n. 2. a mile-stone, a mile.
milipius, i, m. 2. a kite.
milae, ārum, f. pl. 1. threats.
minime, adv. (fr. pārum) least of all, at least, at all events.
minimus, a, um, adj. (pos. parvus, comp. minor) the least.
minister, iri, m. 2. a servant.
ministerium, i, n. 2. (fr. minister) service.
minium, i, n. 2. red lead.
minor, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. to threaten.
minor, ūris, adj. comp. of parvus, less.
Minos, ūis, m. 3. a king of Crete.
minuo, uēre, ui, ītum, a. 3. to lessen, diminish.
minus, adv. comp. of parvum, less.
mirabilis, e, adj. (fr. miror) wonderful.
miraculēm, i, n. 2. (fr. miror) a miracle.
mirabilis, a, um, part. of miror.
mire, adv. (fr. mirus) wonderfully.
miror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. to wonder, be astonished at, admire.
mirus, a, um, adj. wonderful.
misceo, sc̄ere, sc̄ui, sum et z̄sum, a. 2. to mix.
miser, ēra, ērum, adj. miserable, wretched.
miserabilis, a, um, part. of misereor.

mōsēreō, ēre, ui, ītum, n. 2; misereor, mōnūmentum, et mōnīmentum, i, n.
 eriri, ertus sum, a. 2. to pity.
 miseret, eruit, ertum est, impers. it 2. (fr. mōneō) a monument, me-
 pitieh. morial.
 misericordia, ae, f. 1. compassion, mons, tis, m. 3. a mountain.
 pity.
 miseror, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. to pity. monstro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to
 That is, to be (miser) wretched point out, show.
 on account of another. mōra, ae, f. 1. delay, hinderance.
 mistus et mixtus, a, um, part. of morbus, i, m. 2. a disease; conta-
 misceo. giosus, an infectious disease;
 Mithridates, is, m. 3. the name of morbo extingui, to die a natural
 several kings of Pontus, of whom death.
 the VII. surnamed *Eupator*, and mōrā, acis, adj. (fr. mōrēo) bi-
 The Great, was most distinguish- ting, given to bite.
 ed. mōrēo, mōrdēre, mōmōrdi, mōrsum, a. 2. to bite.
 Mithridaticus, a, um, adj. pertaining mōrīgērus, a, um, adj. (mōrem ge-
 to Mithridates. rens) obedient, compliant, obsequious.
 mōtis, e, adj. soft, gentle, meek. mōrīor, mōri et mōrīri, mortuus sum,
 mōtto, mīttere, mīsi, missum, a. 3. to d. 3. et 4. to die.
 send, throw, produce. mōrōr, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. (fr. mō-
 modērātio, ānis, f. 3. moderation, ra) to delay; nihil moror, I care
 discretion. not.
 mōdīcōs, a, um, adj. (fr. mōdūs) mōrōsūs, a, um, adj. difficult to
 moderate. please, peevish, morose.
 mōdīns, i, m. 2. a bushel. mōrōs, tis, f. 3. death.
 mōdo, adv. even now, now, only; mōrsum, ūs, m. 4. (fr. mōrēo, mor-
 conj. (equivalent to *dum mōdo*) sum) a bite.
 provided that. mōrtalīs, e, adj. (fr. mōrs) mortal.
 mōdūs, i, m. 2. a measure, limit; mōs, mōris, m. 3. a manner, cus-
 method; way, manner: *nullo mo-* tom; *mores*, manners, character,
 do, by no means. morals.
 mōenia, um, n. pl. 3. the walls of a Mossyñi, īrum, m. pl. 2. a people
 city. of Asia.
 Moēnus, i, m. 2. now Mayne, a river mōtūs, ūs, m. 4. (fr. mōveo, mōtrūm) a of Germany, which falls into the motion; *terrae*, an earthquake.
 Rhine near Mentz. mōveo, mōvēre, mōvi, mōtūm, a. 2. to move.
 moereo, et maereo, ēre, n. 2. to grieve, mox, adv. by and by, presently,
 mourn. soon.
 Moēris, is, m. 3. a lake in Egypt. Mucius, i, m. 2. C. Scaevola, a Ro-
 mōlāris, e, adj. (fr. mōlō, to grind) man, famous for his courage and
 of a mill; *dens*, a jaw-tooth, intrepidity.
 grinder. mōliēbris, e, adj. (fr. mulier) femi-
 mōles, is, f. 3. a mass, heap, bur- nine, womanly.
 den. mōlīzīr, ēris, f. 3. a woman.
 mōlesōs, a, um, adj. (fr. moles, or multītūdo, ūnis, f. 3. (fr. multūs) a
 pōlos, toil) troublesome, oppres- multitude.
 sive.
 mōllio, īre, īvi, ītum, a. 4. to soften, multo et multo, āre, āvi, ātum, a.
 mitigate. 1. to fine, punish.
 mōllis, e, adj. soft. multo, } adv. much, by far, consi-
 mōllitus, a, um, part. of mōllio. multum, } derably.
 Molossi, īrum, m. pl. 2. a people of multus, a, um, adj. much, many; mul-
 Epirus. tum auri, much gold.
 mōneō, ēre, ui, ītum, a. 2. to put in Mūmīnūs, i, m. 2. L. a Roman con-
 mind, advise, admonish. sul, who destroyed Corinth, and

was surnamed *Achaicus* from his victories.

mundus, *i.* *m.* 2. the world.

mundus, *a.* *um.* part. of *munio*.

munio, *ire*, *ivi*, *illum*, *a.* 4. (fr. *mœnia*) to fortify, defend; *riam munire*, to prepare a way.

munitus, *a.* *um.* part. of *munio*.

mūnus, *ēris*, *n.* 3. a gift; an office, duty.

mūralis, *e.* adj. (fr. *mūrus*) pertaining to a wall; *corōna*, a mural crown.

mūrus, *i.* *m.* 2. a wall.

mus, *mūris*, *m.* 3. (μοῦς) a mouse.

mūsa, *ae*, f. 1. (μοῦσα) a muse; hence, a song.

musca, *ae*, f. 1. a fly.

musculus, *i.* *m.* 2. (fr. *mus*) a little mouse.

mūsica, *ae*, { f. 1. (μοῦσική) music.

mūsica, *es*, { f. 2. (μοῦσικός) skilled in music.

mūto, *are*, *avi*, *atūm*, *a.* 1. to change, exchange.

mūtus, *a.* *um.* adj. dumb.

Mygdōnia, *ae*, f. 1. a small province of Macedonia near Thrace.

Myndus, *i.* f. 2. a maritime town of Caria, north-west of Halicarnassus.

Myrmecides, *is*, *m.* 3. an artist of Miletus.

Mysia, *ae*, f. 1. a country in the north-western angle of Asia Minor.

N.

Nabis, *īdis*, *m.* 3. a celebrated tyrant of Lacedaemon.

nae, *adv.* certainly, verily.

nactus, *a.* *um.* part. of *nascor*; *occasione*, at a favourable opportunity

nam, *conj.* for, but; (it is often emphatically subjoined to interrogatives, as, *quacnam*, *quidnam*).

nascor, *nascisci*, *nactus sum*, *d.* 3. to light on, get, obtain; *occasione*, to find an opportunity.

Narbonensis, *e.* adj. pertaining to Narbo, now Narbonne, a town of Gaul; *Gallia*, one of the four di-

visions of ancient Gaul, of which Narbo was the capital.

nārēs, *īum*, *ībus*, *f.* pl. 3. the nostrils.

nārro, *are*, *avi*, *atūm*, *a.* 1. to make mention of, relate, say.

nascor, *nasci*, *natus sum*, *d.* 3. to be born.

Nāsica, *ae*, *m.* 1. the surname of P. Cornelius Scipio, whom the senate delegated, as being the most remarkable of their body for purity of manners, to conduct the statue of Cybele to Rome.

nāsus, *i.* *m.* 2. the nose.

nātālis, *e.* adj. pertaining to one's (natum) birth; *dies natalis*, a birth-day.

nātō, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātūm*, (freq. fr. *no*, *natum*) to swim.

nātu, *abl.* sing. *m.* 4. (the other cases wanting) by birth; *nātu minor*, the younger; *nātu minimus*, the youngest; *nātu major*, the elder; *nātu maximus*, the oldest.

nātūra, *ae*, f. 1. nature.

nātūralis, *e.* adj. natural.

nātus, *a.* *um.* part. of *nascor*; *sextā annos natus*, sixty years old.

nātūs, *i.* *m.* 2. a son.

naufrāgium, *i.* *n.* 2. (for *nāvifrāgiūm*, fr. *nātis* and *frāgo*) a ship-wreck.

nauta, *ae*, *m.* 1. (νάυτης) a sailor.

nātālis, *e.* adj. belonging to (naves) ships, naval; *nāvēle proclūm*, a sea-fight.

nāvīgābilis, *e.* (fr. *nāvīgo*) navigable.

nāvīgatō, *ōnis*, *f.* 3. navigation.

nāvīgūm, *i.* *n.* 2. a boat, ship, in which one (nāvīgat) sails.

nāvīgo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātūm*, *a.* 1. (nāvē ago) to steer or row a ship, navigate.

nātīs, *īs*, *f.* 3. (νάῦς) a ship.

nē, *conj.* not, that not, lest, that not; *ne...quidem*, not...even.

nē, an enclitic, asks a question, and is always subjoined to another word, as *nosne*, *satisne*, *nonne*, *scisne*.

nēc, *conj.* b. *neque*.

nēcātūs, *a.* *um.* part. of *nēco*.

necessarius, a, um, adj. necessary; *nimius, a, um, adj.* (fr. *nimis*) too much, too great, excessive.

necessitas, átis, f. 3. (fr. *necessa*) necessity, fate.

néco, áre, ávi, átum, a. 1. (*vix, obs.*) to kill.

néfas, n. ind. what is not lawful; injustice, crime.

négatus, a, um, part. of *négo*.

neglectus, a, um, part. of *neglico*.

neglico, igére, exi, ectum, a. 3. (for *neglico*, *fr. nec* and *légō*) to disregard, neglect.

négo, áre, ávi, átum, a. 1. (*ne et ago*) to refuse, say no, deny.

négotium, i, n. 2. business, thing; *facili negotio*, with little trouble.

némo, inis, c. 2. (*ne et homo*) no one; *nemo non*, every one; *nemo mortalium*, no man.

nemus, óris, n. 3. a forest, grove.

népos, ótis, m. 3. a grandson.

Neptúnus, i, m. 2. (in Greek *Πλοεύς*) son of Saturn, and brother of Jupiter, was the god of the sea.

néquam, adv. by no means.

néque, conj. and not; *néque...nique*, neither...nor.

néqueo, ire, ivi, ibum, irr. n. (*ne et queo*) I cannot, not to be able.

nequis, qua, quod et quid, pro. lest any one, that no one.

Nérvis, idis, f. 3. a Nereid; *Néreides*, nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus and Doris.

nescio, ire, ivi, ibum, n. 4. (*ne et scio*) to be ignorant of.

Nestus vel Néssus, i, m. 2. now *Nestos*, a small river of Thrace.

neuter, tra, trum, adj. (*ne utor*) neither of the two, neither.

Nicomédes, is, m. 3. the name of several kings of Bithynia.

nidifico, are, ávi, átum, a. (*widus et facio*) to build a nest.

nidus, i, m. 2. a nest.

niger, gra, grum, adj. black.

nihil, n. ind. nothing; *nihil habeo quod, I have no reason; non nihil, something.*

nihilominus, adv. nevertheless.

Nílus, i, m. 2. a famous river of Egypt.

nimis, } adv. too much.

nimium, } adv. too much.

Niobe, es, f. 1. a daughter of Tantalus, king of Lydia, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes.

nisi, conj. if not, unless.

Nísus, i, m. 2. a king of Megaris, father of Scylla.

nítidus, a, um, adj. (fr. *nít eo*) shining, bright.

Nitocris, iáts, f. 3. a famous queen of Babylon.

nítor, óris, m. 3. (fr. *nít eo*) brightness, splendour.

nítori, niti, nísus et níxus sum, d. 3. to strive.

níx, nívis, f. 3. snow.

no, náre, náti, nárum, n. 1. (*vix, vñ*) to swim.

nóbilis, e, adj. (fr. *nosco*) known, famous, noble.

nóbilitas, átis, f. 3. (fr. *nóbilis*) distinction; distinction of birth, nobility, greatness of soul.

nóbilitatus, a, um, part. of *nóbilito*.

nóbilito, are, ávi, átum, a. 1. to make (*nóbilem*) illustrious, ennable.

nócco, ére, ui, ibum, a. 2. to hurt, injure.

noctu, abl. by night, in the night time.

nocturnus, a, um, adj. nightly.

nódus, i, m. 2. a knot.

Nóla, ae, f. 1. an ancient town of Campania.

nóle, nolle, nolui, irr. n. to be unwilling,

Nomádes, um, m. pl. 3. a name given to those pastoral nations who had no fixed habitation; it was particularly given by the Greeks to the Numidians, a people of Africa, styled by the Romans *Nymidae*.

nómen, inis, a. 3. (for *novimen, fr. novi*) a name.

non, adv. not; *non nihil*, something.

nonagesimus, a, um, ord. num. adj. the ninetieth.

nonne, adv. (instead of *num non*) not? (as a question.)

nonnihil, n. ind. something.

nonnisi, adv. only.

nonnullus, a, um, adj. some.

nónus, a, um, ord. num. adj. ninth.

nasco, nascere, nōvi, nōsum, a. 3. to know.

noster, tra, trum, pro. (fr. nos) our.

*nōta, ae, f. 1. a mark; *corpus notis* distinguere, to tattoo one's self.*

nōta, dre, avi, dūm, a. 1. (fr. nōta) to mark, remark.

nōtus, a, um, part. of nosco.

nōvem, ind. card. nōm. adj. nine.

nōvus, a, um, adj. new.

nōx, noctis, f. 3. (nōx, nōrōs) night; de nocte, by night.

nōxius, a, um, adj. (fr. nōxa, hurt) hurtful, injurious.

nibes, is, f. 3. (fr. nōbo) a cloud.

nōbo, nōbēre, nōpsi et nōptus sum, nōptum, a. et n. p. 3. to cover, marry, be married, (properly applied only to the woman, who covered her head with a veil when presented to her husband at the marriage rite.)

nōddatus, a, um, part. of nōdo.

nōdo, dre, avi, dūm, a. 1. to make naked, uncover, expose.

nōdus, a, um, adj. naked, bare.

nōltus, a, um, gen. ius, dat. i, adj. (ne et nullus) no one, not any, none.

nōm, adv. whether or no? whether.

*Numa, ae, m. 1. *Pompilius*, a native of Cures, a village of the Sabines, and the successor of Romulus.*

Numanitia, ae, f. 1. a town of Spain near the sources of the river Durius.

Numantini, örum, m. pl. 2. the inhabitants of Numantia.

nōmen, inis, n. 3. a deity, god.

nōmēro, dre, avi, dūm, a. 1. (fr. nōmērus) to count, number, enumerate.

nōmērus, i. m. 2. a number.

*Numidae, örum, m. pl. 1. (*Nopādēs*) the Numidians.*

Numidia, ae, f. 1. a country of Africa, which now forms the kingdom of Algiers.

Numitor, öris, m. 3. a son of Procas, king of Alba, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.

nunc, adv. now.

nuncūpo, are, äri, dūm, a. 1. (non men et capio) to name, call.

nunquam, adv. (ne unquam) never; nunquam non, always.

nuntio et nuncio, dre, avi, dūm, a. 1. to announce, declare, relate.

nuptiae, dūrum, f. pl. 1. (fr. nubo, nuplum) the marriage rite, nuptials.

nusquam, adv. (ne usquam) nowhere.

nutriendus, a, um, part. of nutritio.

nutrio, ire, ixi, itum, a. 4. to nourish, nurture.

nutritus, a, um, part. of nutritio.

nutrix, icis, f. 3. (fr. nutritio) a nurse.

nymph, ae, f. 1. a nymph.

O.

O, int. (Ω) O! oh!

ob, pr. c. acc. for, on account of.

obdormisco, iscēre, ixi, n. inc. 3. (ob et dormisco) to fall asleep, sleep.

obduco, cēre, xi, dum, a. 3. (ob et duco) to draw over.

obductus, a, um, part. of obduco.

obēdo, ire, ixi, itum, n. 4. (ob et audiō) to give ear to, obey.

obeo, ire, ixi et ii, itum, irr. n. (ob et eo) to go to, go through, transact, perform; to meet death, die.

oberro, are, avi, dūm, a. 1. (ob et erro) to wander up and down, stray about.

obēsus, a, um, adj. fat, plump.

objaceo, ere, ui, n. 2. (ob et jaceo) to lie in the way or before.

objectus, a, um, part. of objicio.

objicio, icēre, éci, ectum, a. 3. (ob et jacio) to cast against, object against, object.

obligo, dre, avi, dūm, a. 1. (ob et ligō) to bind about, bind, oblige.

oblique, adv. (fr. obliquus) obliquely, indirectly.

obliquus, a, um, adj. oblique, crooked, indirect.

oblitus, a, um, part. of obliviscor.

obliviscor, ixiisci, itus sum, d. 3. to forget.

obnoxius, a, um, adj. liable, subject, obnoxious.

obruco, uēre, ui, itum, a. 3. (ob et ruo) to overwhelm, cover over, bury.

obrūtus, a, um, part. of obruo.

obscūrlūrus, a, um, part. of obscūro. *fr. occūlo, occultum* to hide, conceal; *occultari*, to hide one's self.

obscūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to darken, obscure.

obscūrus, a, um, adj. dark, obscure.

obscro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to pray earnestly, supplicate, conjure.

obsequor, sequi, sequūtus vel scūtus sum, d. 3. (*ob et sēquor*) to follow in the way of, comply with, serve, obey.

obseruātus, a, um, part. of observo.

observo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ob et servō*) to watch, observe, attend to.

obses, īdis, c. 3. a hostage.

obsessus, a, um, part. of obsideo.

obsideo, sidēre, sedi, sessum, a. 2. (*ob et sēdeo*) to sit in front of, beset, besiege.

obsidio, īnis, f. 3. a siege.

obsidiondīs, e, adj. pertaining to a siege; *corona*, a crown given to him who had raised a siege.

obstētrix, īcis, f. 3. a midwife.

obstētūs, a, um, part. of obtestor.

obtestor, āre, ātus sum, d. 1. (*ob et testor*) to call solemnly to witness, conjure, supplicate.

obtineo, īnre, īnus, ītum, a. 2. (*ob et tēneo*) to hold, procure, obtain; *obtinet sententia*, the opinion prevails.

ōviam, adv. (*ob viam*) in the way; *fio*, I meet; *īre*, to go to meet.

occāsio, īnis, f. 3. (*fr. occido, occāsum*) an opportunity.

occāsus, īs, m. 4. (*fr. occido, occāsum*) the setting of the heavenly bodies, sunset, evening.

occidēs, tis, (scil. sol) the west, evening. Where the sun (*occidit*) falls or sets.

occidēndus, a, um, part. of occido.

occidēntalis, e, adj. pertaining to (*occidēns*) the west, western.

occido, cīdēre, cīdi, cīsum, a. 3. (*ob et cādo*) to fall, set.

occido, cīdēre, cīdi, cīsum, a. 3. (*ob et cādo*) to slay, kill.

occīlūrus, a, um, part. of occido.

occīsus, a, um, part. of occido.

occōcētus, a, um, part. of occēco.

occōcēt-ēcēo, īcē, īvi, ītum, a. 1. (*ob et cōcēo*) to blind, dazzle.

occūlio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*fr. occūlo, occultum*) to hide, conceal; *occultari*, to hide one's self.

occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. (*ob et cāpō*) to seize, occupy.

occurro, currēre, curri et cūcurri, cūsum, n. 3. (*ob et curro*) to run up to, meet.

Ocēnās, i, m. 2. (*Ωkeavōs*) the ocean or main sea; a powerful deity of the sea, son of Coelus and Terra.

Ocētāriānus, i, m. 2. or *Octavius Caesar*, the nephew of Caesar the dictator. After the battle of Actium, the senate bestowed upon him the title of *Augustus*.

octāvus, a, um, ord. num. adj. (*fr. octo*) eighth.

octīngēti, ae, a, card. num. adj. eight hundred.

octo, card. num. adj. ind. (*ōkrō*) eight.

octogīnta, card. num. adj. ind. eighty.

ocūlus, i, m. 2. an eye.

ōdi, odiſſe, def. pret. to hate, abhor.

ōdīum, i, n. 2. (*fr. odi*) hatred.

ōdōr, ūris, m. 3. a smell; *ōdōres*, perfumes.

ōdōrōr, āri, ātus sum, d. 1. (*fr. ūdor, ūdōris*) to smell.

Oeneus, ei et eos, n. 2. et 3. a king of Calydoa in Aetolia, and father of Meleager.

Oenōmaus, i, m. 2. the name of one of the gladiators, who excited the war of the slaves.

Oeta, ae, m. 1. now *Banina*, a celebrated mountain between Thessaly and Phocis.

offēro, offēre, offēli, oblatum, irr. a. (*ob et fēro*) to bring before, offer.

offīcīna, ae, f. 1. a workshop.

offīcīo, īcēre, īci, īctum, a. 3. (*ob et fācio*) to do against, hinder, injure.

offīcīum, i, n. 2. a duty, kindness, service, act of courtesy. For *offīcīum*. What we do (*ob*) in service to another.

ōleā, ae, f. 1. (*īlaīa*) an olive-tree.

ōleūm, i, n. 2. (*īlaīov*) oil.

ōlim, adv. in time past, formerly, some time, at one time.

ölor, oris, *m.* 3. a swan.
 ölus, éris, *n.* 3. (*fr. ôleo*, to grow) herbs.
 Olympia, ae, *f.* 1. a town of Elis in Peloponnesus.
 Olympicus, *a, um, adj.* Olympic.
 Olympus, *i, m.* 2. a famous mountain on the coast of Thessaly, north of the mouth of the Pe-neus.
 omen, inis, *n.* 3. an augury, omen.
 omnis, *e, adj.* all, every; omnes, *all, omnia*, all things.
 önus, éris, *n.* 3. a burden, load.
 önustus, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. önus*) laden, filled with.
 öpéra, ae, *f.* 1. (*fr. öpus*) work, labour, pains; dare operam atque, to attend to, give one's self up to a thing.
 öpéror, ári, ötus sum, *d.* 1. (*fr. öpus*) to work.
 öpes, um, *f. pl.* 3. means, resources, wealth; in sing. (*ops, nom. and opi, dat.* not used, *opus, gen. open, acc. ope, abl.*) aid, assistance.
 öpimus, *a, um, adj.* fat, fruitful.
 opinio, onis, *f.* 3. opinion; *praeter opinionem*, contrary to expectation.
 öportet, ère, uit, impers. it is expedient or fit, it behoves, it ought, it must needs be.
 oppidum, *i, n.* 2. a walled town, town.
 oppono, önere, ösui, ösítum, *a.* 3. (*ob et pono*) to place against, oppose.
 opportünus, *a, um, adj.* seasonable, convenient, favourable.
 oppösitus, *a, um, part. of oppono*, placed against, opposite.
 opprimo, inere, essi, essum, *a.* 3. (*ob et primo*) to oppress, overpower, overcome.
 oppugnatus, *a, um, part. of oppugno*, oppugno, áre, ári, átum, *a.* 1. (*ob et pugno*) to fight against, attack, assault.
 ops. *V. opes.*
 optime, *adv.* (*sup. of bene*) very well, best.
 optimus, *a, um, adj.* (*sup. of bonus*) best. *Fr. opto.* That is, most desirable.
 optio, onis, *f.* 3. liberty (*optandi*) of choosing, choice, option.
 opto, áre, ári, átum, *a.* 1. to wish, choose.
 opulentus, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. öpes*) rich, opulent.
 öpus, éris, *n.* 3. a work, labour.
 öra, ae, *f.* 1. a border, coast, shore.
 oraculum, *i, n.* 2. (*fr. öro*) the response of an inspired priest or priestess of a temple, an oracle.
 öratio, onis, *f.* 3. (*fr. öro*) a speech, discourse.
 örätor, öris, *m.* 3. (*fr. öro, öratum*) a speaker, orator, ambassador.
 orbatus, *a, um, part. of orbo.*
 orbis, is, *m.* 3. a circle, orb; in orbem jacere, to tie round in a circle; orbis terrarum, the world.
 orbo, áre, ári, átum, *a.* 1. to deprive or bereave of.
 Orcus, *i, m.* 2. the god of the infernal regions, Pluto; the infernal regions, the abode of the dead.
 ordino, áre, ári, átum, *a.* 1. to place (*ordine*) in order, arrange.
 ordo, inis, *m.* 3. order, method, arrangement.
 Oriens, tis, *m.* 3. the east. The part where the sun (*oritur*) rises.
 orientalis, *e, adj.* pertaining to (*Oriens*) the east, eastern.
 örigo, inis, *f.* 3. (*fr. örior*) beginning, origin; *originem ducere*, to derive one's origin.
 örior, éris, itur, oriri, ortus sum, *d.* 3. to rise, spring, begin.
 ornamentum, *i, n.* 2. (*fr. orno*) an ornament.
 ornatus, *a, um, part. of orno.*
 ornatus, is, *m.* 3. (*fr. orno, ornatum*) ornament, dress.
 orno, áre, ári, átum, *a.* 1. to adorn.
 öro, áre, ári, átum, *a.* 1. to utter; to utter a request, beg, pray.
 Orôdes, is, *m.* 3. a prince of Parthia.
 Orpheus, ei et eos, *m.* 2. et 3. a great poet and musician, son of Oeager and the muse Calliope.
 ortus, *a, um, part. of orior.*
 ortus, is, *m.* 4. (*fr. orior*) a rising, springing up.
 os, öris, *n.* 3. the mouth, face, countenance.
 os, ossis, *n.* 3. a bone.
 Ossa, ae, *f.* 1. a lofty mountain of Thessaly, separated from Olympus by the vale of Tempe.

ostendo, dēre, di, sum et tum, a. 3. (obs for *ob, et tendo*) to stretch or hold before another, show.

Ostia, ae, f. a town built at the mouth of the Tiber by Ancus Martius, the 4th king of Rome.

ostium, i, n. 2. (fr. *os*) the entrance or mouth of a river.

ostreum, i, n. 2. (στρεψ) an oyster.

otium, i, n. 2. ease, leisure.

Otos et Olus, i, m. 2.—v. *Ephialtes.* *ōvīs, is, f. 3.* (οἴς) a sheep.

ōvum, i, n. 2. (οὐν) an egg.

P.

P. stands for *Publius.*

pabulum, i, n. 2. (fr. *pasco*) fodder.

paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, d. 3. to make a bargain or agreement; to settle, ratify, a treaty.

Pacīolus, i, m. 2. a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands.

pactum, i, n. 2. an agreement, covenant; *quo pacto*, in what manner.

pactus, a, um, part. of paciscor.

Pādus, i, m. 2. now the *Po*, the largest river of Italy. It rises in the Alps, and empties into the Hadriatic or *Gulf of Venice* by seven mouths.

pacne, adv. almost, nearly.

pācula, ae, f. 1. chaff.

palma, ae, f. 1. (παλμη) the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.

palpēbra, ac, f. 1. the eyelid; *palpēbra*, the eyelashes.

pālus, ūdis, f. 3. a marsh, lake, pool.

pālustris, e, adj. (fr. *pālus*) marshy.

Pān, ñris et ñnos, acc. *Pāna, m. 3.* (Πάν) the god of shepherds.

pāndo, pandere, pāndi, pānsum et passum, a. 3. to throw open, spread out, extend.

pango, pangēre, pānci, pāctum, item pēgi et pīpīgi, pactum, a. 3. to drive in, fix, make firm; *pangēre foedus*, to ratify, conclude a treaty.

Pānionium, i, n. 3. (fr. πᾶν, all, et λόνιος) a place on mount Mycale, consecrated by religious festivals, so called as being common to all Ionians.

pānis, is, m. 3. bread.

panthēra, ae, f. 1. (πάνθηρ) a panther.

pāpāver, ēris, n. 3. the poppy.

Papīrius, i, m. 2. the name of a Roman family.

pāpīryum, i, n. 2. et *pāpīrus, i, m. et f. 2.* (παπύρος) an Egyptian plant of which paper was made, papyrus.

pārdus, a, um, part. of pāro, ready.

Parcae, drum, f. pl. 1. the fates, three in number, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

parco, parcēre, pēperci et pārsi, par- cūtum et pārsum, a. 3. to spare.

pārdus, i, m. 2. (Πάρδος) a panther.

pārens, entis, c. 3. (fr. pārio) a parent, father or mother; creator, author, inventor, founder; *pāren- tes*, progenitors, ancestors.

pāro, ēre, ui, ilum, n. 2. to obey. Properly, to be at hand, appear; also, to be at hand to attend to another's orders, to obey. Fr. *rapēw*, (whence *nāpēw*).

pāries, iētis, m. 3. a wall.

pārio, pārere, pēpēri, pārūlum et pārūlum, a. 3. to bear or bring forth; to cause, produce, obtain; *ovum*, to lay an egg.

Paris, idis, m. 3. a son of Priam, king of Troy, and Hecuba.

pariter, adv. (fr. *par*) in like manner, alike, equally.

Parnassus, i, m. 2. a mountain of Phocis, remarkable for its two summits, of which one was sacred to Apollo and the muses, the other to Bacchus.

pāro, ēre, ui, ilum, a. 1. to prepare, procure, acquire.

Paropamīsus, i, m. 2. a ridge of mountains in India, a continuation of the great Tauric range. This ridge separated the Indian province Paropamisus from Bactria.

pars, tis, f. 3. a part, division; a party, faction; *magnum partem*, for the most part.

pārsimōnia, ae, f. 1. (fr. *parco, par- sum*) frugality, parsimony.

Parthia, ae, f. 1. a celebrated country of Asia.

Parthus, i, m. 2. a Parthian.

particula, ae, f. 1. (*fr. pars*) a small part, particle.
partendus, a, um, part. of partior.
partim, adv. (*fr. pars*) partly.
partior, iri, itus sum, d. 1. (*fr. pars, partis*) to part, share, distribute.
partus, a, um, part. of pário, acquired.
partus, itus, m. 4. (*fr. pário, partum*) a birth.
párum, adv. little, too little.
párvulus, a, um, adj. (*fr. parvus*) very small, very little.
parvus, a, um, adj. small; *minor, comp. less; minimus, a, um, sup. least.*
pascedus, a, um, part. of pasco.
asco, pascere, pávi, pastum, a. 3. to feed.
passer, éris, m. 3. a sparrow.
passim, adv. here and there, every way.
*passus, a, um, part. of patior, having suffered; also, a part. of pando, spread out. *Ura passa*, a dried grape, raisin. As having suffered the heat of the sun, when laid out to dry. Or as being stretched out in the sun.*
passus, itus, m. 4. a pace; *mille passum*, a mile.
pastor, óris, m. (*fr. pasco, pastum*) a herdsman, shepherd.
páleficio, fúcere, feci, factum, a. 3. to lay open, open, detect.
pálefio, fiére, factus sum, irr. pass. to be thrown open, be detected.
páteo, ére, ui, n. 2. to lie open, be manifest; to stretch, extend.
páter, tris, m. 3. (*πατέρ*) a father; *pater-familias, patris-familias*, the father or master of a family.
páternus, a, um, adj. (*fr. páter*) paternal.
pátiens, tis, part. and adj. (*fr. pátiōr*) enduring, bearing; able to bear, patient.
pátiencia, ae, f. 1. (*fr. pátiens, pátiētis*) patience.
pátiō, páti, passus sum, d. 3. to suffer, endure, support; permit, allow.
pátria, ae, f. 1. (i. e. *terra*) one's native country. *Fr. pátrius.*
pátrimonium, i, n. 2. property left (*a pátre*) by a father, patrimony.

pátrius, a, um, adj. belonging to (*párem*) a father or (*patres*) one's fathers.
pátricinium, i, n. 2. (*fr. patris*) protection, patronage.
pátronus, i, m. 2. (*fr. páter*) a protector, patron.
pátruelis, is, c. 3. the son or daughter (*pátri*) of an uncle on the father's side, a cousin by the father's side.
pauci, ae, a, adj. few.
paulatim, adv. by little and little, by degrees.
paulo et paullo, adv. by a little, somewhat; *paulo post*, a little after.
paululum, adv. a little.
Paulus, et Paullus, i, m. 2. a surname in the gens *Aemilia*.
pauper, is, adj. poor.
páveo, pávēre, pári, a. & n. 2. to fear, dread; be afraid.
pávidus, a, um, adj. (*fr. páveo*) fearful.
pávo, óris, m. 3. a peacock.
pax, pacis, f. 3. peace.
pccio, are, ávi, átum, n. & a. 1. to do wrong or amiss, err, sin.
pecto, pectere, pexi, pexum, a. 3. to comb, dress the hair; card.
pectus, óris, n. 3. the breast.
pécunia, ae, f. 1. money.
pécus, ódis, c. 3. a sheep, beast, animal.
pécus, óris, n. 3. cattle.
pédes, itis, m. 3. (*fr. pes, pédis*) a foot-soldier.
pélágus, i, n. 2. (*πέλαγος*) the sea.
Peleus, i, m. 2. a king of Thessaly, son of Aeacus. He married Thetis, one of the Nereids, by whom he had Achilles.
Pelias, ae, m. 1. a king of Iolchos in Thessaly, son of Neptune by Tyro, the daughter of Salmoneus.
Peligni, órum, m. pl. 2. a people of Italy, who dwelt near the Sabines and Marsi.
Pelion, i, n. 2. a mountain of Thessaly, on the coast of the Ægean, situate to the south of *Chalcis*.
pellucio, icere, exi, ectum, a. 3. (*fr. pellere et lacio*) to draw, allure, entice.
pellis, is, f. 3. the skin, hide.

pello, pellere, pēpūli, pulsum, a. 3. to drive, drive away, banish.

pellucidus, a, um, adj. (per et lūcio- *dus, fr. lūceo) clear, transparent.*

Peloponnesus, i, f. 2. now the *Mo-* *rea*, a celebrated peninsula, which comprehends the most southern parts of Greece. *Fy. Πελοπόννη-* *σος (Πελοπος νήσος)*, the island of Pelops, who settled there.

Pelusium, i, n. 2. now *Tineh*, a town of Egypt, situate at the entrance of one of the mouths of the Nile, called from it Pelusian.

pendeo, pendere, pēpendi, pensum, n. 2. to hang.

pene, adv. v. pacne.

pēnes, pr. c acc. in the power of, in the possession of, with.

pénētrāde, is, n. 3. the recess or innermost part of any place, as of a temple, palace, &c.

pénētrō, are, dri. étum, a. 1. to go within or into, pierce or penetrate. For *penitro* *fr. penitus.*

Et penitus.

Pénēus, i, n. 2. now *Salempria*, a river of Thessaly, rising on mount Pindus, and falling into the Thermaicus Sinus, after a wandering course between mount Ossa and Olympus.

peninsula, ac. f. 1. (*fr. pene & in-* *sula*) a peninsula. Almost an island.

penna, ac. f. 1. a feather, quill.

penilis, c, adj. (fr. pendeo, pensum) hanging, pendent.

pénuria, ac. f. 1. want, need.

per, prep. c. acc. through, through the medium of, by.

pēra, ae, f. 1. (sīa) a wallet.

pērāgra, are, dri, étum, a. 1. to wander over, traverse. *Peragros cir-* *cumeo.*

percontor et percundor, dri, étus- *sum, d. 1* (*fr. per & contor*) to *pēridus*, *i, f. 2.* (*περίδος*) a period, ask strictly, inquire, investigate.

percussor, tris, m. 3. (*fr. percūlū*) a striker, one who has inflicted a wound, a murderer.

permītio, tōre, ssi, ssūm, a. 3. (*per et permītēo*) to beat, strike, wound; *scēri, to behead.*

perdite, adv. very, vehemently;

amāre, to love violently, even to *desperation.*

perditus, a, um, part. of perdo.

perdix, icis, f. 3. (πέρδιξ) a partridge.

perdo, dēre, dīdi, ditum, a. 3. (*fr. per et do*) to ruin, destroy, lose.

perdūco, cere, xi, clum, a. 3. (*per et dūco*) to bring through, lead to.

perdūctus, a, um, part. of perduco.

pērēgrinatio, ónis, f. 3. (*fr. pērēgrī-* *nor*) a travelling through foreign countries, travel.

pērēgrinor, ari, étus sum, d. 1. (*fr. pērēgrinus*) to go or live abroad.

pērēgrinus, a, um, adj. (fr. pērēgre, *abroad)* coming from abroad, foreign, strange.

pērennis, e, adj. perpetual, durable, perennial. For *perannis*. *Durans per annos.*

pērēo, ire, ii, raro iiri, irr. n. (*per et eo*) to perish, die.

perfidia, ae, f. 1. (*fr. perfidus*) perfidy.

perfidus, a, um, adj. (per et fides) faithless, perfidious.

Pergāmum, i, n. 2. et Pergāmus & *Pergāmos. i, f. 2. et Pergāma,* *órum, n. pl. 2.* the citadel of Troy. Often put for Troy itself.

Pergāmum, i, n. 2. et Pergāmus, i, *f. 2.* now *Bergamo*, a town of Mysia, on the banks of the Cai-

cus.

pergo, gēre, rexi, rectum, n. 3. (*per et rego*) to go right on, advance, go on.

Pericles, is, m. 3. an Athenian of a noble family, distinguished as a commander, a statesman, and an orator.

pērīculōsus, a. um, adj. (fr. pērīculū- *lum)* dangerous.

pērīculūm et pērīclūm, i, n. 2. a tri-

al, hazard, danger.

permīco, are, dri, étum, a. 1. (*per et meo*) to go through.

permīco, are, dri, étum, a. 2. (*per et misceo*) to mix.

permītus et permītius, a. um, part. *permītēo.*

permitti, illēre, iſi, iſſum, a. 3. (per pessum, adv. down, to the bottom, under foot; pessum agi, to go to the bottom, sink.) to grant, allow, intrust.

permūdīo, ónis, f. 3. (fr. permūto, permūtātum) a change, exchange.

permūto, áre, ávi, átum, a. 1. (per et mūto) to change, exchange.

pernīcīes, iēi, f. 5. destruction. Fr. per and nēco or nēcīs.

pernīcīosus, a, um, adj. (fr. pernīcīes) destructive.

perpendo, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (per et pendō) to weigh carefully, examine, deliberate upon.

perpēram, adv. wrong, falsely, rashly.

perpētīor, pēti, pessus sum, d. 3. (per et pātīor) to suffer, endure.

perpētūs, a, um, adj. (fr. perpēs, perpētīs, continual) continual, uninterrupted.

Persa, ae, m. 1. a Persian.

persēquor, qui, quītus, vel cītus sum, d. 3. (per et sequor) to pursue, press upon, persecute.

Perseus, ēi et eos, m. 2. & 3. a son of Jupiter and Danae, the daughter of Acrisius; or Perses, the last king of Macedonia.

Persia, ae, f. 1. a celebrated kingdom of Asia.

Persicus, a, um, adj. Persian.

perspicio, icēre, exi, ectum, a. 3. (per et spēcio) to see through, discern, understand fully.

persuādeo, dēre, si, sum, a. 2. (per et suādeo) to persuade.

perterreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. 2. (per et terreo) to terrify.

perterribīus, a, um, part. of perterreo.

pertindīcīlēr, adv. (fr. pertinax, pertindīcīs) obstinately, resolutely.

pertinax, dīcis, adj. (fr. per tēnax, fr. tēnēo) very tenacious, obstinate, resolute.

pertineo, ēre, ui, n. 2. (per et tēnēo) to reach, extend.

pervénio, vénire, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (per et vēnio) to come to, arrive at, reach.

pervīus, a, um, adj. (per et via) easy to be passed, passable.

pes, pēdis, m. 3. a foot.

pessimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of mālūs) worst, very bad.

pestilētīa, ae, f. 1. (fr. pestilēs) a pestilence.

pētitīo, ónis, f. 3. (fr. pēlo, pētitum) a petition.

pētitūs, a, um, part. of pēlo.

pēlo, ēre, ivi, itum, a. 3. to desire, request, seek, make for, go towards, attack; bello pētēre, to wage war against; coētūm armis pētēre, to try to storm the heaven.

Petra, ae, f. 1. the capital of Arabia Petraea.

petraeūs, a, um, adj. growing upon a rock; Aralia Petraea, a part of Arabia which was very rocky, whence its name, from the Greek nīrpa, a rock.

petulāntia, ae, f. 1. petulance, freakishness, impudence.

Phaeācia, ae, f. 1. an island of the Ionian sea, near the coast of Epirus, anciently called Scheria, and afterwards Corcyra. The inhabitants were a luxurious and dissolute people.

Phaeaz, dīcis, m. 3. an inhabitant of the island of Phaeacia.

phālērā, ārum, f. pl. 1. (φάλαρα) trappings for horses.

Pharndēs, is, m. 3. a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus, who favoured the Romans against his father.

Pharos et Pharus, i, f. 2. a small island in the bay of Alexandria, about seven furlongs distant from the continent. Upon it was built a tower, which passed for one of the seven wonders of the world.

Pharsālus, i, m. 2. now Farsa, a town of Thessaly, in whose neighbourhood is a large plain called Pharsalia.

Phasis, is et idīs, m. 3. a river of Colchis, rising in the mountains of Armenia.

Phidīas, ae, m. 1. a celebrated statuary of Athens.

Philaeni, órum, m. pl. 2. two brothers of Carthage, who chose rather to be buried in the sand, than

that the extent of their country should be diminished.

Philippi, órum, m. pl. 2. a town of Macedonia, east of Amphipolis. *piráta, ae, m.* 1. (πειρατής) a pirate.

Philipicus, a, um, adj. of *Philippi*. *piscátor, óris, m.* 3. a fisherman.

Philipides, ac, m. 1. a comic poet *piscis, is, m.* 3. a fish.

in Alexander's age.

Philipus, i, m. 2. the 2d, the fourth son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander; the son of Demetrius.

Philoméla, ae, f. 1. a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, changed into a nightingale; a nightingale.

philosóphia, ae, f. 1. (φιλοσοφία) philosophy.

philosóphus, i, m. 2. (φιλόσοφος) a philosopher.

Phocaea, ae, f. 1. now *Fochia*, a maritime town of Ionia in Asia Minor.

Phocæi, órum, m. pl. 2. the inhabitants of Phocaea.

Phocis, idis, f. 3. a country of Greece.

Phœnicia, ae, f. 1. a country of Asia commonly named the Jews Canaan.

Phœnix, icis, m. 3. a Phœnician.

Phrygia, ae, f. 1. a large country of Asia Minor.

Phryz, ygis, m. 3. a Phrygian.

Picentes, ium, m. pl. 3. the inhabitants of Picenum.

Picenum, i, n. 2. a district of Italy, which lay along the Adriatic, to the east of Umbria and the country of the Sabines.

pictus, a, um, part. of *pingo*, painted; embroidered; *picta tabula*, a picture.

piéns, átis, f. 3. (fr. *pius*) piety, filial affection.

pignus, óris, n. 3. a pledge, pawn.

pila, ae, f. 1. a ball.

pileus, i, m. 2. a hat.

pilus, t, m. 2. a hair (on any part of the body).

Pindarus, i, m. 2. a celebrated Lyric poet of Thebes.

pingo, ingére, iuxi, icum, a. 3. to colour, paint, embroider.

pinguis, e, adj. fat, fertile.

pinna, ae, f. 1. a fin.

Piræus et Piræus, i et eos, m. 2. & 3. *et Piracum, i, n.* 2. (Πειραιεῖς, ἴως, ὥς) a celebrated and capacious harbour of Athens.

Pisistrátus, i, m. 2. an Athenian, son of Hippocrates, who, by his address and eloquence, rendered himself absolute in his native city.

pistrinum, i, n. 2. (fr. *pinso, pistum*, to pound) a mill.

pious, a, um, adj. pious, properly disposed towards one's parents, relations, friends, country, &c. dutiful, affectionate, upright.

placco, ére, ui, itum, n. 2. to please; *sibi*, to be vain of something.

placel, ébat, uit rel itum est, impers. it pleases, it is the opinion of, it is determined.

plácidus, a, um, adj. mild, calm, placid.

plága, ae, f. 1. a net or toil; a blow; *plagis conficere*, to beat severely.

plâne, adv. clearly, entirely, absolutely.

plânétes et planéta, ae, m. 1. (πλανῆτες) a planet.

plania, ae, f. 1. a plant.

platánus, i, f. 2. (πλάτανος) the plane-tree.

platea, ae, f. 1. the spoonbill or shoveller, a kind of fowl.

Plato, ónis, m. 3. a celebrated philosopher at Athens, son of Ariston, and one of the pupils of Socrates.

pleastrum, i, n. 2. a wagon.

plebs, plébis, plébes, is, f. 3. the common people or plebeians.

plecto, clére, xi, xum, a. 3. to strike, punish; twist, weave.

plenus, a, um, adj. full.

plérique, pléraequ, plérâque, adj. most, the greater part.

plerumque, adv. for the most part.

Plinius, i, m. 2. C.—*Secundus*, surnamed *the Elder*, was born at Verona, of a noble family. He distinguished himself by his thorough acquaintance with natural philosophy, and every kind of learning.—C. *Cæcilius Secundus*.

dus, surnamed the younger, nephew and adopted son of the Elder.

plumbus, *a, um*, *adj.* of lead.

plumbum, *i. n.* 2. lead.

pluro, *ucre, ui, n.* 3. to rain; *pluit lapidibus*, it rains stones.

plurimus, *a, um*, *adj.* (*sup.* of *multus*) very many or much, most.

plus, *uris*, *adj.* (*n. in sing.*) *plures*, *a, pl.* (*comp.* of *multus*) more.

Pluto, *ónis*, *m.* 3. a son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter, and god of the infernal regions.

póciúm, *i, n.* 2. a cup.

poéma, *átis*, *n.* 3. (*maina*) a poem.

poena, *ae*, *f.* 1. (*taui*) punishment; *dare poenam*, to suffer punishment.

poenitel, *ébat, uit, ére, impers.* 2. to *porticus*, *ús, f.* 4. a portico, porch.

repent, be sorry for; *poenitel me porto*, *áre, ári, átum, a.* 1. to bear, *facti*, I repent of the deed.

Poenus, *a, um*, *adj.* Carthaginian; *subst.* *m.* 2. a Carthaginian.

poëta, *ae*, *m.* 1. (*maina*) a poet.

pol, *int.* by Pollux! in truth! *Per Pollucem*. *Perpol* is also used.

pollux, *icis*, *m.* 3. the thumb, the great toe.

pollicor, *éri, iúus sum*, *d.* 2. to promise.

pollicitus, *a, um*, *part.* of *pollicor*.

Pollux, *icis*, *m.* 3. a son of Jupiter and Leda, brother to Castor.

Polyxéna, *ae*, *f.* 1. a daughter of Priam and Hecuba.

pómiser, *éra, érum*, *adj.* (*pómum & féro*) bearing or producing fruits; *pomiféræ arbores*, fruit-trees.

pompa, *ae*, *f.* 1. (*wpñi*) a procession, pomp.

Pompeius, *i*, *m.* 2. *Cneius*, surnamed *Magnus*, from the greatness of his exploits, was son of Pompeius Strabo and Lucilla.

Pompeianus, *a, um*, *adj.* relating to Pompey.

pómum, *i, n.* 2. an apple.

pondus, *éris*, *n.* 3. (*fr. pendo*, to weigh) weight.

póne, *pónere, pósui, pósitum*, *a.* 3. to lay, set, place.

pons, *tis*, *m.* 2. a bridge.

Pontus, *i, m.* 2. the sea: *Pontus* (*Euxinus*), the Euxine or Black Sea; a kingdom of Asia Minor.

Postumius or *Thumius*, *i, m.* 2. son of Etruria, who espoused the cause of Tarquin the Proud.

porta, *ac, f.* 1. a gate, door, outlet.

portendo, *dére, di, tum, a.* 3. to foreshow, betoken, presage. That is, (*lendo*) I hold out or show what will happen (*porro*) hereafter.

Porsenna et *Porsenna*, *ae*, *m.* 1. a king of Etruria, who espoused the cause of Tarquin the Proud.

portus, *ús, m.* 4. a harbour. *Fr. porto.* That is, a place of import and export for goods, or for carrying ships into.

posco, *poscere, póposci*, *a.* 3. to ask, demand.

pósius, *a, um*, *part.* of *póno*.

possessio, *ónis*, *f.* 3. (*fr. possideo* *possessum*) possession.

possessor, *ónis*, *m.* 3. a possessor.

possideo, *sídere, sedi, sessum, a.* 2. to possess.

postum, *posse, pítui*, *n. irr.* (*póti*, able, & *sum*) to be able.

post, *el postérus, éra, érum, adj.* (*postérior, postrénum*) coming after, succeeding; *in posterum*, for the future; *postero dic*, on the next day; *postri*, *órum*, descendants, posterity.

postis, *is, m.* 3. a door-post.

postquam, *adv.* after that.

postrémo et postrénum, *adv.* lastly, finally.

postrémis, *a, um*, *adj.* (*sup.* of *postérus*) last; *ad postrénum*, at last.

postuló, *áre, ári, átum, a.* 1. to ask, demand.

name of a patrician family at Rome; *Spurius*, a consul sent against the Samnites, and defeated by Pontius.

pōlens, tis, adj. powerful.

pōtentia, ae, f. 1. (*pōlens, pōtentis*) power.

pōtestas, atis, f. 3. (*fr. pōtis*, able) power, ability.

pōtio, ónis, f. 3. a draught, potion.

pōtior, i, itus sum, d. 4. (*fr. pōtis*, able) to be or become master of, obtain possession of.

potissimum, adv. (*sup. of potius*) principally, chiefly.

pōtius, a, um, part. of *pōtior*.

pōtius, adv. (positive not used) rather.

pōto, áre, ávi, átum et um, a. 1. to drink.

pōtus, us, m. 4. a drink, draught.

prae, (pr. c. abl.) before, for, on account of; in comparison of, with respect to.

praealitus, a, um, adj. very high, very deep.

praebeo, ére, ui, itum, a. 2. to show exhibit; to offer, supply; specimen, to have the appearance of. For *prachabeo*, to hold out before another.

praecedeo, dēre, ssi, ssum, n. 3. (*prae et cedo*) to go before, precede.

praeceptor, óris, m. 3. (*fr. praecipio*, *praeceptum*) a preceptor.

praeceptum, i, n. 2. (*fr. praecipio*) a precept, rule, instruction.

praeceido, dēre, di, sum, a. 3. (*prae et cedo*) to cut off.

praecepio, ipēre, épi, eptum, a. 3. (*prae et capio*) to suggest, to prescribe, command.

praecipio, áre, ávi, átum, a. 1. to throw (*praecipitem*) headlong, throw down.

praecipue, adv. especially.

praecipius, a, um, adj. particular, special; distinguished, chief. *Fr. praecipio*. That which is taken in preference to others.

praeclāre, adv. excellently, gloriously.

praeclarus, a, um, adj. (*prae et clārus*) very clear or bright; distinguished, glorious; *quanto praeclarus, how much more glorious*.

praeclūdo, dēre, si, sum, a. 3. (*prae et clāudo*) to shut in the face of, shut against, impede.

praecco, ónis, m. 3. a public crier, herald.

praeda, ae, f. 1. prey, booty.

praedico, áre, ávi, átum, a. 1. to proclaim, affirm, praise. *Fr. dico*, to tell; *prae*, before others.

praedico, cēre, xi, clum, a. 3. (*prae et dico*) to foretel.

praedictus, a, um, part. of *praedico*.

praeditus, a, um, part. ended or gifted with. For *praedatus*.

praedor, ári, átus sum, d. 1. to plunder, ravage.

praefariis, (pracf or, not used) átum, ári, átus sum, dep. 1. to speak before, premise, predict.

praefero, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. (*prae et fero*) to carry before, prefer.

praefinio, ire, ivi, itum, a. 4. (*prae et finio*) to determine beforehand, prescribe.

praefatus, a, um, part. of *praefero*.

praefior et proelior, ári, átus sum, d. 1. to fight, engage, join battle.

praelium et proelium, i, n. 2. a fight, battle.

praenitto, illēre, isi, issum, a. 3. (*prae et mitto*) to send before.

praemium, i, n. 2. a reward.

Præneste, is, n. 3. now *Palaestrina*, a town of Latium, about 21 miles from Rome.

praenuntio, áre, ávi, átum, a. 1. (*prae et nuntio*) to foretel, fore-show, announce.

praeparo, áre, ári, átum, a. 1. (*prae et paro*) to prepare, provide.

praepino, pōnere, pōsui, positum, a. 3. (*prae et pōno*) to put or set before, set over.

præsens, tis, part. (*præ, before, & ens, being*) present, at hand.

præsēpe, is, n. 3. a crib.

præsidium, i, n. 2. a guard, garrison, defence. *Fr. præsideo*. As sitting before a place.

præstans, tis, part. of *præsto*; also, adj. excellent, surpassing.

præstantia, ae, f. 1. (*fr. præstans, tis*) excellence, pre-eminence, superiority.

præsto, stāre, stīti, stītum, a. 1.

(*prae & sto*) to stand before, be **primus**, *a, um, num. ord. adj.* first; superior to; to execute, perform, discharge, make good; *se*, to prove one's self; *se fortem*, to show one's self brave; *praestat*, it is better; *praestare alicui et aliquem aliquam re*, to excel one in any thing.

prae sum, esse, fui, irr. n. to be (*prae*) at the head of others, to preside over, to rule over.

praetendo, dñe, di, sum et tum, a. 3. to stretch, hold, or put before, to allege as an excuse.

practer, prep. c. acc. beyond, besides, except.

practerea, adv. (*practer ea*) besides, moreover.

practereo, ire, ivi et ii, itum, a. irr. (*practer et eo*) to go or pass by or over, go past or beyond.

practeriens, euntis, part. of praeter eo.

praetorius, a, um, part. of praetereo, past.

practerquam, adv. besides, save, except.

praeiorius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to a praetor; (*vir*) one who has been a praetor.

pratum, i, n. 2. a meadow.

pravitas, atis, f. 3. wickedness, depravity.

pravus, a, um, adj. perverse, bad, depraved.

precor, ari, atus sum, d. 1. to pray, beseech.

premo, premere, pressi, pressum, a. 3. to press, press upon, urge.

preti osus, a, um, adj. (*fr. pretium*) costly, precious.

pretium, i, n. 2. the price, value.

prez, preti os, f. 3. (*nom. & gen. sing.* not used; plural cases most frequent) prayer.

Priamus, i, m. 2. the last king of Troy, was son of Laomedon.

pridie, adv. on the day before.

Priene, es, f. 1. a maritime town of Asia Minor at the foot of mount Mycale, which gave birth to Bises.

primo et primum, adv. at the first, at first; *quum primum*, as soon as.

primoris, e, adj. first; *dentes*, the front teeth, fore-teeth.

primus, a, um, num. ord. adj. first; *prima nocte*, in the beginning of the night.

princeps, ipis, adj. chief, foremost, principal; *principes*, chiefs, princes.

principatus, us, m. 4. (*fr. princeps, principis*) the chief place, a government, sovereignty.

prior, us, adj. (*pos. not in use; sup. primus*) the former.

prius, adv. (*pos. not in use; sup. primo vel primum*) before, sooner.

priusquam, adv. sooner than, before that.

privatus, a, um, adj. private, one's own; (*homo*) a private person.

pro, prep. c. abl. for, instead of; *pro remedio esse*, to serve as a remedy.

probabilis, e, adj. (*fr. probo*) probable.

probilas, atis, f. 3. (*fr. probus*) probity, honesty.

proboscis, idis, f. 3. (*προβοκτίς*) the trunk of an elephant.

probus, a, um, adj. honest, upright, worthy.

procedo, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. 3. (*pro et cedo*) to proceed, go or come forth, go on or forward.

proceritas, atis, f. 3. (*fr. procerus*) length, height, tallness.

procerus, a, um, adj. long, tall.

proclamo, ari, ari, atum, n. & a. 1. to cry out, exclaim, proclaim.

proconsul, ialis, m. 3. (*pro et consul*) a Proconsul, one invested with the authority of a consul.

procreo, ari, ari, atum, a. 1. (*pro et creo*) to beget.

procul, adr. far off; *procul dubia*, without doubt, doubtless.

procuro, ari, ari, atum, a. 1. (*pro et curro*) to take care of, manage.

procurro, currere, curri et cucurri, cursum, n. 3. (*pro et curro*) to run before or forward, to extend.

prodigium, i, n. 2. a prodigy.

prodicatio, onis, f. 3. (*fr. prodo, prodicem*) treachery, treason.

proditor, oris, m. 3. (*fr. prodo, proditum*) a betrayer, traitor.

proditus, a, um, part. of preda.

prēdo, dēre, didi, ditum, a. 3. (pro et do) to declare, disclose, betray.

praelior, āri, dūs sum, d. 1. to fight.

praelium, i. n. 2. a fight, battle.

prōfanus, a. um, adj. profane, not sacred.

profector, a, um, part. of proficitor.

proficitor, icisci, ectus sum, d. 3. to set out on a journey or voyage, journey; to depart.

profiteor, itēri, essus sum, d. 2. (pro et fāleor) to confess openly, a vow, profess; sapientiam, to make a profession of wisdom.

profugio, īgere, īgi, n. 3. (pro et fugio) to flee for succour, take refuge.

profugus, a, um, adj. fleeing, fugitive; subst. a fugitive, exile.

profundus, a, um, adj. deep.

progrēdior, grēdi, gressus sum, d. 3. (pro et grādior) to go on or forward, advance, proceed.

prohibeo, ēre, ui, ilum, a. 2. to keep off, hinder, prohibit. Fr. habeo, to hold, and pro, i. e. porro or procul.

prohibitus, a, um, part. of prokibeo.

projiciō, īcēre, īci, ectum, a. 3. (pro et jācio) to throw forth or away.

prōlabor, bi, psus sum, d. 3. (pro et labor) to glide forward, fall.

prōlapsus, a, um, part. of prōlabor.

prōlato, dē, āri, ātum, a. 1. to enlarge, extend.

prōles, is, f. 3. an offspring, progeny, race.

Promētēus, i, m. 2. a son of Japetus, who surpassed all mankind in cunning and fraud.

promitto, īdere, īsi, issum, a. 3. (pro et mīto) to promise.

prōmontōriū, i, n. 2. a promontory.

prōmōveo, īrēre, īri, ītum, a. 2. (pro et moveo) to move forward, make to advance, extend.

propago, dē, āri, ātum, a. 1. to propagate.

prōpē, pr. et adv. (propius, proxime) nigh, beside, near.

propensus, a, um, part. & adj. (fr. propendeo) hanging forward, inclined towards; favourable to, prone to.

prōpēro, dē, āri, ātum, n. 1. to hasten.

prōpinqus, a, um, adj. (fr. prope) near; propinqui, relations.

prōpior, us, adj. comp. (fr. prōpe) nearer.

prōpono, pōnēre, pōsui, pōsūtum, a. 3. (pro et pōno) to put or set before, propose; mihi propōsūtum est, I have made up my mind, I intend on purpose.

Proponis, idis, f. 3. a sea which has a communication with the Euxine by the Thracian Bosphorus, and with the Aegean by the Hellespont, now called the Sea of Marmora.

prōpositus, a, um, part. of prōpono.

prōprie, adv. particularly, properly.

prōprietus, a, um, adj. peculiar, proper, one's own, personal.

prōpter, pr. c. acc. for, on account of, by reason of.

prōpulso, īre, īri, ītum, a. 1. (freq. fr. propello) to drive away, repel.

prōpylaeum, i, n. 2. (προπύλαιον) the vestibule or porch of a temple or palace; propylaea, the row of columns which led to the Acropolis at Athens.

prōrā, ae, f. 1. (πρόρα) the prow of a ship.

prorsus, adv. entirely, wholly.

prōscribo, bēre, psi, plūm, a. 3. (pro et scribo) to proscribe.

prōsecutus, a, um, part. of prōsecuor.

prōsequor, qui, quūtus et cūtus sum, d. 3. (pro et sēquor) to follow after, attend.

Proserpina, ae, f. 1. a daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, carried away by Pluto.

prospectus, us, m. 4. (fr. prospicio, prospectum) a prospect.

prospere, adv. prosperously.

prospicio, icēre, ext, ectum, a. 3. to look forward, view.

prosterno, sternēr, strāvi, strātum, a. 3. (pro et sterno) to overthrow, prostrate.

prostratus, a, um, part. of prosterno.

prosum, desse, fui, irr. n. (pro et sum) to do good, be profitable, avail.

<i>Protagoras, ae, m.</i> 1. a Greek philosopher of Abdera in Thrace.	<i>pugna, ae, f.</i> 1. a combat, battle.
<i>protēnus, adv.</i> immediately.	<i>pugno, are, avi, atum, a.</i> 1. to fight, combat.
<i>protēro, tērē, triv, tritum, a.</i> 3. (<i>pro et tēro</i>) to tread or trample upon, crush.	<i>pulcher, chra, chrum, et cor, cra, crum, adj.</i> fair, beauteous.
<i>protractus, a, um, part.</i> of <i>protraho</i> .	<i>pulchritudo, inis, f.</i> 3. fairness, beauty.
<i>prōtrāho, hēre, xi, ctum, a.</i> 3. (<i>pro et trāho</i>) to defer, protract, prolong.	<i>pullus, i, m.</i> 2. the young of any creature.
<i>prōvēnīo, vēnīre, vēni, ventum, n.</i> 4. (<i>pro et vēnīo</i>) to proceed or come forth.	<i>pulsus, a, um, part.</i> of <i>pello</i> .
<i>provincia, ae, f.</i> 1. a province.	<i>Punicus, a, um, adj.</i> Punic, Carthaginian.
<i>prōvōcātio, ónis, f.</i> 3. (<i>fr. provōca, atum</i>) a challenge, defiance, appeal.	<i>punicius, a, um, part.</i> of <i>punio</i> .
<i>prōvōco, are, avi, atum, a.</i> 1. (<i>pro et vōco</i>) to call forth, challenge, provoke; <i>ad aliquem</i> , to appeal to one.	<i>punio, ire, ivi, itum, a.</i> 4. to punish.
<i>proxime, adv.</i> (<i>sup. fr. prope</i>) nearest, next, very near.	<i>pupillus, i, m.</i> 2. a pupil.
<i>proximus, a, um, adj.</i> very near, neighbouring, next.	<i>puppis, is, f.</i> 3. the stern of a ship.
<i>prudēns, tis, adj.</i> (<i>fr. providens</i>) provident, prudent, wise.	<i>purgō, are, avi, atum, a.</i> 1. (<i>fr. purrus</i>) to make clean, cleanse, purge, purify.
<i>prudentia, ae, f.</i> 1. providence, prudence, knowledge.	<i>purpūra, ae, f.</i> 1. the shell-fish from which purple die was produced, the purple muscle; purple.
<i>psittacus, i, m.</i> 2. a parrot.	<i>purpūratus, a, um, adj.</i> (<i>fr. purpura</i>) clothed in purple; <i>purpūrati</i> , courtiers.
<i>Psophidius, a, um, adj.</i> of <i>Psophis</i> .	<i>purpureus, a, um, adj.</i> purple.
<i>Psophis, idis, f.</i> 3. a city of Arcadia.	<i>purus, a, um, adj.</i> pure, clear.
<i>Ptolemaeus, i, m.</i> 2. the name of several kings of Egypt.	<i>pusillus, a, um, adj.</i> very little or small.
<i>publice, adv.</i> publicly, by public authority, at the common charge or cost.	<i>puleus, i, m.</i> 2. a well.
<i>Publicola et Poplicola, ae, m.</i> 1. a name given to Publius Valerius, on account of his great popularity.	<i>puto, are, avi, atum, a.</i> 1. to think.
<i>publicus, a, um, adj.</i> public; <i>ex publico</i> , from public means.	<i>putresco, escrē, ui, inc.</i> 3. to rot, patrefy.
<i>Publius, i, m.</i> 2. a Roman praenomen.	<i>Pydna, ae, f.</i> 1. a town of Macedonia, originally called <i>Citron</i> .
<i>pudibundus, a, um, adj.</i> ashamed.	<i>Pygmaei, órum, m.</i> 2. the Pygmies or dwarfs.
<i>pudor, óris, m.</i> 3. shame, modesty.	<i>pyra, ae, f.</i> 1. (<i>πυρά</i>) a funeral pile.
<i>puer, éri, m.</i> 2. a boy; <i>pueri</i> , children.	<i>pyramis, idis, f.</i> 3. a pyramid.
<i>puerilis, e, adj.</i> (<i>fr. puer</i>) boyish, childish, puerile.	<i>Pyrenaei, órum, m.</i> 2. (<i>montes</i>) a ridge of high mountains, which separate Gaul from Spain, and extend from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean.
<i>pueritia, ae, f.</i> 1. (<i>fr. puer</i>) boyhood, childhood.	<i>pyrites, ae, m.</i> 1. (<i>πυρίτης</i>) the fire stone.
<i>pugio, ónis, m.</i> 3. a dagger, poniard.	<i>Pyrrhus, i, m.</i> 2. a king of Epirus, who supported the Tarentines in their war against the Romans.
	<i>Pythagoras, ae, m.</i> 1. a celebrated philosopher, born at Samos.
	<i>Pythagoreus, i, m.</i> 2. a Pythagorean, a disciple of Pythagoras.
	<i>Pythia, ae, f.</i> 1. the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

Q.

quadragesimus, <i>a, um, ord. num.</i>	quatuordecim, <i>card. num. adj. ind.</i>
adj. the fortieth.	fourteen.
quadragesinta, <i>card. num. adj. ind.</i>	que, <i>conj. and, also.</i>
forty.	quo, <i>ire, ivi, itum, irr. n.</i> to be
quadienium, <i>i, n. 2.</i> the space of	able.
four years.	quercus, <i>ūs, f. 4.</i> an oak.
quadriga, <i>ae, f. 1.</i> a chariot drawn	quēror, <i>ri, stus sum, d. 3.</i> to com-
by four horses.	plain, lament.
quadrigesimus, <i>a, um, ord. num.</i>	questus, <i>a, um, part. of queror.</i>
adj. the four hundredth.	qui, <i>quae, quod, pro.</i> who, which,
quadrigeni, <i>ae, a, card. num. adj.</i>	what.
four hundred.	qui, <i>adv.</i> how, in what manner.
quadrupes, <i>pēdis, adj. (fr. pes)</i> four-	qui, <i>conj.</i> because.
footed.	quicunque, <i>quaecunque, quodcunque,</i>
quaero, <i>rēre, sivi, situm, a.</i> 3. to	<i>pro.</i> whosoever, whoever, what-
seek, search, ask, inquire; <i>quaer-</i>	ever.
<i>itur</i> , it is asked.	quidam, <i>quaedam, quoddam et quid-</i>
quaesito, <i>ōnis, f. 3. (fr. quaero)</i> a	<i>dam, pro.</i> a certain one, one; <i>qui-</i>
question.	<i>dam homines,</i> certain men.
quaestor, <i>ōris, m. 3. (fr. quaero)</i> a	quidem, <i>adv.</i> indeed, truly, certain-
quaestor.	ly, at least; <i>ne...quidem,</i> not...
quaestus, <i>ōs, m. 4. (fr. quaero, quae-</i>	even.
<i>situm)</i> a trade; gain, profit.	quies, <i>ētis, f. 3.</i> repose, rest, quiet.
quālis, <i>e, adj.</i> of what kind or sort,	quin, <i>conj.</i> but, however, but that.
as.	quindēcim, <i>card. num. adj.</i> fifteen.
quān, <i>adv. & conj.</i> how, how much,	quingentesimus, <i>a, um, ord. num. adj.</i>
as much, as; than.	the five hundredth.
quāndiu, <i>adv.</i> as long as.	quingenti, <i>ae, a, card. num. adj.</i>
quāngua, <i>conj.</i> how much soever,	five hundred.
although, though.	quinqagēni, <i>distr. num. adj.</i> every
quāntis, <i>conj.</i> although, though.	fifty.
quāndo, <i>adv.</i> when, since, seeing	quinqagēsimus, <i>a, um, ord. num. adj.</i>
that.	the fiftieth.
quānto, <i>adv.</i> by how much.	quinqaginta, <i>card. num. adj. ind.</i>
quāntopērē, <i>adv.</i> how greatly, how	fifty.
much, as greatly.	quinq, <i>card. num. adj. ind.</i> five.
quānum, <i>adv.</i> as much as, how	quinquies, <i>num. adv.</i> five times.
much.	quintus, <i>a, um, ord. num. adj.</i> the
quānus, <i>a, um, adj.</i> how great.	fifth.
quāntuslibet, <i>quantilibet, quantum-</i>	quis, <i>que, quod et quid, pro.</i> inter-
<i>libet, adj.</i> as great as you please,	rog. who, which, what?
how great soever; in <i>quantilibet</i>	quisnam, <i>quaenam, quodnam et quid-</i>
<i>multitudine,</i> in the greatest mul-	<i>nam, pro. interrog. (quis et nam)</i>
titude.	for who, who, who then?
quāproper, <i>adv.</i> for what reason,	quisquam, <i>quaquam, quidquam et</i>
why, wherefore.	<i>quicquam, pro. any one; nec quis-</i>
quācre, <i>adv.</i> on which account,	<i>quam, and no one.</i>
wherefore.	quisque, <i>quaque, quodque et quid-</i>
quārtus, <i>a, um, ord. num. adj.</i> the	<i>que, vel quicque, pro. every man,</i>
fourth.	<i>every one, each, every.</i>
quāsi, <i>adv.</i> as if.	quisquis, <i>quaquam, quidquid et quic-</i>
quātriduum, <i>i, n. 2.</i> the space of	<i>quid, pro. whoever, whosoever,</i>
four days.	<i>whatever, whatsoever.</i>
quātor, <i>card. num. adj. ind.</i> four.	quiris, <i>quaeris, quodvis et quidvis,</i>
	<i>pro. any one you please, whoever,</i>
	<i>every one.</i>

<i>quo</i> , <i>adv.</i> whither, why ; (as a <i>conj.</i>) to the end that, in order that, that.	<i>rēcessus</i> , <i>ūs</i> , <i>m.</i> 4. (<i>fr. recedo, recessum</i>) a retreat, recess.
<i>quod</i> , <i>conj.</i> because, since, that.	<i>rēcipio</i> , <i>cip̄ere</i> , <i>cēpi</i> , <i>ceptum</i> , <i>a.</i> 3. (<i>re et cāp̄io</i>) to take again, take back, receive, recover ; <i>animam</i> , to come to one's self again, to recover one's senses ; <i>se</i> , to come back, return.
<i>quominus</i> , or <i>quo minus</i> , <i>adv.</i> that not.	<i>rēcoctus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>part.</i> of <i>recoquo</i> .
<i>quomodo et quo modo</i> , <i>adv.</i> in what manner, how.	<i>rēcognosco</i> , <i>noscēre</i> , <i>nōcī</i> , <i>nūtum</i> , <i>a.</i> 3. (<i>re et cognosco</i>) to recognise.
<i>quondam</i> , <i>adv.</i> formerly.	<i>rēcolligo</i> , <i>līgēre</i> , <i>lēgi</i> , <i>lectum</i> , <i>a.</i> 3. (<i>re et colligo</i>) to gather up again, collect again, recollect.
<i>quoniam</i> , <i>conj.</i> since.	<i>rēconditus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>part.</i> of <i>recondo</i> , hidden.
<i>quoque</i> , <i>conj.</i> also.	<i>rēcondo</i> , <i>dēre</i> , <i>dīdi</i> , <i>ditum</i> , <i>a.</i> 3. (<i>re et condō</i>) to lay up, hide.
<i>quot</i> , <i>adj.</i> <i>ind.</i> how many.	<i>rēcōquo</i> , <i>quēre</i> , <i>xi</i> , <i>clūm</i> , <i>a.</i> 3. (<i>re et cōquo</i>) to boil or seeth again.
<i>quotannis</i> , <i>adv.</i> every year, annually.	<i>rēcordatio</i> , <i>ōnis</i> , <i>f.</i> 3. recollection, remembrance.
<i>quotidie</i> , <i>adv.</i> daily.	<i>rēcreo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>ārti</i> , <i>ātum</i> , <i>a.</i> 1. (<i>re et c̄eo</i>) to create again, renew, to bring to life again.
<i>quoties</i> , <i>adv.</i> how often, as often as.	<i>recede</i> , <i>adv.</i> right, rightly.
<i>quum</i> , <i>conj.</i> since ; <i>adv.</i> when.	<i>rectus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> straight, right, upright. <i>Fr. rego, rectum.</i>
	<i>rēcupēro</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āvi</i> , <i>ātum</i> , <i>a.</i> 1. to get back, recover.
	<i>rēdditus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>part.</i> of <i>reddo</i> .
	<i>reddo</i> , <i>dēre</i> , <i>dīdi</i> , <i>ditum</i> , <i>a.</i> 3. (<i>re et dō</i>) to give back, restore, return ; <i>verba</i> , to repeat ; <i>rationem</i> , to give a reason ; <i>gratium</i> , to repay a favour.
	<i>rēdeo</i> , <i>ire</i> , <i>ii</i> , <i>raro</i> <i>ivi</i> , <i>ūtum</i> , <i>n.</i> <i>irr.</i> (<i>re et eo</i>) to go or come again, return.
	<i>rēdiens</i> , <i>cuntis</i> , <i>part.</i> of <i>redeo</i> .
	<i>rēdīgo</i> , <i>īgēre</i> , <i>ēgi</i> , <i>actum</i> , <i>a.</i> 3. (<i>re et āgo</i>) to bring back, reduce.
	<i>rēdīmo</i> , <i>īmēre</i> , <i>ēmi</i> , <i>emptum et om̄tum</i> , <i>a.</i> 3. (<i>re et āmo</i>) to buy back, recover, redeem.
	<i>rēducendus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>part.</i> of <i>reduco</i> .
	<i>rēdūco</i> , <i>cēre</i> , <i>xi</i> , <i>clūm</i> , <i>a.</i> 3. (<i>re et dāco</i>) to lead back ; <i>in gratiam</i> , to reconcile.
	<i>rēfēro</i> , <i>ferre</i> , <i>tūli</i> , <i>tūtum</i> , <i>a.</i> <i>irr.</i> (<i>re et fēro</i>) to bring back ; <i>gratiam</i> , to evince gratitude ; <i>beneficium</i> , to return a benefit ; <i>victoriam</i> , to gain a victory ; <i>imaginem</i> , to take a likeness ; <i>referre ad</i> , <i>quam rem</i> , to refer to something.

R.

refluo, ère, xi, xum, n. 3. (re et fluo)	répäro, àre, àti, àlum, a. 1. (re et pâro) to repair, renew.
réfugia, ûgêre, ûgi, ûgitum, n. 3. (re et fugio) to fly back.	répênt, adv. suddenly.
regia, ae, f. 1. a palace. That is, regia domus.	reperio, èrire, èri, èrûm, a. 4. (re et pário) to find out, discover.
régina, ae, f. 1. (fr. rex, régis) a queen.	repertus, a, um, part. of reperio.
régio, ônis, f. 3. a district, region, clime.	répelo, ère, ivi et ii, itum, a. 3. (re et pélo) to ask again, demand back.
régius, a, um, adj. (fr. rex, régis) royal.	repleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. 2. (re et pleo) to fill again, fill up, replenish.
regno, àre, àti, àlum, n. 1. (fr. regnum) to reign, rule, govern; regnatur, imp. it is ruled.	répôno, ônêre, ôsui, ôsîtum, a. 3. (re et pôno) to place again, replace.
regnum, i, n. 2. (fr. rex, régis) a kingdom, government.	répôrto, àre, àti, àlum, a. 1. (re et porto) to bring or carry back, bear off.
régo, gêre, xi, clum, a. 3. to govern, rule.	repræsento, àre, àti, àlum, a. 1. to represent.
regredior, grâdi, grcessus sum, d. 3. (re et grâdior) to go back, return.	répudio, àre, àti, àlum, a. 1. to cast off, disown, divorce.
regressus, a, um, part. of regredior.	réquiro, rere, siri, situm, a. 3. (re et quârco) to seek back, demand, require.
Regulus, i, m. 2. M. Attilius, a Roman consul during the first Punic war.	res, rei, f. 5. a thing, affair, matter, subject; res gestae, exploits; res familiaris, property, substance.
rélatus, a, um, part. of réfero.	réservo, àre, àti, àlum, a. 1. to reserve, retain, spare.
rélicturus, a, um, part. of relinguo.	résideo, sidere, sedi, n. 2. (re et sêdeo) to sit down.
rélictus, a, um, part. of relinguo.	resimus, a, um, adj. crooked, bent back.
réligio, ônis, f. 3. religion.	résistio, sistere, stili, stitum, n. 3. (re et sisto) to resist, withstand.
réliquo, linquere, liqui, lictum, a. 2. (re et linquo) to leave behind, leave.	résolvo, vêre, vi, utum, a. 3. (re et solvo) to unloose, dissolve.
rélique, àrum, f. 1. the remains, reliques, remainder. Fr. reliques.	répondeo, dêre, di, sum, n. 2. (re et spondeo) to answer; respondetur, imp. it is answered.
réliquis, a, um, adj. (fr. relinguo) remaining, the rest.	responsum, i, n. 2. an answer.
rémaneo, ère, si, sum, n. 2. (re et mäneo) to tarry behind, remain.	républica, recipublicae, f. 1. & 5. a commonwealth, state, republic.
rémediu, i, n. 2. (fr. mädeor) a remedy.	réspuio, uêre, ui, a. 3. (re et spuio) to spit out, reject.
rémitto, mittere, misi, missum, a. 3. (re et mittio) to send back, return.	réstituo, uêre, ui, uitum, a. 3. (re et stânuo) to replace, restore.
rémots, a, um, part. of removeo.	rélineo, tinere, linui, tentum, a. 2. (re et teneo) to hold or keep back, detain.
rémovo, ôvare, ôvi, ôlum, a. 2. (re et móreo) to remove.	révera et re-verâ, adv. in very deed, in reality, truly.
rémus, i, m. 2. an oar.	réverentia, ae, f. 1. reverence.
Rémus, i, m. 2. the brother of Romulus.	réversus, a, um, part. of revertor, having returned.
rénovo, àre, àti, àlum, a. 1. (re et nôvo) to renew.	
rénuntio, àre, àti, àlum, a. 1. (re et nuntio) to report, inform, make known.	
reor, reri, râbus sum, d. 2. to think, believe.	

réverto, tere, *ti, sum, n.* 3. (*re et ver-*
to) and révertor, *ti, sus sum, d.* 3.
 to return.
 reviresco, escere, *ui, n. inc.* 3. to be-
 come or grow green again.
 révoco, are, ávi, átum, *a.* 1. (*re et*
voco) to call back, recall.
 révolo, are, ávi, átum, *n.* 1. (*re et*
volo) to fly back.
 rex, régis, *m.* 3. a king.
Rhadamanthus, *i.* a son of Jupi-
 ter and Europa, so celebrated for
 justice, that the ancients have said
 he became one of the judges of the
 infernal regions.
Rhaeti, órum, *m.* 2. the inhabitants
 of Rhaetia.
Rhaetia, ae, *f.* 1. a country of Eu-
 rope, north of Italy and east of
 Helvetia.
Rhea, ae, *f.* 1. *Silvia*, the mother of
 Romulus and Remus.
Rhenns, *i.* *m.* 2. the Rhine.
rhinoceros, ótis, *m.* 3. a rhinoceros.
Rhodánum, *i.* *m.* 2. the river Rhone.
Rhodius, *i.* *m.* 2. a Rhodian.
Rhodope, es, *f.* 1. a high mountain
 of Thrace.
Rhodus, *i.* *f.* 2. now Rhodes, a ce-
 lebrated island of the Medierra-
 nean sea, at the south of Caria.
Rhyndácus, *i.* *m.* 2. a large river of
 Mysia, in Asia Minor.
rideo, dére, si, sum, n. *et a.* to laugh,
 deride, ridicule.
ridiculus, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. rideo*)
 ridiculous, laughable.
rigeo, ère, ui, n. 2. (*phyto*) to be cold.
rigidus, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. riego*) se-
 vere.
rigo, are, ávi, átum, a. 1. to water,
 moisten, bedew.
ripa, ae, f. 1. the bank of a river.
risus, ius, m. 4. (*fr. rideo, risum*)
 laughter.
rizar, ari, átus sum, d. 1. to quarrel,
 dispute.
ròbur, óris. *n.* 3. oak. Hence any
 thing hard and strong, strength;
militum, the bravest, the flower
 of the troop.
robustus, *a, um, adj.* hard and strong
 like (*ròbur*) oak, strong, robust.
rògo, are, ávi, átum, a. 1. to ask, beg.
rògus, *i, m.* 2. a funeral pile.
Roma, ae, *f.* 1. a city of Italy, the

capital of the Roman empire,
 situate on the banks of the river
 Tiber.
Romanus, *a, um, adj.* Roman.
Romanus, *i, m.* 2. a Roman.
Romulus, *i, m.* 2. the founder of
 Rome.
ros, roris, m. 3. dew.
rostrum, i, n. 2. a beak, snout.
ròla, ae, f. 1. a wheel.
rotundus, a, um, adj. round like a
 (ròta) wheel.
ruber, bra, brum, adj. red.
rudens, tis, m. 3. a cable, rope.
rudis, e, adj. uncultivated, rude,
 rough.
ruina, ae, f. 1. (*fr. ruo*) a downfall,
 ruin, destruction.
rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. 3.
 to break, break off.
ruo, ère, i, itum et tum, n. 3. to fall,
 fall down, rush headlong, go to
 ruin.
rupes, is, f. 3. a rock.
ruptus, a, um, part. of rumpo.
rursus, adv. again.
rus, ruris, n. 3. the country.
rusticus, u, um, adj. pertaining to
 the (*rus*) country, rustic.
rusticus, i, m. 2. a rustic country-
 man.
Rutilus, i, m. 2. *P. Rufus*, a Roman
 consul in the age of Sulla.
rutilus, a, um, adj. of a red colour,
 bright, glittering.

S.

Sabinus, *i, m.* 2. a Sabine, (a peo-
 ple of Italy.)
sacer, cra, crum, adj. (*sup. sacerri-*
mus) sacred.
sacerdos, ótis, c. 3. (*fr. sacer*) a
 priest, priestess.
sacrificium, i, n. 2. a sacrifice.
sacrifico, are, ávi, átum, a. 1. (*sa-*
crum facio) to sacrifice.
sacrum, i, et sacra, órum, n. 2. any
 thing consecrated to the gods, a
 sacrifice, sanctuary.
saepe, adv. (*saepeius, saepissime*) of-
 ten.
saevio, ire, ii, itum, n. 4. to rage.
saevitas, alis, f. 3. cruelty, barbarity.
saevus, a, um, adj. severe, cruel,
 savage.

sagino, d̄re, d̄vi, d̄lum, n. 1. to fatten. *saucio, d̄re, d̄vi, d̄lum, a.* 1. to wound.

sagitta, ae, f. 1. an arrow.

Saguntini, órum, m. 2. the inhabitants of Saguntum.

Saguntum, i, n. 2. a town of Hispania Tarraconensis.

sállo, ire, ivi et ii, et ui, tum, n. 4. to leap, bound, dance.

salsus, a, um, adj. (fr. *sal*) salt, sharp, keen.

sallo, d̄re, d̄vi, d̄lum, n. 1. (freq. of *salio*) to dance.

saluber, bris, bre, et salubris, bre, adj. (fr. *salus*) wholesome, salubrious.

salubritas, atis, f. 3. (fr. *salubris*) healthfulness, salubrity.

sálum, i, n. 2. the sea.

sálus, uit, f. 3. safety, health.

salutáris, e, adj. (*salus, salutis*) healthful, salutary.

sálulo, d̄re, d̄vi, d̄lum, a. 1. to wish (*salutem*) health to, salute.

salvus, a, um, adj. safe, sound, unpunished.

Sannites, um et ium, m. 3. a people of Italy.

sanctus, a, um, adj. sacred, holy, blameless.

sanguis, iñis, m. 3. blood.

sápiens, tis, adj. (fr. *sapio*) wise; subst. a wise man, sage.

sapientia, ae, f. 1. wisdom.

sapio, ère, ivi et ii, et ui, n. 3. to be wise.

sarcina, ae, f. 1. a bundle, pack.

Sardinia, ae, f. 1. the greatest island in the Mediterranean after Sicily, south of Corsica.

Sarmáta, ae, c. 1. an inhabitant of Sarmatia, (an extensive country in the north of Europe and Asia.)

Sarpédon, ónis, m. 3. a son of Jupiter and Europa.

satelles, itis, m. 3. a guard, satellite.

satio, d̄re, d̄vi, d̄lum, a. 1. to satisfy, satiate.

satis, adv. in a sufficient degree, enough.

satur, iñra; iñrum, adj. full, satiated.

Saturnia, ae, f. 1. a name given to Italy, because Saturn had reigned there during the golden age.

Saturnus, i, m. 2. a son of Coelus and Terra, (father of Jupiter.)

saucio, d̄re, d̄vi, d̄lum, a. 1. to cut.

sector, d̄ri, átus sum, d. 1. to follow, attend or wait upon, to strive to attain.

secum, (i. e. cum se) with himself, with herself, with itself.

secundus, *a, um*, *adj.* second, prosperous; *res secundae*, prosperity.

secūris, *is*, *f. 3.* an axe.

sed, *conj.* but.

sedēcim, *card. num. adj. ind. sixteen.*

sēdēco, *sēdēre*, *sēdi*, *sessum*, *n. 2.* to sit.

sedēs, *is*, *f. 3.* a seat; *regni*, the seat of government.

sēditio, *ōnis*, *f. 3.* sedition.

sēdūlus, *a, um*, *adj.* attentive, diligent.

segros, *ētis*, *f. 3.* a crop.

segnis, *e*, *adj.* slow, slothful, cowardly.

sejungo, *gēre*, *xi*, *clum*, *a. 3.* (*se el-juŋgo*) to separate, disjoin, divide.

Seleucia, *ac*, *f. 1.* a city of Syria on the sea-coast, south-west of Antioch.

sēmel, *adv.* once.

Semīlc, *es*, *f. 1.* a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione.

Semirāmis, *idis*, *f. 3.* a celebrated queen of Assyria.

semper, *adv.* always.

semipētrus, *a, um*, *adj.* everlasting.

Senā, *ae*, *f. 1.* or *Senā Gallica*, now *Senigaglia*, a town of Umbria in Italy.

sēnātor, *ōris*, *m. 3.* a senator.

sēnātus, *is et i*, *m. 2. & 4.* a senate.

sēnecta, *ar*, *1.* (*fr. senex*) old age.

sēnectus, *ūtis*, *f. 3.* old age.

sēnēsco, *escēre*, *ui*, *n. inc. 3.* to grow old; to wane, (of the moon.)

sēnēs, *senis*, *c. 3.* an old person; *adj.* old, (*comp. senior.*)

Senōnes, *um*, *m. 3.* an uncivilized nation of Gallia Transalpina.

sensus, *ūs*, *m. 4.* (*fr. sentio*, *sensum*) sense, feeling.

sententia, *ae*, *f. 1.* a sentiment, thought, opinion, proposition.

sentio *tire*, *st. sum.*, *a. 4.* to feel, be sensible of, observe.

sepēlio, *ēlire*, *ēliti*, *ultum*, *a. 4.* to bury.

sepes, *is*, *f. 3.* a hedge.

septem, *card. num. adj. ind. (īrrē)* seven.

septentrio, *ōnis*, *m. 3.* the north.

septies, *num. adv.* seven times.

septimus, *a, um*, *ord. num. adj. seventh.*

septingentisimūs, *a, um*, *ord. num. adj.* the seven hundredth.

septingenti, *ae, a*, *card. num. adj.* seven hundred.

septuages mūs, *a, um*, *ord. num. adj.* the seventieth.

septuaginta, *card. num. adj. ind. seventy.*

sepulcrum, *i*, *n. 2.* (*fr. septlio*, *sepul-tum*) a tomb, grave, sepulchre.

sepultura, *ae*, *f. 1.* burial, interment.

sepulcrus, *a, um*, *part. of sepelio.*

Sequāna, *ae*, *m. 1.* now the *Seine*, a river of Gaul, which separates the territories of the *Celtae* and *Belgae*.

sequor, *qui*, *quātus vel cūtus sum*, *d. 3.* to follow.

serēnus, *a, um*, *adj.* fair, serene.

Sergius, *i*, *m. 2.* the name of a family at Rome.

sermo, *ōnis*, *m. 3.* discourse, speech, conversation.

sero, *adv.* late, too late.

sero, *serēre*, *sēvi*, *salum*, *a. 3.* to sow, plant.

serpus, *tis*, *c. 3.* a serpent. *Fy.*

serpo, *to creep.* A creeping thing.

Sertorius, *i*, *m. 2.* *Quintus*, a Roman general, who established himself in Spain, and was finally assassinated by his own officers.

servio, *ire*, *īri et ii*, *slum*, *n. 4.* to be a slave, serve in the capacity of a servant or slave.

servitium, *i*, *n. 2.* slavery.

servitus, *tūlis*, *f. 3.* slavery.

Serrius, *i*, *m. 2.* *Tullius*, the sixth king of Rome.

servo, *āre*, *āri*, *ātum*, *a. 1.* to save, preserve, watch, guard.

servus, *i*, *m. 2.* a slave.

sesterium, *i*, *n. 2.* a sestertium (the name of a sum, not of a coin), equivalent to 1000 *sestertii*, or \$37.50.

sesterius, *i. m. 2.* a sesterce, two asses and a half. For *semisterius*. The first an as, the second an as, the third half an as. A *sesterce* was equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

Sestos vel Sestus, i. f. 2. a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, exactly opposite Abydos on the Asiatic side.

stelu, ae, f. 1. a bristle.

Setia, oe. f. 1. now *Sczza*, a city of Campania, near the Pontine marshes, celebrated for its wines.

Setinus, a, um, adj. of Setia, Setine.

severus, a, um, adj. grave, severe, harsh.

sex, card. num. adj. ind. (ξ) six.

sexagesimus, a, um, ord. num. adj. the sixtieth.

sextaginta, card. num. adj. ind. sixty.

secentesimus, a, um, ord. num. adj. the six hundredth.

secenti, ae, a, card. num. adj. six hundred.

sextus, a, um, ord. num. adj. the sixth.

si, conj. if; *si quando*, if at any time; *si quis*, if any one; *si quid*, if any thing.

sic, adv. so, thus, in this way.

Siccius, i, m. 2. *V. Dentatus.*

siccus, a, um, adj. dry.

Sicilia, ae, f. 1. the largest and most celebrated island of the Mediterranean, at the bottom of Italy.

Sicilus, a, um, adj. Sicilian.

sicut et sicuti, adv. as, as it were, as if.

Sidon, onis, f. 3. the oldest and most powerful city of Phoenicia.

Sidonius, a, um, adj. Sidonian.

stidus, éris, n. 3. a star.

significo, dre, dvi, dñum, a. 1. (*signum et facio*) to make a sign, signify, declare, express, designate.

signum, i, n. 2. a sign, token; image, statue; standard, ensign, flag.

silentium, i, n. 2. (*fr. sileo*) silence.

Sileus, i, m. 2. a demi-god, the preceptor and attendant of the god Bacchus.

sileno, ére, ui, n. 2. to be silent.

silva, ae, f. 1. a wood or forest.

simia, ae, f. 1. an ape.

similis, e, adj. (*similior, simillimus*) like, resembling, similar.

similiter, adv. in like manner, alike.

Simois, enti et vñ, m. 3. a river of Troas, which rises in mount Ida, and flows into the Xanthus.

Simonides, is, m. 3. a celebrated poet of Ceos.

simplex, icis, adj. single, simple.

simul, adv. together, at once, at the same time, as soon as.

simulacrum, i, n. 2. an image. *Fr. simulo.* That is, a fictitious appearance.

simulo, áre, dvi, dñum, a. 1. to feign, pretend.

sin, conj. but if.

sine, prep. c. abl. without.

singuláris, e, adj. singular, remarkable; *certamen singulare*, a single combat.

singuli, ae, a, distr. num. adj. single, one by one, each, every; *singulis mensibus*, every month; *singulis singulas partes*, to each a share.

sinister, tra, trum, adj. left.

sino, sinere, sibi, sibum, a. 3. to permit, allow.

sinus, iis, m. 4. a bosom; a bay, gulf.

quis, qua et quae, quod et quid, pro. if any one or thing, if any.

sitio, ire, toi, itum, n. et a. 4. to thirst, be thirsty; to thirst after, desire earnestly, covet.

situs, is, f. 3. thirst.

situs, a, um, part. of sino, situated, placed.

sive, conj. or if, whether.

sobrius, a, um, adj. sober.

sócer, éri, m. 2. a father-in-law.

socialis, e, adj. of or pertaining to allies, or confederates, social, confederate.

societas, átis, f. 3. society, alliance, confederacy.

socius, i, m. 2. a partner, an ally.

socordia, ae, f. 1. indolence, sloth, carelessness.

Socrates, is, m. 3. the most celebrated philosopher of all antiquity, was a native of Athens.

sol, sólis, m. 3. the sun.

soleo, ére, itus sum, n. p. 2. to use, be accustomed or wont.

sólidus, a, um, adj. whole, massive, solid.

sólitudo, inis, f. 3. (*fr. sólus*) a lone-

ly place, desert; solitude, retirement.

solitus, *a, um, part. of soleo*.

sollers et sôlers, tis, adv. ingenious, skilful, expert, sagacious, shrewd.

sollertia et sollertia, ae, f. 1. ingenuity, sagacity, dexterity.

Solon, ônis, m. 3. one of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Salamis, and educated at Athens. He framed a celebrated code of laws for the Athenians.

solstitium, i, n. 2. the solstice, the longest day. *Fr. sol, solis; and sto, statum.* The standing still of the sun.

sôlum, i, n. 2. the ground, soil, earth, land.

sôlum, adv. only, alone.

sôlus, a, um, gen. solius, dat. soli, adj. alone.

solvus, a, um, part. of solvo.

solvô, vîre, vi, ôtum, a. 3. to loose, unloose; dissolve, melt; solve, explain.

somnio, dre, avi, ôtum, n. 1. to dream.

somnus, i, m. 2. sleep.

sônitus, us, m. 4. (*fr. sono, sônitum*) a sound, noise, din, clamour.

sôno, dre, ui, ôtum, raro ôvi, ôtum, n. 1. (*sônum facio*) to sound, make a noise, resound.

sôonus, i, m. 2. a sound.

sorbeo, bêre, bui, (psi) plum, a. 2. to sup up, suck in, drink up.

sordidus, a, um, adj. (*fr. sordes*, filth) filthy, foul, sordid.

sôror, ôris, f. 3. sister.

spargo, gêre, si, sum, a. 3. to scatter, spread about, sprinkle.

sparsus, a, um, part. of spargo.

Sparta, ae, f. 1. a noble city of Peloponnesus, the capital of Lacedaemon, called also Lacedaemon.

Spartacus, i, m. 2. a gladiator.

Spartanus, i, m. 2. a Spartan.

Sparti, ôrum, m. 2. (*Σπαρτοι*) a race of armed men said to have sprung up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus.

spartum, i, n. 3. (*σπάρτον*) a kind of Spanish broom.

spatiôsus, a, um, adj. (*fr. spatiûm*) spacious.

spatiûm, i, n. 2. room, space.

species, êi, f. 5. (*fr. spêcio*) a form, appearance.

spêcio, cêre, xi, ôtum, a. 3. to see.

spectâculum, i, n. 2. (*fr. specto*) a spectacle, public sight or show.

specto, dre, ôtri, ôtum, a. 1. (*freq. fr. spêcio*) to view frequently or much, contemplate, observe, regard, relate to.

specus, us, m. formerly *f.* sometimes *n.* 4. a cave, den.

spelunca, ae, f. 1. a cave, den.

spero, dre, ôtri, ôtum, n. 1. to hope, entertain hope.

spes, ei, f. 5. hope; *praeter spem*, contrary to expectation.

Speusippus, i, m. 2. an Athenian philosopher, nephew and successor of Plato.

Sphinx, ngis, f. 3. (*Σφîγξ*) a monster sent into the neighbourhood of Thebes by Juno.

spina, ae, f. 1. a thorn, prickle, sting.

spiritus, us, m. 4. breath.

spiro, dre, ôtri, ôtum, a. 1. to breathe.

spissus, a, um, adj. thick, close, firm.

splendeo, ère, ui, n. 2. to shine, glister.

splendidus, a, um, adj. (*fr. splendeo*) bright, splendid.

splendor, ôris, m. 3. brightness, splendour.

spolio, dre, ôtri, ôtum, a. 1. to strip, plunder, spoil.

spoliûm, i, n. 2. spoil, plunder, booty.

spondeo, spondere, spopondi, sponsum, a. 2. to promise or undertake, pledge one's word.

sponsa, ae, f. 1. a bride. *Fr. sposdeo, sponsum.* One engaged or betrothed.

spontis, genit. et in abl. sponte, f. 3. (from the obsolete noun *spons*; all the other cases wanting) of one's own free will, spontaneously.

Spurius, i, m. 2. a praenomen common to many of the Romans.

spudina, ae, f. 1. a scale.

stabûlum, i, n. 2. a stall, stable.

Fr. sto. A place where cattle stand.

stadiûm, i, n. 2. (*στάδιον*) a place where they contended in wrest.

ling and in the race; also, 125
paces.

stannum, *i.* *n.* 2. tin.

stātim, *adv.* immediately.

stātio, *ōnis*, *f.* 3. (*fr. statum*) a station, post; *navium*, an anchoring place.

stātua, *ae*, *f.* 1. (*fr. stātuo*) a statue.

stātuařius, *i.* *m.* 2. (*fr. stātua*) a statuary, maker of statues, sculptor.

stātuo, *uere*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a.* 3. to set up; hold, maintain, judge, resolve, decree. *Fr. sto*, *statum*.

stātūbus, *a.* *um*, *part.* of *stātuo*.

stella, *ae*, *f.* 1. a star.

steriliš, *e*, *adj.* barren, unfruitful, steriſ.

sterto, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.* 3. to snore.

stipes, *ītis*, *m.* 3. the trunk of a tree, a stake, log.

stirps, *is*, *f.* 3. a root, stem, stock; a stock, race, lineage.

sto, *stāre*, *stēti*, *statum*, *n.* 1. to stand.

Stoici, *ōrum*, *m.* 2. (*Στοιχοί*) the Stoics, a celebrated sect of philosophers founded by *Zeno*.

stoliditas, *ātis*, *f.* 3. folly, stupidity.

stolidus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* foolish, dull, silly.

strāges, *is*, *f.* 3. (*fr. sterno*, *strāvi*) an overthrow, havoc, devastation.

strangūlo, *āre*, *āvi*, *ātum*, *a.* 1. to choke, strangle.

strēnuo, *adv.* strenuously.

strēnuus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* active, strenuous, valiant, bold.

strēpius, *īs*, *m.* 4. (*fr. strēpo*, to make a harsh noise) a harsh noise, clashing, din, bustle.

Strophædes, *um*, *f.* 3. two small islands in the Ionian sea, on the western coast of the Peloponnesus. They are now called *Strivali*.

struo, *ēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* 3. to pile up, raise up, build, erect, construct; *insidias*, to lay snares, lie in ambush, waylay.

struthiocamēlū, *i.* *m.* 2. (*ορνιθοκάμηλος*) an ostrich.

Strymon, *ōnis*, *m.* 3. a rivet rising in mount *Hæcda*, which sepa-

rates Thrace from Macedonia, and falls into a part of the Aegean, called *Strymonicus sinus*, or *G. of Contessa*.

stūdeo, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.* 2. to attend to, pursue, study; side with, favour.

stūdiōse, *adv.* attentively, studiously.

stūdium, *i.* *n.* 2. study, attention, diligence; eagerness, zeal.

stultūria, *ae*, *f.* 1. folly.

stulnus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* foolish.

stūpeo, *ēre*, *ui*, *n.* 2. to be stupefied; to be amazed, astonished, surprised.

stūpidus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* stupid, silly, simple.

sturnus, *i.* *m.* 2. a starling.

suādeo, *dēre*, *si*, *sum*, *a.* 2. to devise, exhort, persuade.

suāvis, *e*, *adj.* sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

suāvitā, *ātis*, *f.* 3. sweetness, pleasantness, suavity, grace.

suāviter, *adv.* sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably.

sub, *prep.* *c. acc.* *et abl.* under, towards, near to, at.

subdūco, *cēre*, *xi*, *ctum*, *a.* 3. (*sub et dūco*) to take away, remove, withdraw.

subductus, *a.* *um*, *part.* of *subduco*.

subeo, *īre*, *īvi et ii*, *ītum*, *irr. n.* (*sub et eo*) to go under, undergo, sustain.

subigo, *īgēre*, *īgi*, *actum*, *a.* 3. (*sub et ago*) to bring under, reduce, subdue.

subito, *adv.* suddenly.

subitus, *a.* *um*, *adj.* sudden, unlooked for, unexpected. *Fr. subeo*, *subitum*.

sublātus, *a.* *um*, *part.* of *tollo*.

subliniš, *e*, *adj.* lofty, elevated, sublime.

submērgo, *gēre*, *si*, *sum*, *a.* 3. (*sub et mērgo*) to overwhelm.

submersus, *a.* *um*, *part.* of *submergo*.

subrīdeo, *dēre*, *si*, *sum*, *n.* 2. (*sub et rīdeo*) to smile gently.

subsiliō, *silire*, *silivi*, *silii et silui*, *sultum*, *n.* 4. (*sub et sālio*) to leap up.

substituo, *uere*, *ui*, *ūtum*, *a.* 3. (*sub*

et stātuo) to put under, put in the place of, substitute.

subīcī, prep. c. acc. et abl. under.

subterrāneus, a, um, adj. (*sub et ter- ra*) that is, under ground, subterranean.

subvīnio, vēnīre, vēni, ventum, a. 4. (*sub et vīnio*) to come to one's assistance, succour, relieve.

subvōlo, āre, āti, ātum, a. 1. (*sub et vōlo*) to fly up.

succēdo, cēdere, cessi, cessum, n. 3. (*sub et cēdo*) to come or go under, succeed.

successor, ōris, m. 3. (*fr. succēdo*, *successum*) a successor.

succus, i, m. 2. juice.

suffōro, suffere, sustulī, sublātum, irr. a. (*sub et fēro*) to bear, sustain.

suffīcio, fīcēre, fēci, fēctum, n. 3. (*sub et fācio*) to suffice, be sufficient.

suffōdīo, fōdēre, fōdi, fōsum, a. 3. (*sub et fōdīo*) to dig under, undermine.

suffōsus, a, um, part. of *suffōdīo*.

suffrāgīum, i, n. 2. a vote, suffrage, choice.

sui, sibi, se, pro. reciprocal, (of all genders, and of both numbers) of himself, herself, itself, or themselves, to himself, &c. himself, &c.

Sulla et Sylla, ae, m. 1. the cognomen of a family in the gens Cornelias; *Lucius Cornelius*, the rival of Marius, made himself perpetual dictator at Rome.

Sulpicius et Sulpitius, i, m. 2. *Gal- lus*, a celebrated astrologer in the age of Paulus.

sum, esse, fui, irr. n. to be; (with a dative) to serve for; *terrōri esse*, to excite terror.

summus, a, um, adj. (*sup. of supērus*) the highest, greatest; *in summa aqua*, on the surface of the water.

sumo, sumēre, sumsi et sumpti, sum- tum et sumplum, a. 3. to take.

sumpus et sumplus, a, um, part. of sumo.

sumptus et sumptus, ūs, m. 4. charge, expense.

supēlex, ectīlis, f. 3. household furniture.

super, prep. c. acc. et abl. (*fr. īrip*) above, over, upon.

superbe, adv. proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

superbīa, ae, f. 1. pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

superbīo, īre, īti, ītum, n. 4. to be proud.

superbus, a, um, adj. proud, haughty.

superflūus, a, um, adj. superfluous.

supērior, us, adj. (*comp. of supērus*) higher, the upper.

superjācio, jātōre, jēci, jactum, a. 3. (*super et jāctio*) to cast, throw, or shoot over.

sūpēro, āre, āti, ātum, a. 1. to surpass, overcome, conquer. That is, to be (*super*) above others.

superstītīus, a, um, adj. superstitious.

supērsum, esse, fui, irr. n. to survive, remain behind.

supērus, a, um, adj. (*comp. supērior*, *sup. supremus vel summus*) above, upper, on high. *Fr. super*.

supērācūs, a, um, adj. superfluous.

supērvēnīo, vēnīre, vēni, ventum, n. 4. (*supēr et vēnīo*) to come upon suddenly, surprise; to come, appear.

supērvōlo, āre, āti, ātum, n. 1. (*supēr et vōlo*) to fly over.

supēpēto, ēre, īti, ītum, n. 3. (*sub et pēto*) to serve, be sufficient, be at hand.

supplex, īcis, adj. suppliant.

suppliciūm, i, n. 2. punishment.

suppono, ūnēre, ūsui, ūsūlum, a. 3. (*sub et pōno*) to put one thing or person in place of another, substitute.

supra, prep. et adv. above, over, upon.

surdus, a, um, adj. deaf.

Surēna, ae, m. 1. a powerful officer in the armies of Orodēs, king of Parthia.

surgo, surgēre, surrexi, surrectum, n. 3. to rise.

sus, uis, c. 3. (ōs) a swine; hog.

suscepīs, a, um, part. of suscepīs.

suscipīo, cīpēre, cēpi, cēptum, a. 3. (*sub et cāpīo*) to take up, take in hand, undertake.

suspectus, *a*, *um*, *part. et adj.* *sus-pet'kutus*, *ae*, *f.* 1. a mole. expected, mistrusted, suspicious.
suspendo, *dere*, *di*, *sum*, *a.* 3. (*sub et pendo*) to hang up, suspend, keep in suspense.

suspensus, *a*, *um*, *part. of suspendo*. *suspicio*, *icere*, *ext*, *ectum*, *a.* 3. (*sub et specio*) to suspect.

suspicor, *ari*, *atus sum*, *d.* 1. (*sub et specie*) to suspect, mistrust; suspect, surmise.

sustento, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. (*freq. fr. sustineo*) to sustain, uphold, support; *sustentari*, to maintain one's self, live.

sustineo, *inere*, *inui*, *entum*, *a.* 2. (*sub et teneo*) to sustain, support, bear.

suis, *a*, *um*, *pro.* (*fr. sui*) one's own, its own, proper, peculiar.

syllaba, *ae*, *f.* 1. (*συλλαβή*) a syllable.

Syphax, *acis*, *m.* 3. a king of the Massaesyli in Libya, taken prisoner and carried to Rome by Scipio.

Syracusae, *brum*, *f.* 1. a celebrated city of Sicily, founded about 732 B. C., by Archias, a Corinthian.

Syria, *ae*, *f.* 1. a large country of Asia.

Syriacus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Syrian.

T.

tabesco, *escere*, *ui*, *n.* *inc.* 3. to consume, languish, pine away.

tabula, *ae*, *f.* 1. a board, tablet, table; *picta*, a picture.

taceo, *ere*, *ui*, *itum*, *n.* 2. to be silent.

tactus, *us*, *m.* 4. (*fr. tango; tactum*) the touch.

taedet, *taedebat*, *taeduit*, *taesum est*; *taedere*, *imp.* it irks or wearies; *vitae me taedet*, I am weary of life.

Taenarus et os, *i*, *m. et f.* 2. *et Taenarum et on*, *i*, *n.* 2. a promontory of Laconia, now *Cape Matapan*.

talentum, *i*, *n.* 2. (*réserver*) a talent.

talis, *e*, *adj.* such, of this or such kind.

tam, *adv.* so, so much; *tam diu*, as long as.

tamen, *conj.* notwithstanding, nevertheless, however, yet.

Tanais, *is*, *m.* 3. now the *Don*, which in ancient times separated European and Asiatic Sarmatia.

Tanāquil, *ilis*, *f.* 3. called also *Caia Caecilia*, was the wife of Tarquin, the fifth king of Rome.

tandem, *adv.* at length, at last, finally.

tango, *tangere*, *tētigi*, *tactum*, *a.* 3. to touch.

tanquam *et tamquam*, *adv.* as, just as, as it were.

Tantātus, *i*, *m.* 2. a king of Lydia, son of Jupiter.

tanto, *adv.* by so much.

tantōpēre, *adv.* so much, so greatly.

tantum, *adv.* only.

tantus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* so great, so much; *tan*i* est*, it is worth while.

tarde, *adv.* slowly.

tarditas, *atīs*, *f.* 3. slowness or dulness of intellect.

tardo, *are*, *avi*, *atum*, *a.* 1. to make slow, retard, impede.

tardus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* slow, dull.

Tarentinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* of Tarentum; *Tarentini*, the Tarentines.

Tarentum, *i*, *n.* 2. now *Taranto*, a town of Calabria in Italy.

Tarpeia, *ae*, *f.* 1. the daughter of Tarpeius, the governor of the citadel of Rome, opened the gates to the Sabines.

Tarpeius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Tarpeian; *mons*, a hill at Rome, the same as the *Capitoline*, so called from Tarpeia.

Tarquinii, *brum*, *m.* 2. now *Tarchia*, a town of Etruria. Tarquinus Priscus was born or educated there.

Tarquinius, *i*, *m.* 2. *Priscus*, the fifth king of Rome, successor to Ancus Martius; *Superbus*, grandson of the former, succeeded his father-in-law Servius Tullius and was the seventh and last king of Rome.

<i>Tartarus et os, i, m. 2. et Tartara, órum, n. 2.</i>	<i>the píðus, a, um, adj. warm, tepid, lukewarm.</i>
<i>Taurica, ae, f. 1. Chersonésus, a large peninsula of Europe, at the south-west of the Palus Maeotis, now called the Crimea.</i>	<i>ter, num. adj. thrice.</i>
<i>Taurus, i, m. 2. the largest range of mountains in Asia as to extent.</i>	<i>tergum, i, n. 2. the back; a tergo, from behind; ad terga, behind.</i>
<i>taurus, i, m. 2. (ταῦρος) a bull.</i>	<i>termino, áre, ávi, árum, a. 1. to bound, terminate.</i>
<i>Taygétus, i, m. 2. et Taygeta, órum, n. 2. a mountain of Laconia, in Peloponnesus, at the west of the river Eurotas.</i>	<i>terminus, i, m. 2. a bound, limit, end.</i>
<i>tectum, i, n. 2. (fr. <i>tego</i>, <i>tectum</i>) a roof, house.</i>	<i>Terminus, i, m. 2. a divinity of Rome who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits.</i>
<i>tectus, a, um, part. of <i>tego</i>.</i>	<i>terni, ae, a, distr. num. adj. every three, three.</i>
<i>téges, étis, f. 3. (fr. <i>tēgo</i>) a mat or rug.</i>	<i>terra, ae, f. 1. the earth, land.</i>
<i>tēgo, gēre, xi, clum, a. 3. to cover, protect.</i>	<i>terreo, ére, ui, itum, a. 2. to frighten, terrify.</i>
<i>tegumentum, i, n. 2. (fr. <i>tego</i>) a covering.</i>	<i>terrestris, e, adj. (fr. <i>terra</i>) terrestrial.</i>
<i>telum, i, n. 2. a weapon, dart, arrow.</i>	<i>terribilis, e, adj. terrible.</i>
<i>temére, adv. without reason, without cause, by chance, at random, inconsiderately.</i>	<i>territorio, áre, ávi, árum, a. 1. (freq. of <i>terreo</i>) to terrify often or much.</i>
<i>Tempe, n. pl. ind. a vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows into the Aegaeian.</i>	<i>territórium, i, n. 2. (fr. <i>terra</i>) a territory.</i>
<i>tempéries, iéi, f. 5. a temperate climate, temperateness.</i>	<i>territus, a, um, part. of <i>terreo</i>.</i>
<i>tempes̄ta, átis, f. 3. bad weather; a storm, tempest.</i>	<i>terror, óris, m. 3. great fear, terror.</i>
<i>templum, i, n. 2. a temple.</i>	<i>tertio, num. adv. the third time.</i>
<i>tempus, óris, n. 3. time; ad tempus, at the appointed time; ex tempore, without premeditation or previous study, extempore.</i>	<i>tertius, a, um, ord. num. adj. the third.</i>
<i>tēmūlētus, a, um, adj. drunk, drunken.</i>	<i>testa, ae, f. 1. an earthen vessel, a tile, shell.</i>
<i>tendo, tendēre, tētendi, tensum, a. 3. to stretch out, extend.</i>	<i>testamentum, i, n. 2. (fr. <i>testor</i>) a testament or will.</i>
<i>tēnebrae, árum, f. 1. darkness.</i>	<i>testudo, ánis, f. 3. a tortoise.</i>
<i>tēneo, ére, ui, tum, a. 2. to hold, have, possess, occupy; to understand, know; to occupy, beset; portum, to reach the harbour.</i>	<i>Teutōnes, um, m. 3. a name given to several united tribes of Germany.</i>
<i>tento, áre, ávi, árum, a. 1. to try, attempt, prove.</i>	<i>texo, ére, ui, tum, a. 3. to weave, braid, plat.</i>
<i>Tentyriæ, árum, m. 1. the inhabitants of Tentyra.</i>	<i>thálāmus, i, m. 2. (Θάλαμος) a chamber.</i>
<i>tenuis, e, adj. thin, slender, fine.</i>	<i>Thales, is et étis, m. 3. one of the seven wise men of Greece, born at Miletus in Ionia.</i>
<i>tepesco, escére, ui, n. inc. 3. to grow warm or tepid.</i>	<i>Thasus et os, i, f. 2. a small island in the Aegaeian, on the coast of Thrace.</i>
	<i>théâtrum, i, n. 2. (Θέâτρον) a theatre.</i>
	<i>Thebae, árum, f. 1. a celebrated city, the capital of Boeotia.</i>
	<i>Thebānus, a, um, adj. of Thebes, Theban.</i>
	<i>Themistōcles, is, m. 3. a celebrated general, born at Athens.</i>

Theodórus, *i. m.* 2. a philosopher of *timeo, ère, ui, a. et n.* 2. to fear, be Cyrene, disciple to *Aristippus*. afraid of, dread.

Thermódon, ontis, *m.* 3. now *Ter-* *timidus*, *a, um, adj.* fearful, timid. *timid*, a famous river of Cappado- *timor, óris*, *m.* 3. fear, dread.

cia, in the ancient country of the *tinnitus, us*, *m.* 4. tingling.

Amazons. *tininnabulum, i.*, *n.* 2. a bell.

Theseus, *i. m.* 2. king of Athens, and son of *Aegeus*, was one of the most celebrated of the heroes of antiquity. *títio, ónis*, *m.* 3. a fire-brand.

Thessália, ae, *f.* 1. a country of Greece, situate to the south of Macedonia.

Thessálus, *a, um, adj.* Thessalian; *subst.* a Thessalian.

Theseus, *i. m.* 2. the father of Althaea.

Thetis, idis, *f.* 3. one of the sea deities, daughter of Nereus and Doris; she married Peleus, by whom she became mother of Achilles.

Thracia, ae, *f.* 1. a large country of Europe, lying to the east of Macedonia.

Thracius, *a, um, adj.* Thracian.

Thrasybulus, *i. m.* 2. a famous general of Athens, who expelled the thirty tyrants of his country.

thus, thuris, *n.* 3. frankincense.

Tiber et Tíberis, *is, m.* 3. a river of Italy, on whose banks the city of Rome was built.

tibicen, cinis, *m.* 2. (for *tibicen*, *fr.* *tibia*, a flute, pipe, and *cano*) a player on the flute; a piper.

Ticinum, *i. n.* 2. now *Parma*, a town near the mouth of the river *Ticinus*.

Ticinus, *i. m.* 2. now the *Tesino*, a river of Gallia Cisalpina, falling into the Po near *Ticinum*. At the mouth of this river the Romans under Cornelius Scipio were defeated by Hannibal.

Tigranes, *is, m.* 3. a king of Armenia.

Tigranocerta, *ae, f.* 1. now *Sered*, the capital of Armenia, built by Tigranes.

tigris, *is et idis*, *m. et f.* (*riyjis, b. kai n.*) a tiger or tigress.

Tigris, *is et idis*, *m.* 3. a large river of Asia, rising in the mountains of Armenia Major, and falling into the Euphrates.

afraid of, dread.

timor, óris, *m.* 3. fear, dread.

tinnitus, us, *m.* 4. tingling.

tininnabulum, i., *n.* 2. a bell.

títio, ónis, *m.* 3. a fire-brand.

tólero, are, ávi, átum, a. 1. to bear, suffer, tolerate.

tollo, tollére, susili, sublatum, a. 3. to raise, lift up, take away, do away with.

tondeo, tondere, tótondi, tonsum, a. 2. to clip, shear, shave.

tonitrus, us, *m.* 4. in *abl. sing.* *tonitru-*, *et in dat. plur.* *tonitribus*: *item tonitruum, i.*, *n.* 2. *et in plur.* *tonitrua*, (*fr. tóno, tonitum*,) thunder.

tóno, are, ui, itum, n. 1. to thunder.

tormentum, i. n. 2. (for *torquimen-* *tum, fr. torqueo*) a machine for hurling stones, darts, &c.

Torquatus, *i. m.* 2. a surname given to T. Manlius, from a collar (*torques*) taken by him in single combat from a gigantic Gaul.

torquis et torques, *is, m. et f.* 3. (*fr. torqueo, to twist*) a chain for the neck, a collar.

tot, adj. ind. so many.

totidem, adj. ind. as many, just so many.

totus, a, um, adj. whole, entire.

trabs, *is, f.* 3. a beam.

tracto, are, ávi, átum, a. 1. (*freq. fr. traho*) to handle; undertake, manage.

tractus, us, *m.* 4. a track, region, country.

tractus, a, um, part. of traho.

tráditus, a, um, part. of tradó.

trádo, dére, didi, ditum, a. 3. (*trans el do*) to give over, consign, deliver; to relate, teach; *traditur*, it is said, report says.

tragicus, a, um, adj. (*τραγικός*) tragic; *poeta*, a tragic poet.

tragœdia, ae, f. 1. (*τραγῳδία*) a tragedy.

tráho, hēre, xi, clum, a. 3. to draw; *bellum*, to protract the war; *liquidas aquastrahere*, to flow with a clear stream.

trájicio, icere, éci, edum, a. 3. *trans*

et jácio) to throw or cast over, transport.

trámes, itis, m. 3. a cross-way; any way, road, or path.

tráno, áre, ávi, átum, n. 1. (trans et no) to swim over.

tranquille, ado. calmly, tranquilly.

tranquillitas, atis, f. 3. calmness, tranquillity.

tranquillus, a, um, adj. calm, tranquil.

trans, pr. c. acc. on the farther side of, beyond, over.

transactus, a, um, part. of transigo.

transco, ire, ixi et ii, itum, n. irr. (trans et eo) to go or pass over or beyond, to go through.

transféro, ferre, tili, latum, irr. a (trans et fero) to carry or bring over, transfer, transport; se ad aliquem, to go over to one.

transfigo, gēre, xi, xum, a. 3. (trans et figo) to run through, transfix, pierce.

transfuga, ae, m. 1. a deserter, fugitive.

transgrēdior, grēdi, gressus sum, d. 3. (trans et grādior) to go or pass over, cross.

transigo, igēre, ēgi, actum, a. 3. (trans et āgo) to pass, spend; to accomplish, perform, transact.

transilio, ire, ixi et ii et ui, n. 4. (trans et silio) to leap, bound, or jump over.

transitūrus, a, um, part. of transeo.

translātus, a, um, part. of transféro.

transmarinus, a, um, adj. beyond the sea.

transno. V. trano.

transvēho, hēre, xi, clum, a. 3. (trans et reho) to carry over, transport.

transvōlo, áre, ávi, átum, n. 1. (trans et vōlo) to fly over.

Trasimēnus et Thrasymēnus, i, m. 2. a lake of Etruria near Perusia, celebrated for a battle fought there between Annibal and the Romans.

Trebia, ae, f. et m. a river of Gallia Cisalpina, which fell into the Po near Placentia. At its mouth Annibal obtained a victory over the Romans.

trēcenti, ae, a, card. num. adj. three hundred.

trēcentesimus, a, um, ord. num. adj. three hundredth.

trēdecim, card. num. adj. ind. thirteen.

trēmulus, a, um, adj. (fr. trēmo, to tremble) trembling, tremulous.

tres, tria, ium, ibus, card. num. adj. three.

Treviri, órum, m. 2. a nation of Gallia Belgica, between the Mo-sella or Moselle, and Silva Ardenna.

triangulāris, e, adj. triangular.

tribūnus, i, m. 2. a tribune.

tribuo, uēre, ui, útum, a. 3. to give, assign, attribute, impart, bestow.

tributūm, i, n. 2. (fr. tribuo) tribute.

tributus, a, um, part. of tribuo.

tricesimus, a, um, ord. num. adj. the thirtieth.

triduum, i, n. 2. (fr. tres et dies) the space of three days; per triduum, for three days.

triennum, i, n. 2. the space of three years.

trigemini, órum, m. 2. three born at a birth, three twin brothers.

triginta, card. num. adj. thirty.

Trinacria, ae, f. 1. one of the ancient names of Sicily, from its three promontories (rēpis dāpāi.)

Triptolemus, i, m. 2. a son of Celeus, king of Attica, born at Eleusis.

triumphalis, e, adj. triumphal.

triumphō, áre, ávi, átum, n. 1. to triumph.

triumphus, i, m. 2. a triumph.

triumvir, viri, m. 2. a triumvir, one of three men jointly employed to execute any public office.

Troas, ádis, f. 3. a district on the Aegean coast of Mysia in Asia Minor.

trochilus, i, m. 2. a wren.

Troglodītae, árum, m. 1. a people of Aethiopia, on the coast of the Sinus Arabicus, who dwelt in caves.

Troja, ae, f. 1. the capital of Troas.

Trojānus, a, um, adj. Trojan.

trux, trucis, adj. cruel, savage, fierce.

tuba, ae, f. 1. a trumpet.

tuber, ēris, n. 3. a bunch, protuberance.
tubicen, īnis, m. 3. (*tuba et cāno*) a trumpeter.
tueor, tūeri, tuitus et tutus sum, d.
 2. to preserve, guard, protect.
tugūrium, i, n. 2. a hut.
Tullia, ae, f. 1. a daughter of Servius Tullius, who married Tarquin the Proud.
Tullius, i, m. 2. *V. Cicero.*
Tullus, i, m. 2. *Hostilius*, the third king of Rome.
tum, adv. then; *tum demum*, then at length.
tumidus, a, um, adj. swollen, swelling, tumid.
tumultus, īs, m. 4. a tumult, uproar.
tumulus, i, m. 2. a little hill, mound, tomb.
tunc, adv. then, at that time.
tunica, ae, f. 1. a tunic (an under garment worn by the Romans.)
turbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to confound, disturb, throw into confusion.
turgidus, a, um, adj. swollen, inflated, turgid.
turna, ae, f. 1. a troop or squadron of horse.
turpis, e, adj. base, disgraceful, dishonorable.
turpitudo, īnis, f. 3. deformity, ugliness; disgrace, infamy.
turris, īs, f. 3. a tower.
tus. V. thus.
Tuscia, ae, f. 1. the same as Etruria.
Tusculum, i, n. now *Frascati*, a town of Latium in Italy, about 12 miles from Rome.
Tuscus, a, um, adj. Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian.
tutor, īris, m. 3. (*fr. tueor, tutus*) a guardian, tutor.
tutus, a, um, adj. safe.
tuis, a, um, adj. pro. thine, thine own, yours, your own.
tyrannis, īdis, f. 3. (*riparvis*) tyranny, arbitrary or despotic power.
tyrannus, i, m. 2. (*riparvis*) a king, prince; a tyrant, usurper, despot.
Tyrius, a, um, adj. Tyrian.
Tyrrēnus, a, um, adj. Tuscan.
Tyros et Tyros, i, f. 2. a very ancient city of *Phoenicia*, built by the Sidonians, on a small island at the south of Sidon, and now called *Sur*.

U.

uber, ēris, n. 3. a teat, dug, udder.
ubertas, atis, f. 3. fertility, fruitfulness.
ubi, adv. where, in what place; when, as soon as.
ubique, adv. every where, in every place.
ulciscor, cisci, tus sum, d. 3. to punish, revenge.
ulcus, a, um, adj. any, any one.
ulterior, us, adj. comp. (*pos. not used*) farther.
ulterius, adv. farther, beyond.
ultimus, a, um, adj. sup. (*comp. ulterior*) the last, farthest.
ultra, pr. c. acc. beyond, on the farther side of; *adv.* beyond that, besides, moreover.
ultrus, a, um, part. of *ulciscor*.
Ulysses, is, m. 3. a king of Ithaca, son of Anticlea and Laertes, one of the leaders in the war against Troy.
umbra, ae, f. 1. a shade, shadow.
umbrosus, a, um, adj. shady.
una, adv. together, all at once.
uncus, a, um, adj. crooked, curved, bent.
unde, adv. out of what place, whence.
undēcim, card. num. adj. ind. eleven.
undēnagesimus, a, um, ord. num. adj. the eighty-ninth.
undēquinquagesimus, a, um, adj. the forty-ninth.
undēquinquaginta, card. num. adj. ind. forty-nine.
undētricesimus, a, um, ord. num. adj. the twenty-ninth.
undēvicesimus, a, um, ord. num. adj. the nineteenth.
undique, adv. from all parts, from all sides.
unguis, is, m. 3. a nail, claw, talon.
ungūla, ae, f. 1. a hoof; a claw, talon.
unicus, a, um, adj. only, single, alone; excellent, distinguished.

unio, ónis, m. 3. a pearl.
universus, a, um, adj. whole, universal.
unquam, adv. ever; *nec unquam*, and ever.
unus, a, um, card. *num.* *adj.* one, single, alone.
unusquisque, unaquaque, unum-
quodque et unumquidque, adj. every, every one.
urbs, is, f. 3. a city; the city, Rome.
uro, urēre, ussi, ussum, a. 3. to burn.
ursus, i, m. 2. a bear.
usque, adv. till, until, as far as.
usus, a, um, part. of *utor*.
usus, is, m. 4. use, practice, custom.
ut, conj. as, like as; that, in order that, to the end that.
utconque, adv. howsoever, whencesoever, to a certain degree, however much.
uter, tra, trum, adj. which of the two.
uterque, tráque, trumque, adj. both, each.
Ulica, ae, f. 1. a celebrated city of Africa Propria, on the coast of the Mediterranean.
utilis, e, adj. (fr. *utor*) useful.
utor, ubi, usus sum, a. 3. to make use of, enjoy.
utringue, adv. on both sides.
utrum, adv. whether.
uva, ae, f. 1. a grape; *passa*, a raisin.
uxor, óris, f. 3. a wife.

V.

váco, áre, ári, átum, n. 1. to be free from.
vácus, a, um, adj. void, empty, free from, vacant.
vádōsus, a, um, adj. having frequent fords, shallow, shelvy.
vádum, i, n. 2. a ford, shallow.
vágina, ae, f. 1. a scabbard, sheath.
vágitus, ús, m. 4. a crying like a child, lamentation, weeping.
vágor, ári, átus sum, d. 1. to go to and fro, wander, rove.
vágus, a, um, adj. wandering, roaming; uncertain, wavering.
váleo, ére, ui, itum, n. 2. to be strong, prevail, have force, avail; *vale*, farewell.

Valerius, i, m. 2. a proper name among the Romans.
válidus, a, um, adj. (fr. *váleo*) strong, powerful.
vallis, is, f. 3. a valley.
vápilo, áre, ári, átum, irr. p. (serves as a pass. to *verbéro*) to be beaten, be whipped or scourged.
várietas, átis, f. 3. variety, diversity, change.
várius, a, um, adj. various, changeable.
vas, rásis, n. 3. *et in plur.* *vasa*, órum, n. 2. a vessel.
vasto, áre, ári, átum, a. 1. to lay waste, desolate.
vastus, a, um, adj. vast, wide, ample, immense.
vátes, is, m. 3. a prophet; a poet, bard.
*re, conj. or; ve—a negative prefix, as in *recors*.*
vécordia, ae, f. 1. (fr. *recors, recordis*) madness.
recors, dis, adj. (fr. *re et cor*) without mind, frantic.
vectis, is, m. 3. (fr. *vého, rectum*) a lever; a bolt or bar.
vector, a, um, part. of *vého*.
végeles, a, um, adj. (fr. *végeo*, to quicken) quick, active, vigorous.
véhementis, tis, adj. vehement, violent.
véhementer, adv. (*ius, issime*) vehemently, exceedingly, very much; *vehementis*, too much.
vého, hérē, xi, clum, a. 3. to carry, convey, bear; *véhi currere*, to drive; *equo*, to ride.
Veiens, tis, m. 3. an inhabitant of Veii.
Veii, órum, m. 2. a powerful city of Etruria, at the distance of about 12 miles from Rome.
vel, conj. or, even; vel...vel, either...or.
vello, vellére, velli et velli, vellum, a. 3. to pluck or pull up.
vellus, óris, n. 3. a fleece.
veloz, ócis, adj. swift, quick, rapid; *velocissima venena*, the quickest poisons.
vélum, i, n. 2. a sail.
vélut, véluti, adv. as, like as.

vēnālis, *e*, *adj.* (*fr. vēneō*) to be sold, venal.
 vēnāticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* (*fr. vēnor*) of or pertaining to the chase; *canis vēnaticus*, a hound.
 vēnātor, *ōris*, *m.* 3. a hunter, huntsman.
 vendito, *āre, āri, ātum, a.* 1. (*freq. of vendo*) to sell.
 vendo, *dēre, didi, dītum, a.* 3. (*rcnum do*) to sell.
 vēnēnātus, *a, um, adj.* poisoned; poisonous, venomous.
 vēnēnum, *i, n.* 2. poison.
 vēneō, *īre, īti et īi, ītum et um, irr. pass.* (serves as a *pass.* of *vendo*) to be exposed to sale, be sold.
 vēnīo, *vēnīre, vēni, vēnūm, n.* 4. to come, go.
 vēnor, *āri, ātus sum, d.* 1. to hunt.
 venter, *tris*, *m.* 3. the belly.
 ventus, *i, m.* 2. the wind.
 Vēnūs, *ēris*, *f.* 3. the goddess of beauty and love, one of the most celebrated deities among the ancients.
 vēnūstus, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. Venus*) graceful, handsome, charming.
 ver, *vēris, n.* 3. the spring.
 verber, *ēris, n.* 3. a scourge, whip; a stripe, blow.
 verbēro, *āre, āri, ātum, a.* 1. to beat, strike.
 verbūm, *i, n.* 2. a word.
 vērē, *adv.* truly.
 vērēor, *ēri, ītus sum, d.* 2. to reverence, fear, care for.
 vērgo, *gērē, sine pret. et sup. n.* 3. to incline or decline, bend, lie, or look towards.
 verisimilis, *e, adj.* (*verus et similis*) like the truth, probable.
 vērīlas, *ātis, f.* 3. (*fr. vērus*) truth.
 vērītus, *a, um, part.* of *verēor*.
 vērō, *conj.* but; *adv.* certainly, in truth, indeed.
 Verōna, *ae, f.* 1. a town of Venetia in Italy, on the Athesis.
 vērōr, *āri, ātus sum, d.* 1. to frequent, remain, dwell; to dwell on a subject, be employed about a thing.
 versus et versum, *pr. c. acc.* towards. *Fr. verlo, versum.* So as to be turned towards. *Ad* is sometimes added: *versum ad.*

vertex, *īcis, m.* 3. the crown or top of the head; the top or summit of any thing.
 vertō, *ērē, īi, ītum, a.* 3. to turn, change, alter.
 vērū, *u, n.* 4. a spit.
 vērūs, *a, um, adj.* true.
 vēscor, *ci, d.* 3. (with an *abl.*) to live or feed upon, eat.
 vēspēri, *adv.* at evening; *tam vēspēri*, so late.
 Vesta, *ae, f.* 1. a goddess, whose mysteries Aeneas first introduced into Italy, and in whose honour Numa erected a temple at Rome.
 Vestalīs, *is, f.* 3. a Vestal virgin, one of those who took care that the sacred fire of Vesta was not extinguished.
 vestībūlum, *i, n.* 2. a porch.
 vestīgūm, *i, n.* 2. a footstep, track, vestige.
 vestī, *īre, īti, ītum, a.* 4. to clothe.
 vestī, *is, f.* 3. a garment.
 Vēsūlūs, *i, m.* 2. now *Viso*, a large mountain of Liguria, in the range of the *Alpes Maritimac*.
 vēlērātus, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. vētus, veteris*) old; *miles*, a veteran.
 vēlō, *āre, īi, ītum, a.* 1. to forbid, prohibit.
 Vēlūria, *ae, f.* 1. the mother of Coriolanus.
 Vēlūrius, *i, m.* 2. a consul defeated by the Samnites, and made to pass under the yoke.
 vēlūs, *ēris, adj.* old.
 vēlūtās, *ātis, f.* 3. (*fr. vetus*) antiquity.
 vēlūtīs, *a, um, adj.* (*fr. vetus*) old, ancient.
 via, *ae, f.* 1. a way; *viam dare*, to make way.
 viātor, *ōris, m.* 3. (*fr. via*) a traveller.
 vīcēi, *ae, a, distr. num. adj.* every twenty, twenty.
 vīcēsīmūs, *a, um, adj.* the twentieth.
 vīcīes, *num. adj.* twenty times.
 vīcīmītās, *ātis, f.* 3. (*fr. vicinus*) the neighbourhood.
 vīcīnūs, *a, um, adj.* near, neighbouring, contiguous.
 vīcīs, (*gen.*) *ci, cēm, ce, et* in plur. *ces, cibūs, f.* 3. a change or turn

<i>vicissitude</i> ; <i>heu miseram vicem</i> , ah, sad reverse! <i>postium vicem</i> , <i>praebere</i> , to supply the place of.	<i>Victima</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> 1. a victim, sacrifice.	<i>victor</i> , <i>ōris</i> , <i>m.</i> 3. (<i>fr. vinco</i> , <i>victum</i>) a conqueror.	<i>Virginia</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> 1. a daughter of the centurion <i>Virginius</i> .
<i>victoria</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> 1. (<i>fr. victor</i> , <i>victoris</i>) a victory.	<i>victurus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>part.</i> of <i>vivo</i> .	<i>victus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>par.</i> of <i>vinci</i> .	<i>Virginius</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m.</i> 2. the father of <i>Virginia</i> , made tribune of the people after the abolition of the decemviral power.
<i>vicus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m.</i> 2. a village, street.	<i>video</i> , <i>vidēre</i> , <i>vidi</i> , <i>visum</i> , <i>a</i> . 2. to see, behold, look at.	<i>virgo</i> , <i>īnis</i> , <i>f.</i> 3. a virgin or maid, a damsel.	<i>virgula</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> 1. (a <i>dimin.</i> of <i>virga</i>) a little rod.
<i>vicus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m.</i> 2. the overseer (<i>villae</i>) of a farm, steward.	<i>vīdūs</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> deprived or bereft, widowed; <i>mulier vīdūs</i> , a widow.	<i>viriatuſ</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m.</i> 2. a shepherd of Lusitania, who gradually rose to power, and enjoyed for 14 years the title of protector of public liberty in the provinces of Spain.	<i>Viriatuſ</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m.</i> 2. a shepherd of Lusitania, who gradually rose to power, and enjoyed for 14 years the title of protector of public liberty in the provinces of Spain.
<i>vīgil</i> , <i>īlis</i> , <i>m.</i> 3. a watchman.	<i>vīglia</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> 1. a watching; <i>ae</i> , <i>ārum</i> , <i>pl.</i> a military guard, watch.	<i>viridomārus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m.</i> 2. a king of the Gauls.	<i>Viridomārus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m.</i> 2. a king of the Gauls.
<i>vīlla</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> 1. a country-seat, villa.	<i>vīgītūs</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> twenty.	<i>virtus</i> , <i>ītis</i> , <i>f.</i> 3. (<i>fr. vir</i>) bravery; any excellent quality; virtue, worth, strength, force.	<i>virtus</i> , <i>ītis</i> , <i>f.</i> 3. (<i>fr. vir</i>) bravery; any excellent quality; virtue, worth, strength, force.
<i>vīllicus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m.</i> 2. the overseer (<i>villae</i>) of a farm, steward.	<i>vīlīs</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>adj.</i> cheap, of little value, mean, vile.	<i>vis</i> , <i>īs</i> , <i>f.</i> 3. force, might, power; <i>vis homīnum</i> , a multitude of men; <i>visim facere</i> , to do violence to.	<i>vis</i> , <i>īs</i> , <i>f.</i> 3. force, might, power; <i>vis homīnum</i> , a multitude of men; <i>visim facere</i> , to do violence to.
<i>vīllus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m.</i> 2. tufts of hair, shaggy hair, long hair.	<i>vīncīo</i> , <i>cīre</i> , <i>xi</i> , <i>clūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 4. to bind.	<i>viscus</i> , <i>ēris</i> , <i>n.</i> 3. an entrail; <i>viscera</i> , the bowels.	<i>viscus</i> , <i>ēris</i> , <i>n.</i> 3. an entrail; <i>viscera</i> , the bowels.
<i>vīncīo</i> , <i>cīre</i> , <i>xi</i> , <i>clūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 4. to bind.	<i>vīncīo</i> , <i>vīncēre</i> , <i>vīci</i> , <i>victum</i> , <i>a</i> . 3. to conquer; <i>vīncīo</i> , to be conquered, fail of one's object.	<i>Vīstāla</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> 1. a river falling into the Baltic, the eastern boundary of ancient Germany.	<i>Vīstāla</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> 1. a river falling into the Baltic, the eastern boundary of ancient Germany.
<i>vīncīo</i> , <i>cīre</i> , <i>xi</i> , <i>clūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 4. to bind.	<i>vīncīo</i> , <i>vīncēre</i> , <i>vīci</i> , <i>victum</i> , <i>a</i> . 3. to conquer; <i>vīncīo</i> , to be conquered, fail of one's object.	<i>Visurgīs</i> , <i>īs</i> , <i>m.</i> 3. now the <i>Weser</i> , a large river of Germany.	<i>Visurgīs</i> , <i>īs</i> , <i>m.</i> 3. now the <i>Weser</i> , a large river of Germany.
<i>vīncūlūm</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>n.</i> 2. (<i>fr. vīncīo</i>) a chain; <i>in vīncūlūm conjīcere</i> , to cast into prison.	<i>vīncūlūm</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>n.</i> 2. (<i>fr. vīncīo</i>) a chain; <i>in vīncūlūm conjīcere</i> , to cast into prison.	<i>vīta</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> 1. life.	<i>vīta</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f.</i> 1. life.
<i>vīndēx</i> , <i>īcīs</i> , <i>c.</i> 3. an avenger, defender, protector, assertor.	<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vītīfēr</i> , <i>ēra</i> , <i>ērum</i> , <i>adj.</i> (<i>ritūs et fero</i>) bearing or producing vines.	<i>vītīfēr</i> , <i>ēra</i> , <i>ērum</i> , <i>adj.</i> (<i>ritūs et fero</i>) bearing or producing vines.
<i>vīndēx</i> , <i>īcīs</i> , <i>c.</i> 3. an avenger, defender, protector, assertor.	<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vītīs</i> , <i>īs</i> , <i>f.</i> 3. a vine.	<i>vītīs</i> , <i>īs</i> , <i>f.</i> 3. a vine.
<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vītū</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to beware of, shun.	<i>vītū</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to beware of, shun.
<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vītūpērō</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. (<i>vītūm et parō</i>) to find fault, blame, censure.	<i>vītūpērō</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. (<i>vītūm et parō</i>) to find fault, blame, censure.
<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vītūdūs</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> lively, active, vigorous.	<i>vītūdūs</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> lively, active, vigorous.
<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vītō</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to live.	<i>vītō</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to live.
<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vīvūs</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> living, alive.	<i>vīvūs</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , <i>adj.</i> living, alive.
<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vīz</i> , <i>adv.</i> scarcely.	<i>vīz</i> , <i>adv.</i> scarcely.
<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vōcō</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to call, call upon, summon, invite.	<i>vōcō</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to call, call upon, summon, invite.
<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vōlō</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to fly.	<i>vōlō</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to fly.
<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vōlō</i> , <i>vēlē</i> , <i>vōlūi</i> , <i>īrr.</i> <i>a.</i> to be willing.	<i>vōlō</i> , <i>vēlē</i> , <i>vōlūi</i> , <i>īrr.</i> <i>a.</i> to be willing.
<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>vīndīcīo</i> , <i>āre</i> , <i>āti</i> , <i>ātūm</i> , <i>a</i> . 1. to avenge, punish, lay claim to.	<i>Vōlci</i> , <i>ōrum</i> , <i>m.</i> 2. a people of Latium.	<i>Vōlci</i> , <i>ōrum</i> , <i>m.</i> 2. a people of Latium.

vōlūcris, e, adj. (fr. *volo*) flying,
 winged; *subst.* a bird.
Volumnia, ae, f. 1. the wife of Coriolanus.
vōlūntas, atis, f. 3. the will.
vōlūptas, atis, f. 3. pleasure.
vōlūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (fr. *volo*,
volutum) to roll much or often,
 to roll.
vōlo, vēre, vi, ītum, a. 3. to roll,
 turn.
vōtum, i, n. 2. a vow, prayer, wish.
vōz, vōcīs, f. 3. a voice, sound, word.
Vulcānus, i, m. 2. a god of the ancients, who presided over fire.
vulgus, ī, m. et n. 2. the common people, populace.
vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. 1. to wound.
vulnus, ēris, n. 3. a wound.
vulpēcula, ae, f. 1. a little fox.
vulpes, is, f. 3. a fox.
vultur, īris, m. 3. a vulture.
vulnus, īs, m. 4. the countenance,
 look, aspect.

X.

Xantippe et -thippe, es, f. 1. the wife of Socrates.
Xantippus et -thippus, i, m. 2. a Lacedaemonian general who assisted the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.

Xenocrātes, is, m. 3. a philosopher born at Chalcedon, and educated in the school of Plato.

Xerxes, is, m. 3. 1st, a king of Persia, succeeded his father Darius.

Z.

Zama, ae, f. 1. a town of Numidia, 300 miles south-west from Carthage.

Zeno, īnis, m. 3. the founder of the sect of the Stoicks, born at Citium in the island of Cyprus.

Zethes et -thes, is, m. 3. et *Zetus, i, m.* 2. a son of Boreas, and brother of Calais.

THE END.

Dean's Stereotype Edition.

THE
L A T I N R E A D E R ,
BY
FREDERIC JACOBS
AND
FREDERIC WILLIAM DÖRING,
WITH
NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS,
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AND
PARTLY DRAWN FROM OTHER SOURCES,
BY JOHN D. OGILBY,
PRINCIPAL OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK.

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CONTENTS OF PART SECOND.

		Page
First Division.	A. Regnum Assyriorum, - - - - -	1
	B. Regnum Medorum et Persarum, - - - - -	2
	C. Res Atheniensium, - - - - -	12
	D. De Rebus Lacedaemoniorum - - - - -	26
	E. Macedonum Imperium, - - - - -	31
	F. Res Parthorum, - - - - -	64
	G. Res Siciliae, - - - - -	69
	H. De Hispania Quaedam, - - - - -	74
	I. Res Massiliensium, - - - - -	76
Second do.	Breves e Ciceronis vita Narrationes, - - - - -	79
Third do.	Narrationes breviores ex Ciceronis operibus ex- cerptae, - - - - -	93
Fourth do.	Narrationes quaedam varii generis, - - - - -	99
Fifth do.	Notes, - - - - -	109



CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE,

ADAPTED TO THE

EXTRACTS FROM JUSTIN AND NEPOS.

This chronological Table is divided into three parts: the first commences with the Creation and terminates at the conquest of Coroebus, the era from which the Olympiads are counted. The second extends to the capture of Corinth by Mummius and the reduction of Greece to a Roman province. The third comprises the rest of the principal events alluded to in the Extracts, and terminates with the restoration of the standards taken by the Parthians from Crassus. A few important events, not mentioned in the text, have been inserted.

Year of the world. [B.C.]	FIRST PART.	Reference.
1 4004	The Creation of the world, according to the Hebrew text of the Scriptures.—According to the version of the Septuagint, 5572.—According to the Samaritan version, 4700.—According to Usher, 4000.—According to Josephus, 4163.	
1655 2350	The universal deluge.	
1946 2059	Ninus, king of Assyria.	A. 1
1998 2007	The death of Ninus, after a reign of 52 years.	A. 1
2009 1996	Semiramis succeeds him.	A. 2
2040 1965	The birth of Abraham.—Ninyas kills his mother Semiramis, and ascends the throne.	A. 2
2434 1571	Moses born in Egypt.	
2449 1556	Commencement of the kingdom of Athens. Cecrops, first king.	C. 1
2499 1506	The death of Cecrops. Cranaus succeeds him.	C. 1
2508 1497	Amphyctyon, king of Athens. The Amphictyonic council established.	C. 1
2512 1493	Cadmus introduces Letters into Greece. He builds Thebes.	
2608 1397	Erechtheus, king of Athens. In this reign Triptolemus was taught by Ceres the art of sowing corn, &c.	C. 1
2722 1283	Aegeus, king of Athens.	C. 1
2742 1263	The Argonautic Expedition.	
2771 1234	Theseus, king of Athens. He unites the twelve boroughs of Attica.	C. 1
2821 1184	Troy taken and burnt by the Greeks.	
2935 1070	Codrus, king of Athens, devotes himself for his country. Athens is governed by perpetual archons. Medon, first archon.	C. 2
3105 900	The capture of Nineveh by Arbaces; the death of Sardanapalus, and the fall of the Assyrian Empire.—According to Eusebius, A. M. 3185, B. C. 820.	A. 3
3121 884	The legislation of Lycurgus.	B. 1
3191 814	The commencement of the kingdom of Macedonia in the person of Caranus. This kingdom lasted 646 years, until the battle of Pydna.	D. 1, 2

B.C.	Year of the Olympiads.	of Rome.	SECOND PART.	Reference.
776	I.	1	Coroebus first victor in the Olympic games. The era from which the Olympiads are counted.	
754	VI.	3	The perpetual archons at Athens are succeeded by decennial archons. Charops, first decennial archon.	
753		4	The foundation of Rome by Romulus.	
743	IX.	2	The first war between the Messenians and the Lacedaemonians.	
724	XIV.	1	Perdiccas, king of Macedonia.	D. 3
685	XXIII.	4	Revolt of the Messenians against the Lacedaemonians.—Second Messenian war begins.	E. 2
684	XXIV.	1	The creation of annual archons at Athens. Creon, first annual archon.	D. 3
682		3	The poet Tyrtaeus general of the Lacedaemonian army.	
676	XXVI.	1	Argaeus, king of Macedonia.	D. 3
671	XXVII.	2	The capture of Ira, which put an end to the second Messenian war.	E. 2
644	XXXIV.	1	Philip 1st, king of Macedonia.	E. 2
609	XLII.	4	Aeropus, king of Macedonia.	E. 2
600	XLV.	1	Massilia, (<i>Marseilles</i>), founded by a colony of Phocaeans, according to Livy and Eusebius. According to Justin, it was founded during the reign of Tarquin the Proud.	
597		4	Astyages, the last king of the Medes, ascends the throne.	I. 1
594	XLVI.	3	Solon, archon of Athens, frames a code of laws for his country.	B. 1
560	LV.	1	Pisistratus usurps the sovereignty of Athens.	C. 3
560		2	Cyrus ascends the throne of Persia. The commencement of the Persian Empire.	C. 4
546	LVIII.	3	Croesus crosses the Halys to aid the Babylonians against Cyrus, by whom he is defeated. Cyrus carries the war into Lydia, subdues the country, and makes Croesus his prisoner.	B. 6
538	LX.	3	Cyrus takes Babylon.	B. 7
533	LXI.	4	Tarquin the Proud murders Servius Tullius, and succeeds him.	
532	LXII.	1	The death of Cyrus.—Cambyses, his son, succeeds him.	B. 8, 9
527	LXIII.	2	The death of Pisistratus.—His sons Hippias and Hipparchus succeed him.	
524	LXIV.	1	Cambyses puts his brother Smerdis to death.	C. 5
522		3	Death of Cambyses.—Usurpation of Pseudo Smerdis.	B. 9
521		4	The death of Smerdis.—Commencement of the reign of Darius, son of Hystaspes. He marries Atossa, daughter of Cyrus.	B. 10
513	LXVI.	4	Harmodius and Aristogiton slay Hipparchus. Babylon revolts from the Persians.	B. 11
512	LXVII.	1	The stratagem of Zopyrus. Capture of Babylon.	C. 5
			Darius wages war against the Scythians. He conquers Macedonia.	B. 12
509		4	Hippias expelled, and the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ abolished....Tarquin the Proud driven from Rome. Consular government begins.	B. 13
490	LXXII.	3	Darius invades Greece.—Miltiades defeats the Persians at Marathon.	C. 5
481	LXXIV.	4	Xerxes commences his expedition against the Greeks.	B. 15 & C. 8
480	LXXV.	1	The battle of Thermopylae, 7th August. Arrival of Xerxes at Athens, towards the end of the same month. The battle of Salamis, October 19th. The same day Gelon defeats the Carthaginian general Hamilcar, at Himera.	B. 16
				B. 17 & C. 9
				G. 2

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

B.C.	Year of the Olympiads	of Rome	SECOND PART.	References.
479	LXXV.	2 275	The battle of Plataeae, 22nd September.—The battle of Mycale on the same day.	B. 19 & C. 11
476	LXXVI.	2 279	Anaxilaus, tyrant of Sicily.	G. 1
474		3 280	The walls of Athens rebuilt, and its port improved.	C. 11 C. 14
471	LXXVII.	2 282	Themistocles banished.	C. 11
465	LXXVIII.	4 289	The death of Xerxes.—Artaxerxes Longimanus succeeds him, and reigns 40 years.	B. 20
464	LXXXIX.	1 290	The third Messenian war begins.	C. 17
461		4 293	Cimon goes into exile.	C. 17
450	LXXXII.	3 304	Cimon conducts an army to the island of Cyprus, where he dies the year following.	C. 19
431	LXXXVII.	2 323	Commencement of the Peloponnesian war, which lasts 22 years.	C. 19
425	LXXXVIII.	4 329	The death of Artaxerxes Longimanus—Xerxes II. succeeds him.	B. 21
424	LXXXIX.	1 330	The death of Xerxes II.—Sogdianus ascends the throne.	B. 21
423		2 331	Death of Sogdianus after a reign of 7 months. He is succeeded by Darius Nothus.	B. 21
422		3 332	A peace of 50 years agreed upon by the Spartans and Athenians, which is kept only during 6 years and 6 months.	C. 18
415	XCI.	2 339	The expedition of the Athenians to Sicily.—Alcibiades condemned. He retires to Sparta.	C. 19, 22
413		4 341	The total defeat of the Athenian army in Sicily by Gylippus, the Lacedaemonian.	C. 21
412	XCII.	1 342	Alcibiades deserts the Spartans, and goes over to the Persians.	C. 23
410		3 344	Alcibiades recalled by the army.	C. 24
407	XCIII.	2 347	Alcibiades goes again into exile. Conon succeeds him.	C. 27
405		4 349	Lysander gains the naval battle of Aegos-Potamos.—Darius Nothus dies. His son Artaxerxes Mnemon succeeds him.	C. 28
404	XCIV.	1 350	Athens taken by Lysander.—End of the Peloponnesian war.	B. 21
			Appointment of the 30 tyrants.	C. 30
			Alcibiades is killed.	C. 31
403		2 351	Thrasylus frees Athens from the 30 tyrants.	C. 32
401		4 353	A general amnesty.	C. 33
			The expedition of Cyrus the Younger against his brother Artaxerxes.	C. 34
			The battle of Cunaxa.	B. 22
			The retreat of the 10,000 Greeks.	
395	XCVI.	2 359	The expedition of Agesilaus in Asia.	D. 5
394		3 360	The naval battle near Cnidus, in which the Athenians, commanded by Conon, come off victors. Commencement of Corinthian war.	D. 7
393		4 361	Agesilaus, on his return from Asia, conquers the Thebans and their allies at Coronaeæ.	D. 6
391	XCVII.	2 363	Conon rebuilds the walls of Piraeus.	D. 7
389		4 365	Amyntas II. king of Macedonia.	E. 3
388	XCVIII.	1 366	Peace of Antalcidas between the Persians and Greeks.	D. 8
371	CII.	2 383	The war of the Spartans with the Arcadians.	D. 8
			The battle of Leuctra, in which Epaminondas defeats the Lacedaemonians.	E. 3 & 4
370		3 384	Alexander II. king of Macedonia.—Philip, a hostage at Thebes.	D. 9
369		4 386	Epaminondas attacks Sparta.	G. 2
368	CIII.	1 388	Ptolemy Alorites, king of Macedonia, (V. note 5, p. 32.)	G. 3
			Death of Dionysius the Elder.	E. 4
			Dionysius the Younger succeeds him.	E. 4
365		4 389	Perdicas III. king of Macedonia.	D. 4
363	CIV.	2 391	The battle of Mantinea; victory of Epaminondas; his death.	D. 4

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

B.C.	Year of the Olympiads.	of Rome.	SECOND PART.	Reference.
362	CIV.	3	392 The death of Artaxerxes Mnemon. Ochus succeeds him.	B. 23 B. 24
360	CV.	1	394 Philip ascends the throne of Macedon.	E. 4
356	CVL.	1	398 The temple of Diana at Ephesus burnt by Erostratus. On the same day Alexander was born. Dionysius is driven from Sicily.	
355		2	399 Commencement of the third Sacred War.	G. 4
348	CVIII.	1	406 Philip takes Olynthus. End of the third Sacred War.	E. 7 E. 8
347		2	407 Dionysius returns to Syracuse from Italy.	G. 5
343	CIX.	2	411 Dionysius retires to Corinth after his final banishment by Timoleon.	G. 6
341		4	413 Philip makes a fruitless attempt upon Byzantium.—He is victorious in the Chersonese; and makes an expedition to Scythia.	
338	CX.	3	416 The battle of Chaeronea, in which Philip defeats the Athenians and Boeotians. The end of Grecian Independence. Death of Artaxerxes Ochus.	E. 9 B. 24
337		4	417 Philip convenes a council of the Greeks at Corinth. He prepares for the invasion of Persia.	E. 10 E. 11
336	CXI.	1	418 Philip is assassinated by Pausanias. Alexander succeeds him. Darius Codomannus ascends the throne of Persia.	E. 12 E. 14
335		2	419 Alexander continues the preparation for the Persian war. Revolt of the Thebans. Alexander defeats them, and destroys Thebes. Alexander passes into Asia. Victory of Alexander over the Persians in the plain of Adrastia, commonly called the battle of the Granicus.	B. 24 E. 15 E. 16 E. 17
333		4	421 Dangerous illness of Alexander at Tarsus. The battle of Issus.	E. 18 E. 20 E. 21
332	CXII.	1	422 Alexander takes Tyre. Egypt submits to Alexander.—He founds Alexandria.	E. 22 E. 23
331		2	423 Victory of Alexander over Darius at Gaugamela, more commonly called the battle of Arbela.	E. 25
330		3	424 Alexander destroys Persepolis. Darius Codomannus assassinated by Bessus. End of the Persian Empire. Antipater suppresses the rebellion in Greece.	E. 25 E. 26
328	CXIII.	1	426 Alexander subdues the Caucasian tribes.—Bessus punished.	E. 27
327		2	427 Alexander passes into India.—He conquers Porus.	E. 29
326		4	429 Alexander returns to Babylon.	E. 31, 32
324	CXIV.	1	430 Alexander the Great dies at Babylon, at the age of 33. Aridaeus, a natural son of Philip, is nominally king.—First division of the empire between the generals.	E. 36 E. 37
323		2	431 The Athenians and Aetolians rise in rebellion against Macedon.—Antipater escapes from Lamia.	E. 41
322		3	432 Antipater, Antigonus, Craterus and Ptolemy unite against Perdiccas.—Perdiccas is assassinated in Egypt.	E. 42
317		4	437 Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily.	E. 43
315	CXVI.	2	439 League of Ptolemy, Cassander, Lysimachus, and Seleucus, against Antigonus.	G. 7, 8
310	CXVII.	3	444 Agathocles carries the war against the Carthaginians into Africa.	E. 43
307	CXVIII.	2	447 Demetrius, son of Antigonus, gains a victory over the fleet of Ptolemy.—Antigonus as-	G. 9

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

VII

B.C.	Year of the Olympiad	of Rome	SECOND PART.	Reference.
301	CXXIX.	4 453	sumes the title of king ; the other generals of Alexander follow his example.	E. 44
			Battle of Ipsus ; death of Antigonus ; flight of Demetrius.	E. 46
298	CXXX.	3 456	Death of Cassander. His son Philip succeeds him.	E. 46
297		4 457	Death of Philip. Dispute between his sons Antipater and Alexander respecting the crown of Macedonia.—Antipater kills Thessalonice, his mother.	E. 47
294	CXXXI.	3 460	Demetrius Poliorcetes takes possession of Macedonia.	E. 47
290	CXXXII.	3 464	League of Seleucus, Lysimachus, Pyrrhus, and Ptolemy, against Demetrius.	E. 48
289		4 465	Death of Agathocles, tyrant of Sicily.—Demetrius is stripped of the kingdom of Macedonia.—Pyrrhus obtains the vacant throne.	G. 11
288	CXXXIII.	1 466	Demetrius surrenders himself to Seleucus.	E. 48
286		3 468	Lysimachus wrests the crown of Macedonia from the hands of Pyrrhus.—Death of Demetrius.	E. 49
284	CXXXIV.	1 470	Death of Ptolemy, son of Lagus. His son, Ptolemy Philadelphus, succeeds him.—Death of Demetrius Phalereus. (V. note 1st, p. 15.)	E. 49
281		4 473	Lysimachus is defeated in Phrygia by Seleucus and dies.—Seleucus reigns in Macedonia. Seven months afterwards he is slain by Ptolemy Ceraunus, who succeeds him on the throne of Macedonia.—Antiochus Soter, son of Seleucus, succeeds to the throne of Syria.—Commencement of the Achaean league.	E. 49
279	CXXXV.	2 475	Irruption of the Gauls into Illyria and Macedonia. They defeat and slay Ptolemy Ceraunus.	E. 51
278		3 476	New irruption of the Gauls under Brennus. They attempt to plunder the temple at Delphi, but are totally defeated.—Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, passes into Sicily.	E. 52, 53
277		4 477	Antigonus Gonatas, king of Macedonia.—He defeats the Gauls.	G. 12
275	CXXXVI.	2 479	Hiero, general of the Sicilians.	E. 54
274		3 480	Pyrrhus gets possession of Macedonia, and dethrones Antigonus.	G. 13
272	CXXXVII.	1 482	Pyrrhus besieges Lacedaemon, and is repulsed.—He is slain in an attack upon Argos.	E. 55
269		4 485	Hiero II. king of Syracuse.	E. 56
262	CXXXIX.	3 492	Antiochus II. surnamed <i>Theos</i> , succeeds his father, Antiochus Soter.	G. 13
255	CXXXI.	2 499	Arsaces rules over the Parthians ; the dynasty of the Arsacidae commences.	F. 4
247	CXXXIII.	2 507	Death of Antiochus II.—Seleucus II. surnamed <i>Callinicus</i> , succeeds him.	
243	CXXXIV.	2 511	Death of Antigonus Gonatas. Demetrius II. succeeds him.	
238	CXXXV.	3 516	Hamilcar goes to Spain with his son, the young Hannibal.	H. 4
232	CXXXVII.	1 522	The death of Demetrius II. king of Macedonia. Antigonus Doson succeeds him.	E. 59
228	CXXXVIII.	1 526	Death of Hamilcar.—Hasdrubal succeeds him in Spain.	H. 4
226		3 528	Death of Seleucus II.—Seleucus III. (<i>Ceraunus</i>) succeeds him.	
224	CXXXIX.	1 530	Death of Seleucus III.—His brother, Antiochus the Great, succeeds him.	E. 61
222		3 532	Cleomenes, king of Sparta, is defeated by Antigonus and flies to Egypt.—Antigonus makes himself master of Sparta, and then proclaims it free.	E. 60
221		4 533	Death of Antigonus Doson.—Philip, son of Demetrius, succeeds him.	E. 160

B.C.	Year of the Olympiads.	of Rome.	SECOND PART.	Reference.
221	CXXXIX.	4	533	Death of Ptolemy Evergetes.—Ptolemy Philopator succeeds him.
220	CXL.	1	534	Death of Hasdrubal in Spain.—Hannibal succeeds him. Lycurgus, king of Sparta.
216	CXLI.	1	538	Philip sends deputies to Italy, for the purpose of making a treaty with Hannibal.
214		3	540	Laevinus passes into Greece.
204	CXLIV.	1	550	Philip makes peace with the Romans. End of the 1st Macedonian war.
				Ptolemy Epiphanes succeeds his father Philopator, though only in the 4th year of his age.
203		2	551	Antiochus the Great and Philip divide between themselves the kingdom of Ptolemy Epiphanes.
202		3	552	The Romans undertake the guardianship of Epiphanes.
200	CXLV.	1	554	Second Macedonian war.
197		4	557	Battle of Cynoscephalae; defeat of Philip by Flamininus; end of the second Macedonian war.
195	CXLVI.	2	559	Hannibal flies for refuge to Antiochus the Great.
194		3	560	Phraates 1st, king of Parthia.
191	CXLVII.	2	563	Antiochus dies on land by Acilius Glabrio. His fleet defeated by Aemilius.
190		3	564	Antiochus defeated at Magnesia by Scipio Asiaticus.
189		4	565	The Aetolians conquered by the Romans.—Hannibal flies to Prusias, king of Bithynia.
183	CXLIX.	2	571	Death of Philopoemen.—Hannibal poisons himself.—Death of Philip.—His son, Perseus, succeeds to the throne of Macedonia.—Mithridates I. succeeds Phraates I. as king of Parthia.
171	CCLI.	2	583	Third Macedonian war begins.
163	CCLI.	1	586	Battle of Pydna.—Perseus made captive by the Romans.
147	CLVIII.	2	607	The Achaeans drive out the Roman ambassadors, who were sent to dissolve the league.—The Romans declare war against them.
146		3	608	Capture and destruction of Corinth by Mummius.—Greece becomes a Roman province under the name of Achaea. Commencement of the war with Viriathus.
Year of Rome.			PART THIRD.	Reference.
137	617		Phraates II. succeeds Mithridates I.	F. 7
133	621		Attalus dying, bequeaths the kingdom of Pergamus to the Roman people.	F. 7
			Artabanus succeeds Phraates II.	F. 7
			Mithridates II. succeeds his father Artabanus.	F. 7
54	700		Orodes, king of Parthia.	F. 8
53	701		The battle of Carrhae; defeat and death of Crassus.	F. 8
39	715		Ventidius kills Pacorus and destroys his army.	F. 9
			Phraates IV. succeeds his father Orodes.	F. 10
36	718		Antony is repulsed by the Parthians.	F. 11
31	723		Phraates is driven from his throne by Tiridates. He is restored with the assistance of the Scythians.	F. 11
20	734		The Parthians deliver to Augustus the standards and captives taken from the Romans.	F. 12

FIRST DIVISION.

A. REGNUM ASSYRIORUM.

1. *Ninus.* (Justin. I. 1.)

Antiquissimis temporibus primi in Asia Assyrii¹ regnum condidisse feruntur. Horum rex *Ninus*, primum finitimus, tum aliis post alios populis perdomitis, totius Orientis populos subegit. Postremum ei bellum cum Zoroastre, rege Bactrianorum,² fuit, qui primus dicitur artes magicas³ invenisse, si derumque motus diligentissime spectasse. Hoc occiso et ipse decessit, relicto impubere adhuc filio *Ninŷa*, et uxore *Semiramide*.

2. *Semirāmis.* (Ibid. I. 2.)

Semiramis nec filio immaturo imperium tradere, nec ipsa palam capessere ausa, sexum, dissimulans, brachia et crura velamentis, caput tiarâ tegit; et, ne novo habitu aliquid occultare videretur, eodem modo et populum vestiri jussit; quem morem vestis⁴ exinde⁵ gens universa servavit. Sic *Semiramis* primis regni initiis *Ninŷas* esse credita est.⁶ Magnas deinde res gessit, ita ut mulier etiam viros virtute superare videretur. *Babyloniam*⁷ condidit, murumque urbi cocto latere⁸ circumdedit. Nec contenta regni terminos tueri, *Aethiopiam*⁹ imperio adjecit, et *Indiae* bellum intulit. Ad postremum a filio imperfecta est, duo et quadraginta annos post *Ninum* rerum potita.¹⁰ *Ninŷas* contentus imperio a parentibus sibi tradito, belli studia depositus, et, veluti sexum cum matre mutasset, in feminarum turba consenuit. Posteri ejus hoc exemplum secuti sunt. Imperium Assyrii mille trecentos annos tenuerunt.

3. *Sardanapalus.* (Ibid. I. 3.)

Postremus apud eos regnavit *Sardanapalus*, vir muliere mollior. Ad quem quum forte *Arbâces*, *Medis*¹¹ a rege pra-

positus, venisset invenit eum inter mulierum greges, muliebri habitu, lanam tractantem, et pensa virginibus dividentem. Quibus visis, indignatus Arbaces, tot viros huic feminae' parere, omnem rem ad amicos retulit, negatque' se ei obedire posse, qui se feminam esse malit quam virum. Fit igitur conjuratio. Bellum Sardanapalo infertur. Quo ille auditio, primum, ut mulieres solent, latebras circumspicit; mox deinde cum paucis et incompositis in bellum progreditur. Victus proelio in regiam se recipit, ubi, exstructo incensoque rogo, et se et divitias in flammas conjicit; hoc solo facinore virum imitatus.

B. REGNUM MEDORUM ET PERSARUM.

1. *Astyages.* (Justin. I. 4.)

Sardanapalo sublato quum Arbaces rex esset constitutus, imperium ab Assyriis ad Medos translatum est. Post multos deinde reges ad Astyagem descendit.³ Hic aliquando per somnum vidit e sinu filiae Mandanes, quam unicam habebat, vitem enatam,⁴ cuius palmite omnis Asia obumbraretur. Consulti harioli, qui somnia interpretabantur, responderunt, ne potem regi ex filia natum iri, qui regno potiretur omnemque Asiam subigeret. Hoc responso perterritus, Astyages filiam Cambysi in matrimonium dedit, mediocris fortunae viro, ex gente Persarum, quae tunc temporis nullis adhuc rebus gestis illustrabatur.⁵ Sed ne sic quidem ab omni metu liberatus est.

2. *Cyri natales.* (Ibid. I. 4.)

Quum itaque Mandane puerum peperisset, Astyages cum Harpago, arcanorum suorum participi, occidendum dedit. Is veritus, ne Mandane aliquando necati infantis ultiōnem a se exigeret, pastori regii pecoris puerum exponendum tradit. Forte eodem tempore et ipsi pastori filius natus erat. Ejus igitur uxor, audita regii infantis expositione, maritum precibus movit, ut sibi afferret ostenderetque puerum. Cujus precibus fatigatus pastor reversus in silvam, juxta infantem invenit canem, ubera parvulo praebentem, et a feris alitibusque defendentem. Motus et ipse misericordia, qua canem motam viaderat, puerum desert ad stabula, eadem cane anxie prosee-

quente. Quem ubi in manus mulier accepit, puer eam risu et blanditiis ita cepit, ut eum a se nollet dimittere, maritoque precibus persuaderet, ut suum ipsius puerum exponeret, altero servato.¹ Atque ita ~~per~~autata sorte parvulorum, hic pro filio pastoris educatur, ille pro² nepote Astyagis exponitur.

3. *Cyrus agnoscitur.* (Ibid. I. 5.)

Puer deinde quum inter pastores esset, Cyri nomen accepit. Ibi aliquando rex inter ludentes creatus, centumaces flagellis cecidit: ob quam contumeliam puerorum parentes irati regem adierunt, querentes, quod ingenui³ pueri a servo regio verberibus essent affecti. Rex puerum arcessitum quum interrogasset, quomodo ausus esset illos verberare, ille, vultu nihil mutato, se ut regem fecisse respondit. Hoc responsum puerique constantiam admiratus Astyages, somnum, quod olim viderat, in mentem revocat, quumque et vultus similitudo et expositionis tempora,⁴ et pastoris confessio convenienter, nepotem agnovit. Et quoniam somnum exitum habuisse existimabat, quod Cyrus regnum inter pastores gessisset, puer quidem pepercit, sed Harpago ob imperium neglectum iratus, filium ejus interfecit patrique epulandum apposuit.

4. *Harpagus Astyagen prodit.* (Ibid. I. 5.)

Ab initio quidem Harpagus dissimulavit dolorem, sed intentus occasione vindictae exercendae, tempore interjecto, quum adolevisset Cyrus, omnia ei perscripsit: ut Astyages eum interfici jussent, ut suo⁵ beneficio sit servatus, ut ipse filium crudelitate regis amiserit. Deinde eum hortatur, ut exercitum paret, pronamque⁶ ad regnum viam ingrediatur; simul Medorum ipsi transitionem promittit. Epistola, quia regis custodes omnes aditus obsidebant, exenterato lepori inseritur, lepusque Cyro apud Persas degenti per fidum servummittitur.

5. *Cyrus exercitum parat.* (Ibid. I. 6.)

Cyrus, Harpagi epistolis lectis, nihil⁷ cunctatus, populum convocavit, eoque in locum silvestrem adducto, silvam securibus excidi jussit. Quod quum strenue fecissent,⁸ eosdem posterius die ad epulas invitat. Deinde quum alacriores ipso convivio factos videret, rogat, si conditio esset proposita,⁹ utrum hesterni diei laborem, an praesentium epularum hilaritatem praelaturi essent? omnibusque clamantibus, se praesentes praeferre epulas, ait: *Hesterno diei omnem vitam similem*.

*ageatis, quamdiu Medis parebitis; at si me sequimini, efficiam,
ut per omnem vitam epulas agere videamini.*

6. *Astyages regno exiuitur.* (Ibid. I. 6.)

Lates omnibus, Medis bellum infert. Astyages Harpago summam bell'i committit, oblitus² injuriam quibus eum affecerat. At ille exercitum acceptum statim Cyro tradit, regisque crudelitatem defectione ulscitur. Quod ubi Astyages audivit, contractis undique auxiliis ipse in Persas proficiscitur, variamque ibi bell'i fortunam expertus, tandem in proelio capitur. Cyrus avo regnum abstulit, eumque maximae genti Hyrcanorum³ praeposuit. Nam in Medos reverti ipse noluit. Hic finis Medorum imperii fuit. Regnaverunt annos trecentos quinquaginta.

7. *Cyrus Lydiam et Croesum superat.* (Ibid. I. 7.)

Initio regni Cyrus civitates, quae Medorum tributariae fuerant, bello domuit. Deinde quum adversus Babylonios bellum gereret, Croesus, rex Lydorum,⁴ cuius opes et divitiae illa tempestate insignes erant, Babylonis auxilium tulit; eoque victo, Cyrus bellum in Lydiam transfert. Ibi Croesi exercitus, fortuna prioris proelii jam percussus, nullo negotio⁵ funditur, Croesus ipse capitur. Victor, clementia erga victum usus, et vitam ei et patrimonii partem concessit. Interjecto deinde tempore, occupato in aliis bellis Cyro, Lydi rebellavere. Quibus iterum victimis arma et equi ademti, jussique sunt cauponias⁶ et ludicras artes⁷ exercere. Sic gens, industria quondam potens, mollitie et luxuriae effeminata, virtutem pristinam perdidit.

8. *Cyrus interficitur.* (Ibid. I. 8.)

Cyrus, subacta Asia, Scythis bellum infert. Erat eo tempore Scytharum regina, Tomyris, quae quum hostes Araxis⁸ fluminis transitu prohibere posset, iis transire permisit, existimans, faciliorem sibi intra terminos regni pugnam fore. Itaque Cyrus, trajectis copiis, quum aliquantis per in Scythiam processisset, castra metatus est. Deinde, simulato metu, quasi refugiens, castra deseruit, atque in iis vini affatim, et quae epulis erant necessaria, reliquit. Quod quum reginae nuntiatum esset, adolescentulum filium ad insequendum hostem cum tertia parte copiarum misit. Quum ventum ad Cyri castra esset, adolescentis, rei militaris ignarus, omissionis⁹ hostibus, milites suos insuetos¹⁰ vino se onerare patitur. Qui

bus cognitis, Cyrus reversus per noctem, ebries opprimit, omnesque Scythas una cum reginae filio interficit. Amisso tanto exercitu, et, quod gravius erat, unico filio, Tomyris, ultionem meditata, hostes recenti victoria *exsultantes*, pari fraude decipit. Quippe simulato timore propter cladem recens acceptam refugiens, Cyrum ad angustias usque produxit. Ibi compositis insidiis, ducenta millia Persarum cum ipso rege trucidavit. Tum caput Cyri amputatum in utrem humano sanguine repletum conjici jubet, cum hac exprobratione¹ crudelitatis: *Satia te, inquit, sanguine, quem sististi², cuiusque insatiabilis semper fuisti.* Cyrus regnavit annos triginta.

9. *Cambysis regnum et interitus.* (Ibid. I. 9.)

Cyro successit filius Cambyses, qui imperio patris Aegyptum adjecit. Aegyptiorum offensus superstitionibus,³ Apis⁴ caeterorumque deorum aedes dirui jubet. Ad Jovis quoque Ammonis nobilissimum templum⁵ expugnandum milites misit, qui arenae tempestate excitatae molibus oppressi sunt. Post haec per quietem⁶ vidit, fratrem suum Smerdin esse regnatum. Quo somnio exteritus, non dubitavit post sacrilegia etiam parricidium⁷ facere; et mago cuidam mandavit, ut Smerdin interficeret. Interim ipse, equum, ut narrant, conscedens, gladio sua sponte evaginato, vulneratus occubuit.

10. *Pseudo-Smerdis.* (Ibid. I. 9.)

Nuntio de regis morte accepto, ille, cui parricidium a rege mandatum fuerat, fratrem Cambysis, cui regnum debebatur, occidit, suumque ipsius fratrem Oropasten, imperfecto Smerdi ore et corporis habitu simillimum, in illius locum subjecit. Quae res eo occultior fuit, quod apud Persas persona regis sub specie majestatis occulitur. Sed postquam unus et alter fraudem suspicari coepit, Ostanes, vir nobilis, filiam suam, quae inter regias pellices erat, interrogavit, an Cyri filius rex esset. Illa se id scire negabat. Tum eam dormientis caput per traetare jubet: nam mago illi Cambyses aures olim utrasque praeciderat. Factus deinde per filiam certior, sine auribus esse regem, nobilissimis Persarum rem indicat, eosque in caedem falsi regis impellit. Septem tantum concii fuere hujus coniurationis, qui, postquam se sacramento obstrinxerant, exemplo ad regiam pergunt, ferro sub veste occultato. Ibi obviis imperfectis, quum ad regem penetrassent, pugna in tenebris orta, Gobryas, unus conjuratorum, Oropasten complexus medium, socios ut ferirent hortatus est; cunctantesque, ne eum pro mago transfoderent, vel per suum corpus adigere ferrum

jussit. Tum fortuna ita regente,¹ Gobrya incolumi, magus interficitur.

11. *Darius Hystaspis rex creatur.* (Ibid. I. 10.)

Quibus peractis, conjurati virtute et nobilitate pares, pacti sunt inter se, ut die statuta omnes equos ante regiam primo mane perducerent; et cuius equus inter Solis ortum hinnitum primus edidisset, is rex esset. Nam et Solem Persae unum Deum esse credunt, et equos eidem Deo sacratos putant. Erat autem inter conjuratos Darius Hystaspis filius; cui, de eventu sollicito, equi custos ait: si haec res,² quam tu dicis, victoriam decernit, nihil negotii seperesse existimat.³ Tum per noctem, pridie constitutam diem,⁴ equum ad eundem locum⁵ ducit, simulque equam. Postera die itaque quum ad statutam horam omnes convenissent, Darii equus, cognito loco ubi equam viderat, hinnitum statim edidit. Quo auspicio auditio, omnes confestim equis desalierunt, et Darium regem saluaverunt. Populus quoque universus, principum secutus iudicium, eundem regem constituit. Principio regni, Cyri filiam in matrimonium duxit, regalibus nuptiis regnum firmaturus,⁶ ut non tam in extraneum translatum quam, in familiam Cyri reversum esse videretur.

12. *Zopyri dolo Babylonia capitur.* (Ibid. I. 10.)

Interjecto deinde tempore, quum Assyrii descivissent, et Babyloniam occupassent, difficilisque urbis expugnatio esset, unus de interfectoribus magorum Zopyrus, domi se verberibus lacerari toto corpore jubet; tum naso, auribus et labiis abscissis, regi se inopinanti offert.⁷ Jam quum Darius ejus ad spectu attonitus, auctorem tam foedae lacerationis requireret, ille, quo consilio hoc fecerit, edocet; rebusque cum rege compositis, transfugae titulo⁸ in Babyloniam proficiscitur. Ibi ostendit populo laniatum corpus regisque Darii jussu se tam crudeliter affectum esse queritur, persuadetque mirantibus, ut se in urbem reciperent. Omnibus et virtus viri et nobilitas pariter nota erat, nec de fide⁹ dubitabant, quam corpus verberibus laniatum satis probare videbatur. Receptus igitur, omnium suffragio dux constituitur, et accepta parva manu, semel iterumque Persarum copias consulto cedentes fundit. Ad postremum universus ei creditur exercitus. Hunc Dario prodit, arbemque ipsam in ejus potestatem redigit.

13. *Darii expeditio contra Scythas.* (Ibid. II. 5.)

Multis in Asia feliciter gestis, Darius Scythis¹ bellum intulit, et armatis septingentis millibus hominum, Scythiam ingressus, quum hostes ei pugnae potestatem non facerent, metuens, ne interrupto ponte Istri,² reditus sibi intercluderetur, amissis octoginta millibus hominum, trepidus³ refugit. Inde Macedoniam domuit. Paulo post, quum cognovisset, Atheniensis Ionibus⁴ contra se auxilium tulisse, bello eos adortus est. Quod quo eventu gestum sit, in Atheniensium historia narrabitur.⁵

14. *Filiorum Darii de regno contentio.* (Ibid. II. 10.)

Persarum legionibus in campo Marathonio⁶ magno proelio superatis, Darius, bellum instauratus, in ipso apparatu dedit, relictis multis filiis, et in regno et ante regnum⁷ susceptis.⁸ Ex his Artemenes, maximus natu, aetatis privilegio, regnum sibi vindicabat; Xerxes, quod patre ad regiam dignitatem sublato, primus genitus esset. Hoc certamen duo fratres concordi animo ad patrum suum Artaphernem deferrunt, qui, domi⁹ cognita causa, Xerxem praeposuit: adeoque fraterna fuit contentio,¹⁰ ut nec victor insultaret, nec vicitus doleret; ipsoque litis tempore munera sibi invicem mitterent.

15. *Xerxes bellum adversus Graeciam parat.* (Ibid. II. 10.)

Igitur Xerxes bellum a patre coeptum adversus Graeciam denuo instruxit, eique apparatu¹¹ quinquennium insumsit. Septingenta millia ex regni sui provinciis armasse dicitur, et trecenta millia auxiliariorum; ut non inmerito proditum sit, flumina ab exercitu ejus siccata esse, Graeciamque omnem vix capere exercitum ejus potuisse. Naves quoque mille ducentas numero habuisse dicitur. Huic tanto agmini dux¹² defuit. Rex enim primus in fuga, postremus in proelio semper visus est. In periculis timidus, ubi metus abesset, inflatus erat.

16. *Pugna ad Thermopylas.* (Ibid. II. 11.)

Ejus introitus in Graeciam quam terribilis, tam turpis discessus fuit. Nam quum Leonidas, rex Spartanorum, cum quatuor millibus militum angustias Thermopylarum¹³ occupasset, Xerxes contemtu paucitatis eos aggreditur. Triduo ibi pugnatum, magna que in Persarum exercitu caedes est edita.

Quarta die quum nuntiatum esset Leōnidae, summum montium cacumen a viginti millibus hostium teneri, socios hortatur, *recedant et se ad meliora patriae tempora reservent; sibi cum Spartanis fortunam esse experiendam.* Tum caeteri discessere; soli Lacedaemonii remanserunt. Hi omnes Xerxis castra adorti, post ingentem caedem editam ibi occubuerunt.

L 17. *Xerxes Graecia vastata fugatur.* (Ibid. II. 12.)

Tum Xerxes maris fortunam experiri statuit. Sed ante navalis proelii congressionem² misit quatuor millia armatorum Delphos³ ad templum Apollinis diripiendum. Quae manus tota imbribus et fulminibus deleta est, ut inteligerent, quam nullae⁴ essent hominum adversus Deos vires. Post haec Thespias et Plataeas⁵ et Athenas⁶ vacuas hominibus incendit; et quoniam ferro in homines non poterat,⁷ in aedificia igne grassatur. Cujus incendii flammis quum viderent Graeci in classe circum Salamina⁸ insulam statuta,⁹ dissensio inter principes orta est, quum plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas discederent moenibusque se defendherent. Tum Themistocles, Atheniensium imperator, timens, ne discessu sociorum vires Graeciae minuerentur, per servum fidum Xerxi nuntiat, *uno in loco eum contractas Graeciae vires facillime opprimere posse.* *Quod si populi, qui jam abire vellent, dissiperentur, majori labore ei singulos consecrandos esse.* Hoc dolo impulit regem, ut signum pugnae daret. Graeci quoque adventu hostium coacti sunt proelium collatis viribus capessere. Inter ea rex, velut spectator pugnae, in ilitore remanet. Artemisia autem, regina Halicarnassi,¹⁰ quae in auxilium Xerxi venerat, plurima in hoc naval proelio virtutis documenta dedit. Sic illo tempore in viro muliebris timor, in muliere virilis conspiciebatur audacia. Quum proelium anceps esset, Iones, qui cum rege¹¹ pugnabant, a Themistocle instigati, pugnae se paulatim subtrahere cooperunt; quorum defectio animos caeterorum fregit. Itaque circumspicientes fugam pelluntur Persae, et mox, proelio victi, in fugam vertuntur.

18. *Xerxis in Asiam reditis.* (Ibid. II. 13.)

Hac clade percusus Xerxes domum redire statuit, parte exercitus cum Mardonio in Graecia relicta. Sed Graeci, auditâ regis fuga, consilium ineunt pontis rumpendi, quo ille Hellespontum¹² junxerat, ut intercluso reditu cum reliquis exercitus deleretur. Sed Themistocles timens, ne interclusi hostes iter, *quod aliter non pateret, ferro patefacerent, servum ad Xer-*

xem mittit, certioremq[ue] facit consilii a Graecis capti; et occupare transitum, naturatā fugā, jubet. Ille perculsus nuntio, tradit ducibus milites perducendos; ipse cum paucis Abýdon¹ contendit. Ubi quum solutum pontem hibernis tempestatis offendisset, piscatoria scapha trepidus trajecit. Pedestrium copiarum, quas ducibus tradiderat, maxima pars peste et inopia perit; tantaque vis mali fuit, ut viae cadaveribus implerentur, alitesque et ferae, in praedam intentae, exercitum sequerentur.

19. *Persae apud Platacas et Mycalen victi.* (Ib. II. 14.
Corn. Nep. Vit. Cim. c. 2. Vit. Aristid. c. 2.

Caeterum fortuna Persarum cum duce mutata non est. Mardonius proelio apud Plataeas victus, velut e naufragio, cum paucis profugit; pauci militum fuga elapsi sunt. Eodem forte die, quo Mardonii copiae deletae sunt, etiam navalii proelio in Asia sub monte Mycale³ adversus Persas dimicatum est. Ibi ante proelium commissum, quum classes ex adverso starent, fama ad utrumque exercitum venit, viciisse Graecos et Mardonii copias deletas esse. Qui nuntius, ut par erat, Graecorum fortitudinem et fiduciam auxit, Persarum animos frexit. Captae sunt ibi, Cimonis³ praecipue virtute atque consilio, ducentae naves Cypriorum⁴ et Phoenicum,⁵ eodemque die in terra maxima vis barbarorum prostrata est. Post hanc victoriam maritima res Atheniensium in dies magis florere coeperunt. Quum enim antea et terra et mari duces essent Lacedaemonii, factum est, ut summa imperii maritimi a Lacedaemoniis, transferretur ad Athenenses. Hoc in primis Aristidi debebatur, qui, quum in communis Graeciae classe esset simul cum Pausania,⁶ duee Lacedaemoniorum, summa aequitate et humanitate effecit, ut Graeciae civitates, superbia Pausaniei offensae, ad Atheniensium sese societatem applicarent, hosque sibi duces adversus barbaros deligerent. Hoc autem imperio ita usi sunt Athenenses, ut brevi post tempore soli in mari regnare viderentur.

20. *Xerxis familia, post regis caedem, domesticis seditionibus agitata.* (Justin. III. 1.)

Post bellum in Graecia infeliciter gestum, Xerxes, terror antea gentium, etiam suis contemtui esse coepit. Quippe Artabanus, praefectus ejus, deficiente quotidie regis majestate, spem regni concepit animo, et cum septem robustissimis filiis regiam vespere ingressus, Xerxem trucidavit. Tum ut

filios regis, votis suis obstantes, amoveret, Artaxerxi, admodum puero, persuasit, regem a Dario,¹ qui erat adolescens, occisum esse, quo maturius regno potiretur, eumque impulit, ut patris caedem in fratre vindicaret. Quum ventum ad domum Darii esset, hic dormiens inventus interficitur. Quo facto, ut etiam Artaxerxem tolleret, Artabanus, principum de regno certamina metuens, assumit in societatem consilii Bacabasum: qui² praesenti rerum statu contentus, rem prodit Artaxerxi, ut pater ejus occisus, ut frater falsa parricidii suspicione oppressus esset, quaenam ipsi denique pararentur insidiae. His cognitis Artaxerxes in posterum diem armatum exercitum adesse jubet, recogniturus³ et numerum militum et in armis industriam singulorum. Itaque quum inter caeteros et ipse Artabanus armatus assisteret, rex simulavit, se breviorem loriam habere, jussitque Artabanum suam secum commutare; tum exuentem se et nudatum gladio trajecit, simulque filios ejus corripi jubet. Atque ita egregius juvenis et caedem patris, et se ab insidiis Artabani vindicavit.⁴

21. *Intestina discordia in regno Persarum gliscit.*

(Just. V. 11.)

Artaxerxem secutus est filius Xerxes, qui post breve quadraginta quinque dierum regnum a Sogdiano occisus est. Qui regnum scelere occupatum quum caedibus tueri conaretur, post septem menses a Dario proelio superatus periit. Sub his regibus imperium Persarum principum discordiis populorumque seditionibus agitatum magis magisque inclinari⁵ coepit. Darius moriens Artaxerxi, majori natu filio, qui Mnemon appellabatur, regnum, minori, Cyro, urbes Lydiae, quibus praefectus fuit, testamento legavit. Sed Cyro judicium⁶ patris injuria videbatur; itaque occulte adversus fratrem bellum paravit. Quod quum nuntiatum esset Artaxerxi, Cyrum ad se arcessitum compedibus aureis vinxit, interfecissetque, nisi mater prohibuisset.

22. *Cyrus in bello adversus fratrem suscepto perit.*

(Just. V. 11.)

Quod periculum quum effugisset, Cyrus jam non occulte bellum, sed palam parare coepit; auxilium undique contrahit. Sed quum in proelio⁷ commisso fratrem imprudentius aggreditur, hunc quidem⁸ equi fuga⁹ periculo subtraxit, Cyrus autem⁸ a cohorte regia circumventus interficitur. In eo proelio *decem millia* Graecorum in auxilio Cyri fuere; quae et in

cornu, in quo steterant, vicerunt, et post mortem Cyri neque armis a tanto exercitu vinci, neque dolo capi potuerunt, sed per indomitas nationes et gentes barbaras, virtute sua confisi, in patriam revertuntur.¹

53. *Artuxerzis filii in patrem conjurant.* (Just. X. 1. 2.)

Artaxerxi ex pellicibus centum et quindecim filii fuere, sed tres tantum justo matrimonio suscepti, Darius, Ariarates et Ochus. Ex his Darium per indulgentiam pater, contra morem Persarum, regem vivus fecit. Sed hic paterna pietate nihil motus, interficiendi patris consilium cepit. Occiso quippe Cyro, Aspasiam, pelliçem ejus, in regium gynaeceum translata, a patre sibi dari postulaverat. Hic, pro sua in liberos indulgentia, primo se id facturum esse dixerat; mox poenitentia ductus, Solis eam sacerdotio praefecit, quo munere ab omni virorum consortio prohibebatur. Hinc exacerbatus juvenis cum quinquaginta fratribus in patrem conjuravit; sed deprehensus cum sociis poenas parricidii² dedit. Conjuges³ quoque conjuratorum cum liberis omnibus interfictae sunt, ne quod vestigium tanti sceleris superasset. Paulo post Artaxerxes morbo ex dolore contracto decessit.

24. *Ochus. Darius Codomannus, postremus rex Persiae.*
(Just. X. 3.)

Post patris mortem Ochus regnum paternum invasit. Qui parem conjurationem timens, regiam cognatorum et principum caede replet. Tum bellum Cadusii⁴ infert. In quo bello Codomannus quidam adversus hostem, qui unum ex Persis ad singulare certamen provocaverat, magno animo processit, et hoste occiso victoriam suis et prope amissam gloriam restituit. Ob haec decora⁵ praeficitur Armeniis. Interjecto deinde tempore post mortem Ochi regis, ob memoriam pristinae virtutis rex a populo constitutus, Darii nomine honoratus; bellumque cum Alexandro non sine virtute gessit. Postremo ab Alexandre victus et a cognatis occisus, vitam pariter cum Persarum regno finivit.

C. RES ATHENIENSIA.

1. *Atheniensium origines et primi reges.* (Just. II 6.)

Athenienses non solum incrementis¹ suis, sed etiam origine gloriantur. Non enim a sordidis² initiis crevere, nec ex aliis regionibus advenerunt, sed eodem innati solo,³ quod incolunt; et quae illis sedes, eadem origo est. Primi lanificii et olei⁴ et vini⁵ usum docuere. Arare quoque et serere frumenta⁶ glandem vescentibus⁷ monstrarunt. Litterae certe ac facundia, leges et civilis disciplina⁸ veluti templum Athenas habuere. Ante Deucaliōnis tempora regem habuere Cecrōpem; quem, ut omnis antiquitas fabulosa est, biformem tradidere, quia primus marem feminae matrimonio junxit. Huic successit Cranāus, cuius filia Atthis regioni nomen dedit. Post hunc Amphictyon regnavit, qui primus Minervae urbem sacravit, et nomen civitati Athenas dedit. Hujus temporibus aquarum illuvies majorem partem populorum Graeciae absunxit. Superfuerunt,⁹ quos refugia montium receperunt, aut¹⁰ ad regem Thessaliae¹¹ Deucalionem ratibus evecti sunt, a quo propterea genus humanum conditum dicitur. Per ordinem deinde successionis regnum ad Erechtheum descendit, sub quo frumenti satio apud Eleusin a Tropolemo reperta est. In hujus munieris honorem noctes initiorum¹² sacrae.¹³ Tenuit et Aegeus, Thesei pater, Athenis regnum. Post Aegeum Theseus,¹⁴ ac deinceps Thesei filius, Demophoon, qui auxilium Graecis adversus Trojanos¹⁵ tulit, regnum possedit.

2. *Codrus se pro patria devovet.* (Just. II. 6.)

Erant inter Athenienses et Dorienses¹⁶ veteres offensae, quas vindicaturi bello Dorienses, de eventu proelii oracula consuluerunt. Responsum superiores¹⁷ fore, ni regem Atheniensium occidissent. Itaque quum ventum esset in bellum, militibus ante omnia custodia¹⁸ regis praecipitur. Atheniensibus eo tempore rex Codrus erat; qui et responso Dei, et praeceptis hostium cognitis, permutato¹⁹ regis habitu, pannosus, sarmenataque gerens, castra hostium increditur; ibique in turba militum, quum unum falce sponte vulnerasset, occiditur. Cognito regis corpore, Dorienses sine proelio discedunt. Atque ita Athenienses virtute ducis, pro salute patriae, morti se offerentis, bello liberantur.

3. *Solon civitati Athenarum leges scribit.* (Just. II. 7.)

Post Codrum nemo Athenis regnavit;¹ quod memoriae nomi-
nis ejus tributum est. Administratio reipublicae annuis magis-
tratis² permissa. Sed civitati nullae tunc leges³ erant, quia
libido regum pro legibus habebatur. Legitur itaque Solon, vir
justitiae insignis, qui velut novam civitatem legibus conderet.
Quo munere ita functus est, ut et apud plebem et optimates,
diuturnis antea dissidiis agitatos, parem iniret gratiam. Hujus
viri, inter multa egregia, illud quoque memorabile fuit. Inter
Athenienses et Megarenses de Salamine insula, quam sibi
uterque populus vindicabat, prope usque ad interitum dimicatum
fuerat. Post multas clades acceptas, Athenienses legem
tulerunt, ne quis illud bellum reparandum proponeret. Solon
igitur quum opportunitatem quandam vidisset insulae vindi-
candae, dementiam simulat, habituque deformis,³ more vecordium,
in publicum evolat; factoque concursu hominum, versi-
bus suadere populo coepit, quod vetabatur; omniumque ani-
mos ita inflammat, ut extemplo bellum adversus Megarenses
decerneretur, et devictis hostibus insula Atheniensium fieret.

4. *Pisistratus tyrannidem per dolum occupat.* (Just. II. 8.)

Legibus civitati scriptis, Solon peregre proficiscitur. Dum
abest, Pisistratus, nobilis adolescens, propter res in bello prae-
clare gestas populo carus, tyrannidem per dolum occupat. Quippe quum domi se verberibus affecisset, lacerato corpore in
publicum progreditur. Advocata concione,⁴ vulnera populo
ostendit; de crudelitate principum, a quibus haec se passum
simulabat, queritur, credulamque multitudinem et lacrymis et
oratione accedit, dum se optimatibus propter populi amorem
invisum esse significat. Sic ad custodiam corporis sui satel-
litum auxilium obtinet; per quos occupata tyrannide, per annos
triginta tres, inter varias rerum vicissitudines, regnavit.

5. *Hippias, Pisistrati filius, patria pellitur. Bellum Persicum
primum.* (Just. II. 9. Corn. Nep. Vita Milt. c. 4, 5.)

Post ejus mortem Hipparchus et Hippias in paternum imperi-
um successerunt. Qui quum per aliquot annos eadem, qua pa-
ter, clementia regnassent, Hipparchus ab Harmodio e Aristoc-
ritone, ob injuriam quandam acceptam in tyrannos incensis,
interficitur. Quorum virorum virtute quum admonita civitas

libertatis esset, tandem Hippias regno pulsus in exsiliū agitur, et in Persiam profectus, Dario, Atheniēsibus bellum illaturo, ducem se adversus patriam offert. Igitur Atheniēses, nuntio de Persarum adventu accepto, auxilium a Lacedaemoniis petiverunt. Quos ubi viderunt religione¹ retineri, quomodo statim auxilium ferrent, non exspectata eorum ope, instructis decem millibus civium, et Plataeensibus auxiliariibus mille, in campos Marathonios² in proelium egrediuntur. Miltiades erat unus ducum exercitus, ejusque potissimum auctoritate impulsi Atheniēses copias ex urbe eduxerunt, loco idoneo castra fecerunt. Deinde postero die sub montis radicibus acies instruitur. Datis, Persarum dux, etsi non aequum locum³ videbat suis, tamen, fretus numero copiarum suarum, configere cupiebat. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem millia produxit, proeliumque commisit. Tanta vero Atheniēsibus in pugnam euntibus alacritas animorum fuit, ut quum mille passus inter duas acies essent, citato cursu ad hostem venirent. Nec audaciae eventus⁴ defuit. Pugnatum est enim tanta virtute, ut Persae perterriti non castra sed naves peterent, ex quibus multae suppressae,⁵ multae captae sunt.

6. *Virtutis in illo proelio documenta.* (Just. II. 9.)

In illo proelio tanta virtus singulorum fuit, ut cuius laus prima esset, difficile dictu videretur. Inter caeteros tamen Themistoclis adolescentis gloria emicuit. Cynegiri quoque, militis Atheniēsis, gloria multorum scriptorum laudibus celebrata est. Qui post innumerā caedes, quum fugientes hostes ad naves egisset, onustam navem dextra manu tenuit, nec prius dimisit, quam manum amitteret, tum quoque amputata dextra, navem sinistra comprehendit; quam et ipsam quum amisisset, ad postremum morsu navem retinuit. Persae magnam vim hominum eo proelio amiserunt. Cecidit et Hippias, tyrannus Atheniēsis, auctor et concitor ejus belli, diis patriae ultoribus poenas repetentibus.

7. *Honor Miltiadi tributus.* (Corn. Nep. Vita Milt. c. 6.)

Jam non alienum videtur, hujus victoriae quale praemium⁶ Miltiadi sit tributum docere. Huic viro, qui Athenas totamque Graeciam liberarat, hic honor tributus est, ut, quum in porticu, quae Poecile⁷ vocatur, pugna depingeretur Marathonia, in decem praetorū⁸ numero prima ejus imago poneretur, milites hortantis⁹ proeliumque committentis. Antiquissimis enim temporibus rari fuerunt honores et tenues,¹⁰ et propter id

ipsum gloriosi. Idem populus postquam corruptus est, trecentas statuas Demetrio Phalereo¹ decrevit.

8. *Bellum Persicum alterum*, (Corn. Nep. Vita Them. c. 2. 3.)

Paulo post Xerxes majoribus viribus Graeciam aggressus est. Quo adventante quum oraculum Delphicum consuluis-² sent, responsum est, moenibus ligneis se tuerentur. Quod responsum quo valeret,³ quum intelligeret nemo, Themistocles persuasit civibus, ut in naves se suaque conferrent; eum enim significari murum ligneum. Quo consilio probato navium augmentum numerum, suaque omnia, quae moveri poterant, conjuges liberosque partim Salamina,⁴ partim Troezena⁵ asportant; arcem⁶ sacerdotibus paucisque majoribus natu ad sacra procuranda tradunt, reliquum oppidum⁷ relinquunt. Communis autem Graeciae classis trecentarum navium, quarum ducentae erant Atheniensium, primum apud Artemisium⁸ inter Euboeam⁹ continentemque terram cum classiariis regis¹⁰ conflixit. Angustias enim Themistocles quaerebat, ne multitudo regiarum navium circumiretur. Hinc etsi pari proelio¹¹ discesserant, tamen eodem loco non sunt ausi manere, quod erat periculum, ne, si pars navium adversariorum Euboeam superasset, ancipiti premerentur periculo.¹² Quo factum est, ut ab Artemisio discederent, et adversum Athenas apud Salamina classem suam constituerent.

9. *Xerxes Themistoclis consilio ad Salamina superatur*.
(Corn. Nep. Vit. Them. c. 4. Justin. II. 12.)

At Xerxes, Thermopylis expugnatis, protinus accessit Urbe, eamque nullis defendantibus, imperfectis sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenerat, incendio delevit; cujus flamma perterriti classiarii, quum manere non auderent, et plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas discederent, moenibusque se defendarent, Themistocles unus restitit, et universos quidem hosti pares esse posse ajebat, dispersos autem perituros. Quum vero socios minus, quam vellet, moveret, noctu de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum,¹³ ad regem misit, ut ei nuntiaret suis verbis,¹⁴ Graecos in eo esse, ut fugerent. Qui si discessissent, majore cum labore et longinquiore tempore¹⁵ bellum conjecturum,¹⁶ quum singulos consecrari cogeretur; quos si statim aggredieretur, brevi universos oppressurum.¹⁷ Hoc eo valebat,¹⁸ ut ingratias ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur. Hac re audita, barbarus,¹⁹ nihil doli subesse ratus, postridie alieni-

simo¹ sibo loco, contra opportunissimo hostibus, adeo angusto mari conflixit, ut ejus multitudo navium explicari non posset. Victor ergo est magis consilio Themistoclis, quam armis Graeciae.

10. *Xerxes in Asiam revertitur.* (C. N. I. c. 5.)

Hic etsi male rem gesserat, tamen tantas habebat reliquias copiarum, ut etiam cum his Graeciam opprimere posset. Ne igitur bellare perseveraret, Themistocles eum certiorem fecit, id agi, ut pons, quem ille in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolvetur, quo ipse reditu in Asiam excluderetur. Idque ei persuasit. Celerrimo itaque itinere in Asiam reversus est, seque a Themistocle non superatum, sed conservatum judicavit. Sic unius viri prudentia Graecia liberata est.

11. *Reliquiae Persarum delentur.* (Justin. II. 14. Corn. Nep. Vit. Them. c. 6.)

Quum tamen pars exercitus sub duce Mardonio, regis genero, in Graecia esset relicta, quae bellum continuaret, hae quoque copiae superatae sunt apud Plataeas; urbem Boeotiae; eodemque forte die in Asia ad montem Mycalen Persae a Graecis pugna superati sunt. Jamque omnibus pacatis, Athenienses bella damna reparare cœperunt. Quumque Phalerico portu neque magno neque bono uterentur,² Themistoclis consilio triplex Piraei³ portus constitutus est, isque moenibus circumdatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate⁴ aequipararet utilitate superaret. Idem muros Athenarum restituit, Lacedaemoniis vetantibus, non sine periculo suo.

12. *Pausanias, dux Spartanorum, proditioñem meditatur.* (Just. II. 15. Corn. N. Vita Paus. c. 2.)

Post haec Lacedaemonii, ut bis illatum Graeciae bellum ulciscerentur, ultro⁵ fines Persarum depopulantur. Cui bello quum praefecissent Pausaniam, hic superbia elatus, majores res coepit appetere. Nam quum, Byzantio⁶ expugnato, cepisset complures Persarum nobiles, atque in his nonnullos regis propinquos, hos clam Xerxi remisit, simulans, eos ex vinculis publicis effugisse; et cum his Gongylum Eretrensem,⁷ qui litteras regi redderet, in quibus haec scripta fuisse tradunt; *Pausanias, dux Spartae, quos Byzantii cepерat, postquam propinquos tuos cognovit, tibi muneri misit;*⁸ seque tecum affinitate conjungi cupit. Quare, si tibi videtur, des ei filiam

tuam nuplum. Id si feceris, et Spartam et cacteram Graeciam sub tuam potestatem se redacturum policetur. His de rebus si quid geri volueris, certum¹ hominem ad eum mittas fac² cum quo colloquatur.

13. *Pausanias capit is damnatur.* (Corn. Nep. Vita Paus. c. 2. 3. 5.)

Rex tot hominum sibi necessariorum salute³ magnopere ga-
visus, confestim Artabazum cum epistola ad Pausaniam mit-
tit, in qua eum collaudat,⁴ ac petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea
perficienda, quae polliceretur. Si fecerit, nullius rei a se
repulsam esse laturum.⁵ Hujus Pausanias voluntate cog-
nita, alacrior ad rem gerendam factus, in suspicionem ceci-
dit Lacedaemoniorum, nec multo post proditionis accusatus
damnatur. Mortem ut fugeret, in aedem Minervae, quae
Chalcioecus⁶ vocatur, se recepit. Hinc ne exire posset, sta-
tim Ephori⁷ valvas ejus aedis lapidibus obstruxerunt, tectum-
que sunt demoliti, ut facilius sub divo interiret.⁸ Dicunt illo
tempore matrem Pausaniae adhuc vixisse, eamque, postquam
de scelere filii comperisset, in primis lapidem ad introitum
aedis attulisse. Sic Pausanias magnam bell i gloriam turpi
morte commaculavit. Hic quum semianimis de templo ela-
tus esset, confestim animam efflavit.

14. *Themistocles in Asiam confugit.* (Corn. Nep. Vit. Them. c. 8. 9.)

Paulo ante Themistocles testarum suffragiis⁹ e civitate ejec-
tus, Argos¹⁰ habitatum concessit. Hic quum propter mul-
tas virtutes magna cum dignitate viveret, Lacedaemonii le-
gatos Athenas miserunt, qui eum absentem accusarent, quod
societatem cum rege Persarum ad Graeciam opprimendam fe-
cisset.¹¹ Hoc crimine absens proditionis est damnatus. Id
ut audivit, quod non satis tut, um se Argis videbat, in Asiam
confugit. Quo quum venisset epistolam misit ad regem Ar-
taxerxem his verbis; *Themistocles veni ad te, qui plurima
mala omnium Graecorum in domum tuam¹² intuli, quum mihi
necesse esset patriam meam defendere. Idem multo plura bo-
na feci, postquam Xerxes in periculo esse coepit. Nunc autem
ad te confugi, exagitatus a cuncta Graecia, tuam petens ami-
citiam; quam si ero adeptus, non minus me bonum amicum
habebis, quam fortē inimicum ille expertus est.¹³ Roga au-
tem, ut de his rebus,¹⁴ de quibus tecum colloqui volo, annum mi-
hi temporis¹⁵ des, eoque transacto me ad te venire patiaris.*

15. *Themistocles a rege Persiae benigne exceptus, Magnesiae moritur.* (Corn. Nep. Vit. Them. c. 10.)

Ad haec rex, tantam animi magnitudinem¹ admiratus, cupiensque talem virum sibi consiliari, benigne respondit. Themistocles autem omne illud tempus litteris sermonique Persarum dedit; quibus adeo eruditus est, ut multo commodius³ dicatur apud regem verba fecisse, quam hi poterant, qui in Perside erant nati. Hic quum multa esset regi pollicitus, magnis muneribus ab Artaxerxe donatus in Asiam⁴ rediit, domiciliumque Magnesiae⁵ sibi constituit. In hac urbe morbo obiisse dicitur. Fama tamen fuit, eum venenum sumssisse, quum se, quae Regi de Graecia opprimenda pollicitus esset, praestare posse desperaret.⁶ Sunt, qui narrent, ossa ejus ab amicis clam in Attica sepulta esse, quoniam legibus non cederetur, quod proditionis esset damnatus.

16. *Cimon insulas Atheniensibus subjicit.* (Corn. Nep. Vita Cim. c. 2.)

Dum illa gerebantur, Athenienses maris imperium sine aemulo exercebant. Hoc et Themistoclis prudentiae et Cimonis virtuti debebant. Hic vir post victoriam apud Mycalem de Persis reportatam, quum magna praeda potitus domum reverteretur, a quod jam nonnullae insulae propter acerbitatem⁷ imperii ab Atheniensibus defecerant, bene animatas confirmavit,⁸ alienatas⁹ ad officium redire coegerit. Scyrum,¹⁰ quod contumacius se gesserat, vacuefecit, sessores veteres urbe insulaque ejecit, agros civibus¹¹ divisit. Thasios,¹² opulentia fretos, suo adventu fregit. His manubiis¹³ Athenarum arx, qua¹⁴ ad meridiem vergit, est ornata.

17. *Ostracismo patria-pulsus, mox revocatur.* (Ibid. c. 3.)

Quibus rebus quum unus in civitate maxime floreret, incidit in eandem invidiam, quam¹⁵ Themistocles; nam testarum suffragiis decem annorum exsili¹⁶ fuit. Cujus facti celerius Athenienses, quam ipsum, poenituit. Nam quum ille forti animo invidiae ingratorum civium cessisset, bellumque Lacedaemonii Atheniensibus indixisset, confessim notae ejus virtutis desiderium¹⁶ consecutum est. Itaque post annum quintum, quam expulsus erat,¹⁷ in patriam revocatus est. Ille, quod hospitio Lacedaemoniorum utebatur, satius¹⁸ existimans, contendere¹⁹ Lacedaemonem, sua sponte²⁰ profectus, pacem inter duas potentissimas civitates conciliauit. ~~Post~~

neque ita multo, Cyprum cum ducentis navibus imperator missus, quum majorem partem ejus insulae devicisset, in morbum implicitus, in oppido Citio est mortuus.

18. *Bellum Peloponnesiacum. Pericles.* (Just. III. 2. et 7.)

Quum Athenienses maris imperium non sine superbia sociorumque injuria exercent, multique, gravi eorum jugo fatigati, alios, qui se tuerentur, circumspicerent; tota Graecia, ducibus Lacedaemoniis, aemulae urbi magnitudinem et incrementa invidentibus,¹ in duas partes divisa, velut in viscera sua arma convertit. Hoc bellum, quo nullum aliud florentes Graeciae res gravias affixit, saepius susceptum et depositum est.² Initio Spartani fines Atticae populabantur, hostesque ad proelium provocabant. Sed Athenienses, Periclis consilio, ultiōis tempus exspectantes, intra moenia se continebant. Deinde, paucis diebus interjectis, naves condescendunt, et, nihil sentientibus Lacedaemoniis, totam Laconiam depraedantur. Clara quidem haec Periclis expeditio est habita; sed multo clarior privati patrimonii contemptus fuit. Nam in populatione caeterorum agrorum, Periclis agros hostes intactos reliquerant, ut aut invidiam ei apud cives concitarent, aut in prodigionis suspicionem adducerent. Quod intelligens, Pericles agros reipublicae dono dedit. Post haec aliquot diebus interjectis, navalii proelii³ dimicatum est. Victi Lacedaemonii fugerunt. Post plures annos,⁴ fessi malis, pacem in annos quinquaginta fecere, quam nonnisi sex annos servaverunt. Nam inducias, quos proprio nomine pepigerant, ex sociorum persona⁵ rumpebant. Hinc bellum in Siciliam translatum est.

19. *Atheniensium in Siciliam expeditio.* (Just. IV. 3, 4.)

Quum enim jam antea, bello inter Catinienses⁶ et Syracusanos exorto, Athenienses Catiniensibus opem tulissent, tempore interjecto, quum pacis conditiones a Syracusanis non servarentur, illi denuo legatos Athenas miserunt, qui sordida veste, capillo barbaque, promissa, concionem adeunt, populumque lacrymis movent, ut, quamvis Peloponnesiaco bello districtus, auxilium illis mittendum censeret. Igitur classis ingens decernitur; creatur duces Nicias, Alcibiades et Lamachus; tantaeque vires in Siciliam effusae sunt, ut iis ipsis terrori essent, quibus auxilio venerant.

20. *Atheniensium res in Sicilia gestae.* (Just. IV. 4.)

Brevi post, quum Alcibiades, ob causas mox indicandas, revocatus, esset, Nicias et Lamachus duo proelia pedestria secundo Marte¹ pugnant: munitionibusque urbi Syracusarum circumdatis, incolas etiam marinis commeatibus intercludunt. Quibus rebus fracti Syracusani, auxilium a Lacedaemoniis petiverunt. Ab his mititur Gylippus, qui, quum in itinere de bello jam inclinato statu² audivisset, auxiliis partim in Graecia, partim in Sicilia contractis, opportuna bello loca occupat. Duobus deinde proeliis victus, tertio hostes in fugam conjecit, sociosque obsidione liberavit. In eo proelio Lamachus fortiter pugnans occisus est.

21. *Athenienses saepius victi ingentem cladem accipiunt.*
(Justin. IV. c. 4 et 5.)

Sed quum Athenienses, terrestri bello superati, portum Syracusarum tenerent, Gylippus classem Lacedaemone cum auxiliis arcessit. Quo cognito³ et ipsi Athenienses in locum amissi ducis Demosthenem et Eurymedonta cum supplemento copiarum mittunt, et quasi Graeciae bellum⁴ in Siciliam translatum esset, ita ex utraque parte⁵ summis viribus dimicabatur. Prima igitur congressione navalis certaminis Athenienses vincuntur; castra quoque cum omni publica ac privata pecunia amittunt. Inter haec mala quum etiam terrestri proelio victi essent, Demosthenes censere coepit, *ut abirent Sicilia, dum res quamvis afflictae, nondum tamen perditae essent.* Nicias autem seu pudore male actae rei, seu impellente fato manere contendit. Reparatur igitur navale bellum; sed insciati ducum, qui Syracusanos, inter angustias maris⁶ facile se tuentes, temere aggressi fuerant, Atheniensium copiae iterum vincuntur. Eurymedon dux in prima acie fortissime dimicans, primus cadit; triginta naves, quibus praefuerat, incenduntur; Demosthenes et Nicias autem cum reliquis exercitus terrestri itinere fugiunt. Ab his relictas centum triginta naves Gylippus invasit; ipsos deinde insequitur; fugientes partim capit, partim caedit. Demosthenes, amissso exercitu, a captivitate gladio et voluntaria morte se vindicat: Nicias autem cladem suorum auxit dedecore captivitatis.

22. *Alcibiades capititis damnatus Spartam se confert.* (Just. V. 1. Corn. Nep. Vita Alcib. c. 4.)

Dum haec in Sicilia per biennium geruntur, belli illius concitor ut dux Alcibiades absens Athenis insimulatur, mysteria Cereris violasse. Revocatus a bello ad causam dicendam, multa secum reputans de immoderata civium suorum licentia crudelitateque erga nobiles, utilissimum ratus impendentem evitare tempestatem, fugit, et primum Elidem,¹ deinde Thebas² se contulit. Postquam autem se capititis damnatum, bonis publicatis, audivit, et id, quod usu venerat, Eumolpidas³ sacerdotes a populo coactos, ut se devoverent, ejusque devotionis exemplum, in pila lapidea incisum, esse positum in publico, Lacedaemonem demigravit. Ibi reges impulit, ut Atheniensibus, adversa fortuna in Sicilia turbatis, bellum inferrent. Ejus quoque consilio Lacedaemonii cum Persarum rege amicitiam fecerunt, deinde Deceliam⁴ in finibus Atticae munierunt, praesidioque perpetuo in obsidione quasi Athenas tenuerunt.

23. *Persarum sibi favorem conciliat.* (Justin. V. 2. Corn. Nep. I. c. 5.)

Non contentus autem patriae hostes consilio adjuvisse, Alcibiades cum quinque navibus in Asiam contendit, et tributarias Atheniensium civitates auctoritate nominis sui ad defectiōnem compellit. Sed apud Lacedaemonios Alcibiadis virtus plus invidiae quam gratiae contraxit. Nam quum acerri-
mi viri praestantem prudentiam in omnibus rebus cognosce-
rent, pertimuerunt, ne quando patriae caritate ductus ab ipsis
descisceret, et cum suis in gratiam rediret. Itaque tempus⁵
ejus interficiendi querere instituerunt. Qua re cognita Alci-
biades ad Tissaphernem praefectum regis Darii se contulit.
Cujus quum in intimam amicitiam pervenisset, ei persuadet,
ne nimis enixe Lacedaemonios juvaret. Nam dissidentibus
Graecis regem Persarum arbitrum pacis ac belli fore.⁶ Do-
mesticis itaque bellis Graeciam atterendam esse, ne externis
vacet;⁷ exaequandasque vires partium et inferiores auxilio le-
vandos. Grata oratio Tissapherni fuit. Itaque Lacedaemo-
niis commeatus navesque maligne⁸ praebare coepit.

24. *Cum Atheniensibus in gratiam reddit.* (Just. V. 3.)

Per idem tempus Alcibiades cum duce exercitus Atheni-
ensium, qui apud Samum⁹ morabatur, per internuntios collo-

quitur, polliceturque his amicitiam regis, si respublica a populo ad senatum translatam foret; sperans fore, ut aut concordante civitate dux belli ab omnibus legeretur, aut discordia inter ordines facta, ab altera parte in auxilium vocaretur. Itaque, permittente populo, imperium ad senatum transferatur.¹ Qui quum crudeliter in plebem consuleret, ab exercitu Alcibiades exsul revocatur, duxque classi constituitur. Hac denuntiatione territi senatores, primo urbem prodere Lacedaemoniis tentavere; dein, quum id nequissent, in exsilium profecti sunt. Itaque Alcibiades, patria ab intestino malo liberata,² summa cura classem instruit, atque, ita in bellum adversus Lacedaemonios perrexit.

25. *Lacedaemoniorum vires frangit.* (Corn. Nep. Vita Alcib. c. 5.)

Hac expeditione tanta subito rerum commutatio facta est, ut Lacedaemonii, qui paulo ante victores viguerant,³ perterriti pacem peterent; victi enim erant quinque terrestribus proeliis, tribus navalibus,⁴ in quibus trecentas triremes amiserant, quae captae in hostium venerant potestatem. Alcibiades simul cum collegis receperat Ioniam, Hellespontum, multas praeterea urbes Graecas, quae in ora sitae sunt Asiae: quarum expugnaverant quam plurimas, in his Byzantium, neque minus multas consilio⁵ ad amicitiam adjunxerant, quod in captos benevolentia fuerant usi. Inde praeda onusti, locupletato exercitu, maximis rebus gestis, Athenas venerunt.

26. *Athenas redit.* (Corn. Nep. I. c. 6.)

Ad hunc redeuntis exercitus triumphum effusa omnis multitudo obviam procedit, et universos quidem milites, praecipue tamen Alcibiadem mirantur. Sic enim populo erat persuasum, omnes et adversas superiores⁶ et praesentes secundas res accidisse ejus opera. Itaque et cladem in Sicilia et Lacedaemoniorum victorias suae culpae tribuebant, quod talem virum e civitate expulissent. Hic ut navi egressus est, illum unum omnes prosequabantur, et id quod nunquam antea usu venerat, nisi Olympiae victoribus, coronis aureis aeneisque vulgo donabatur.⁷ Postquam in Urbem venerat, concione advocata, sic verba fecit, ut nemo tam ferus esset, quin ejus casum lacrymaret, inimicumque his se ostenderet, quorum opera patria pulsus fuerat. Restituta igitur huic sunt publice bona; et iidem illi sacerdotes, qui eum devoverant, rursus *re-sacrare*⁸ sunt coacti.

27. *Lysandro duce res Lacedaemoniorum reparantur.*
(Justin. V. 5.)

Dum haec Athenis geruntur, a Lacedaemoniis Lysander classi belloque praeficitur; et in locum Tissaphernis Darius rex Persarum, filium suum, Cyrum, Ioniae Lydiaeque praesul, qui Lacedaemonios auxiliis opibusque ad spem fortunae prioris erexit. Aucti igitur viribus Alcibiadem cum centum navibus in Asiam profectum, dum agros populatur,¹ repentino adventu oppressere. Magnae et inopinatae cladis nuntius quum Athenas venisset, tanta Atheniensium desperatio fuit, ut statim Cononem in Alcibiadis locum mitterent, ducis se fraude magis quam belli fortuna vicios arbitrantes. Alcibiades autem impetum multitudinis veritus, denuò in voluntarium exsilium proficiscitur.

28. *Athenienses magno proelio apud Aegospotamos superantur.*
(Just. V. 6, 7. Corn. Nep. Vita Alcib. c. 8.)

Itaque Conon Alcibiadi suffectus classem maxima industria adornat; sed navibus exercitus deerat. Nam ut numerus militum expleretur, senes et pueri arma capere coacti sunt. Pluribus itaque proeliis adverso Marte pugnatis, tandem Lysander, Spartanorum dux, Atheniensium exercitum, qui, navibus relictis, in terram praedatum exierat, ad Aegos flumen² oppressit, eoque impetu totum bellum finivit. Haec enim clade res Atheniensium penitus inclinata est.³ Tributariae civitates, quas metus in fide retinuerat, Lysandro se tradiderunt, nec aliud ditionis Atheniensium⁴ relictum est praeter urbem ipsam.

29. *Atheniensium consternatio.* (Just. V. 7.)

Quae quum Athenis nuntiata essent, ingens omnium consternatio fuit; viri mulieresque relictis domibus, per urbem currere pavidi; alius alium sciscitari; auctorem nuntii requirere.⁵ In foro deinde coēunt, noctemque ibi inter timorem, questus, et lacrymas transigunt. Alii fratres, aut filios, aut parentes deflent, et cum privatis casibus querelam publicam⁶ miscent: *Jam se ipsos, jam ipsam patriam perituram, miserio-* remque superstitum, *quam amissorum fortunam esse.* Nullam nunc classem superesse, in quam conjugiant; nullum exercitum, cuius virtute servari possint.

30. *Athenae se Lysandro tradunt.* (Justin. V. 8. Corn. Nep. Vita Lys. c. 1.)

Dum haec Athenis fiunt, Lysander Graeciae civitates in Lacedaemoniorum potestatem redigit, et undique iis, qui Atheniensium rebus studerent, ejectis, decem in unaquaque civitate de legit viros,¹ quibus sumnum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum commisit. His actis, Athenas navigavit, miseramque civitatem, obsidione circumdata, fame urget. Sciebat enim, neque ex advectis copiis multum superesse, et ne novae advehi possent, providebat. Quibus malis Athenienses fracti, multis fame et ferro amissis, pacem petivere: quae a dari deberet, diu inter Spartanos sociosque deliberatum est. Quum nonnulli nomen Atheniensium² delendum, urbemque incendio consumendam censerent, Spartani negarunt, se passuros,³ ut ex duobus Graeciae oculis⁴ alter erueretur; pacemque Atheniensibus sunt polliciti, si longi muri brachia⁵ dejicerent, navesque, quae reliquae forent, tradicerent; denique si respublica triginta rectores,⁶ ex civibus diligendos, acciperet.

31. *Triginta viri tyrannidem Athenis exercent.* (Justin V. 8, 9.)

His legibus acceptis, tota civitas subito mutari⁷ coepit: Triginta rectores reipublicae constituantur, Lacedaemonii et Lysandro dediti, qui brevi tyrannidem in cives exercere coeperrunt. Quippe a principio tria millia satellitum sibi statuunt; et quasi hic numerus ad continentam civitatem non sufficeret, septingentos milites a victoribus⁸ accipiunt. His copiis instructi exhaustam urbem caedibus et rapinis fatigant⁹; quumque hoc uni ex numero suo Therameni¹⁰ displicere didicissent, ipsum quoque ad terrorem omnium interficiunt. Quo factum est, ut multi, urbe relicta, exsili¹¹ miserias, quam domesticum terrorem pati mallent.

32. *Alcibiades interficitur.* (Corn. Nep. Vita Alcib. 9, 10.)

Horum tyrannorum consiliis etiam Alcibiades periit. Qui quum castellum in Phrygia¹² habitaret, ubi liberandae patriae agitabat consilia, Critias¹³ caeterique tyranni Atheniensium certos homines ad Lysandrum in Asiam miserunt, qui eum certiorem facerent, nisi Alcibiadem sustulisset, nihil earum rerum ratum¹⁴ fore, quas ipse Athenis constituisset. Quare si suas res gestas manere vellet, illum persequeretur. Ly-

sander, his verbis commotus, Pharnabazo, satrapae, persuasit, ut homines mitteret, qui, vicinitati,¹ in qua Alcibiades erat, negotium darent,² ut eum interficerent.³ Illi, quum eum ferro aggredi non auderent, noctu ligna contulerunt circa, casam eam, in qua, quiescebat, eamque succenderunt. Ille autem ut sonitu flammae est excitatus, quum ei gladius esset subdatus, familiaris sui subalare telum⁴ arripuit. Namque erat cum eo quidam ex Arcadia hospes, qui nunquam discedere voluerat. Hunc sequi se jubet, et id, quod in praesentia vestimentorum⁵ fuit, arripuit. His in ignem ejectis flammae vim⁶ transit. Quem ut barbari incendium effugisse viderunt, tellis eminus missis interficerunt, caputque ejus ad Pharnabazum retulerunt. At mulier, quae cum eo vivere consuerat, muliebri sua veste contectum cremavit. Sic Alcibiades annos circiter quadraginta natu diem obiit supremum.

33. *Thrasybulus exsul patriae liberandae capit consilium.*
(Corn. Nep. Vita Thrasyb. c. 2.)

Inter cives, qui tyrannorum furorem effugerant, Thrasybulus erat, qui, ad spem liberandae patriae erectus,⁷ adunatis⁸ triginta exsilibus, Phylen, quod est castellum in finibus Atticis,⁹ occupavit. Hoc initium fuit salutis. Atheniensium. Hinc viribus paulatim auctis, in Piraeum¹⁰ transiit, Munychiamque¹¹ munivit. Hanc bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, ab eaque turpiter repulsi protinus in urbem, armis impedimentisque amissis, refugerunt. Usus est Thrasybulus non minus prudentia quam fortitudine; nam cedentes violari vetuit; cives enim civibus parcere aequum censebat; neque quisquam est vulneratus, nisi qui prior impugnare voluit; neminem jacentem¹² veste spoliavit; nihil attigit praeter arma, quaeque ad viatum pertinebant. In secundo proelio cecidit Critias, triginta tyrannorum acerrimus.

34. *Exsules in patriam redeunt.* (Corn. Nep. I. c. 3.)

Dum haec geruntur, Pausanias, rex Lacedaemoniorum, tyrannis auxilio missus est. Is Lysandro infensus, inter Thrasylbum et eos, qui urbem tenebant,¹³ fecit pacem, his conditionibus, ne qui praeter triginta tyrannos, et decem, qui postea praetores creati, eadem crudelitate in cives grassati erant, afficerentur exsilio, neve bona publicarentur; reipublicae procura ratio populo redderetur.¹⁴ Praeclarum hoc quoque Thrasyboli, quod reconciliata pace, quum plurimum in civitate pos-

set, legem tulit: *ne quis anteactarum rerum accusaretur, ne-
ve multaretur*; eamque illi legem *Oblivionis* vocant.

35. *Athenienses se desidiae tradunt.* (Just. VI. 9.)

Non ita multo post per victoriam,¹ a Conone de Lacedaemoniorum classe reportatam, fractae res Atheniensium non-nihil reparatae sunt; nec tamen pristinam inter Graecos auctoritatem potuerunt recipere. Magis magisque in torpore et segnitiem resoluti, non ut olim in classem et exercitum, sed in dies festos apparatusque ludorum redditus publicos effundebant, frequentiusque in theatris quam in castris versabantur. Tum vectigal publicum quo milites et remiges alebantur, inter urbanum populum dividi coeptum. Quibus rebus effectum est, ut, Graecis otio torpesceribus, obscurum antea Macedonum nomen emergeret; et Philippus, obses triennio Thebis habitus in Epaminondae domo, hujus praestantissimi viri et Pelopidae virtutibus eruditus Graeciae servitatis jugum imponeret.

D. DE REBUS LACEDAE MONIORUM.

1. *Lycurgus Spartanorum legislator.* (Just. III. 2.)

Lacedaemoniorum res publica auctoritatem, qua inter Graecos pollebat, et incrementa debebat legibus et disciplinae Lycurgi. Qui vir quum fratri suo, Polydectae, regi Spartanorum,² successisset, regnumque sibi vindicante potuisset, Charilao, filio ejus, qui natus posthumus fuerat, quum ad aetatem adultam pervenisset, regnum, summa fide restitutus; ut intellexerent omnes, quanto plus apud bonos pietatis jura, quam omnes opes valerent. Jam probitate ejus perspecta, populus et principes, diuturnis inter se dissidiis agitati, conjunctis precibus eum permoverunt, ut civitati leges scriberet. Quo difficillimo negotio suscepto, rem ita perfecit, ut, dum Lycurgi leges florebant, Spartanorum civitas principem locum inter Graecos obtineret.

2. *Quaedam Lycurgi leges.* (Just. III. 2, 3.)

Ac primum quidem populum in obsequia principum, principes ad justitiam imperiorum formavit.³ Parsimoniam om-

nibus suasit. Emi singula non pecunia, sed compensatione mercium¹ jussit. Auri argenteique usum, velut omnium sclerum materiam, sustulit. Fundos omnium aequaliter inter omnes divisit. Convivari omnes publice jussit, ne cujus divitiae vel luxuria in occulto essent. Pueros puberes in agrum deduci preecepit, ut primos annos non in luxuria,² sed in opere et laboribus agerent. Virgines sine dote nubere jussit, ut uxores eligerentur, non pecuniae. Maximum honorem senum esse voluit. Haec quoniam primo, solutis antea moribus, dura videbat esse, auctorem eorum Apollinem Delphicum fingit.³ Dein, ut aeternitatem legibus suis daret, jurejurando obligat civitatem, nihil eos de ejus legibus mutaturos, priusquam reverteretur, et simulat, se ad oraculum Delphicum proficisci, consulturum, quid addendum mutandumque, legibus videretur Deo. Proficiscitur autem Cretam,⁴ ibique perpetuum exsilium egit, abjicique in mare ossa sua moriens jussit, ne, reliquiis suis Lacedaemonem relatis, Spartani se religione jurisjurandi solutos arbitrarentur.

3. *Bella Messenica.* (Just. III. 4. 5.)

His igitur ~~maribus~~ ita brevi civitas convaluit, ut quum Messeniis bellum intulissent, gravissima se exsecratione obstringerent, non, priusquam Messeniam⁵ expugnassent, reversuros. Sed decem annis in obsidione urbis frustra consumtis, Messenii tandem per insidias expugnantur. Deinde, quum per octoginta annos omnia servitutis mala perpessi essent, post longam poenarum⁶ patientiam bellum restaurant. Lacedaemonii autem tanto majore confidentia ad arma concurrunt, quod adversus servos dimicaturi videbantur. Res tamen aliter cecidit, atque ipsi speraverant. Nam tribus proeliis fusi, eo usque desperationis adducti sunt Spartani, ut ad supplementum exercitus servos suos manumitterent. Tum de belli eventu oraculo Delphis consulto, jubentur ducem belli ab Atheniensibus petere. Athenienses autem, quum hoc responsum cognovissent, in contemtum Spartanorum Tyrtaeum poëtam claudum pede miserunt. Qui quum venisset, carmina exercitui recitavit, in quibus virtutis hortamenta, damnorum solatia belli consilia, conscripserat.⁷ Itaque tantum ardorem militibus injecit, ut omnes alacri animo mortem oppeterent. Raro unquam cruentius proelium fuit. Ad postremum tamen Victoria Lacedaemoniorum fuit.

4. *Lacedaemonii principatum in Graecia exercent.*

Insequenti aevo factum est, ut Lacedaemonii, ob insitam quandam populo nobilitatem et eximiam virtutis famam, principatum in Graecia obtinerent. Quare in Persicis bellis omnes Graeciae civitates, quae se adversus barbaros coniunxerant, eorum imperio parebant. Sed post illa tempora quum Athenienses maris sibi imperium vindicassent, ingens Lacedaemoniorum contra eos exarsit invidia. Hinc inimicitiae, mox bella exorta; unumque¹ gravissimum, quod, per viginti septem annos extractum, universae Graeciae vires vehementer afflxit. Victoria penes Spartanos fuit; qui post pugnam apud Aegos flumen, ubi Atheniensium robur fractum est, terra marique dominari coeperunt.

5. *Lacedaemonii cum Persis in Asia bellum gerunt.* (Just. VI. 1. Corn. Vit. Con. c. 2.)

Jam auctis viribus, Lacedaemonii totius Asiae imperium affectare coeperunt. Circa illud tempus, Conon, Atheniensis, qui, amissâ bello patriâ, in exilio vivebat, contulit se ad Pharnabazum, Satrapen Ioniae et Lydiae, eundemque generum regis et propinquum, apud quem ut gratia valeret, multo labore perfecit. Nam quum Lacedaemonii in societate non manerent, quam cum Artaxerxe fecerant, Agesilaumque belatum misissent in Asiam, maxime impulsi a Tissapherne, qui a regis amicitia defecrat, et cum Lacedaemonii coierat societatem, hunc adversus² Pharnabazus habitus est imperator; re vera autem exercitu praefuit Conon, ejusque arbitrio omnia gesta sunt. Hic summum ducem Agesilaum multum impedivit, saepeque ejus consiliis obstitit, neque non fuit aper-
tum, si ille non fuisset, Agesilaum Asiam Tauro tenuis³ regi fuisse erupturum.

6. *Agesilai res gestae.* (Corn. Nep. Vit. Ages. c. 4.)

Hic quum jam animo meditaretur proficiisci in Persas et ipsum regem adoriri, nuntius ei domo venit Ephorūm jussu, bellum Athenienses et Boeotios³ indixisse Lacedaemoniis; quare venire ne dubitaret. Qui quum victori praececesset exercitui, maximamque haberet fiduciam regni Persarum potundi, gloriiosius tamen duxit, si institutis patriae⁴ paruissest, quam si bello superasset Asiam. Quum jam haud ita longe abesset Peloponneso, obsistere ei conati sunt Athenienses et Boeo-

ti caeterique eorum socii apud Coronam; quos omnes gravi proelio vicit. Huic victoriae vel maxima fuit laus, quod, quem plerique se ex fuga in templum Minervae conjectissent, quaerereturque ex eo,¹ quid his fieri vellet, etsi aliquot vulnera acceperat eo proelio, et iratus videbatur omnibus, qui adversus eum arma tulerant, tamen antetulit irae religionem, et eos vetuit violari. Neque vero hoc solum in Graecia fecit, ut tempa Deorum sancta haberet, sed etiam apud barbaros summa religione omnia simulacra arasque conservavit.

7. *Graeciae civitates sese invicem debilitant.* (Corn. Vita Agesil. c. 5. Vit. Conon. c. 4. Just. VI. 4.)

Post hoc proelium collatum est omne bellum circa Corinthum, ideoque Corinthum est appellatum. Hic quum una pugna decam millia hostium Agesilao duce cecidissent, eoque facto opes adversariorum bebilitatae viderentur,² tantum abfuit ab insolentia gloriae,³ ut commiseraretur fortunam Graeciae, quod tam multi vitio adversariorum cecidissent; namque illa multitudine, si sana mens esset, Graeciam a Persis supplicium sumere potuisse.—Sed per idem tempus Conon, Persarum classi praefectus, Spartanorum vires in pugna navali apud Cnidum fregit. Victi Lacedaemonii fugam capessunt, multis navibus amissis, quas Conon partim ceperat, partim depressoerat. Hoc initium Atheniensibus resumendae potentiae fuit. Conon cum parte navium in patriam venit; muros a Lysandro dirutos reficiendos curat; pecuniaeque quinquaginta talenta, quae a Pharnabazo acceperat, civibus suis donat.

8. *Bellum exoritur inter Thebanos et Lacedaemonios.* (Justin. VI. 6.)

Dum haec geruntur, Artaxerxes, rex Persarum, legatos in Graeciam mittit, per quos jubet omnes ab armis discedere; qui aliter fecisset, eu[m] se pro hoste habiturum: civitatibus libertatem suaque omnia restituit. Fessi tot bellis Graeci cupide paruerunt. Sed Lacedaemonii securis⁴ insidiantes, castellum Arcadum expugnant, occupatoque praesidium imponunt. Itaque armato instructoque exercitu Arcades, adhibitis in auxilium Thebanis, qui jam, Epaminondae virtute excitati, ad Graeciae imperium adspirabant, bellum repetunt. In eo proelio Archidamus,⁵ dux Lacedaemoniorum, vulneratur; qui quum caedi suos videret, per praeconem corpora intersectorum ad sepulturam poscit. Hoc est enim

signum apud Graecos victoriae traditae. Qua confessione contenti Thebani signum parcendi dederunt.

9. *Spartanorum virtus. Epaminondas in pagna ad Mantinea interficitur.* (Just. VI. 7. Corn. Nep. Vita Epam. c. 9.)

Paulo post Thebani, Epaminonda duce, occupandae urbis hostium spem ceperunt. Igitur principio noctis taciti Lacedaemonia profiscuntur, non tamen aggredi incautos potuerunt. Quippe senes, et caetera imbellis aetas, quum adventum hostium sensissent, in ipsis portarum angustiis armati occurrunt. Pauci igitur senes sustinuerunt aciem, cui paulo ante universa juventus par esse non potuit. Agesilai autem adventu nuntiato, Thebani recessere. Nec bellum diu dilatum; siquidem Spartanorum juventus, senum virtute et gloria incensa, teneri non potuit, quin ex continentis acie decerneret. Quum victorie Thebanorum esset, Epaminondas, dum non ducis tantum, verum etiam fortissimi militis officio fungitur, graviter vulneratur. Hujus casu aliquantum retardati sunt Boeotii: neque tamen prius pugna excesserunt, quam repugnantes profligabantur. At Epaminondas quum animadverteret, mortiferum se vulnus accepisse, simulque, si ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, extraxisset, animam statim emissurum, usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est, viciisse Boeotios. Id postquam audivit, satis, inquit, vixi; invictus enim morior. Tum, ferro extracto, confessum exanimatus est.

10. *Epaminondae laus.* Just. VI. 8. Corn. Nep. Vita Epam. c. 3.)

Una cum Epaminonda Thebanorum quoque vires ceciderunt; ut non tam illum amisisse, quam cum illo interiisse omnes viderentur. Nam neque hunc ante decem illum memorabile bellum gessere; nec postea virtutibus, sed cladibus insignes fuere; ut manifestum sit, patriae gloriam et natam et extinctam cum eo fuisse. Fuit autem incertum vir melior, an dux esset. Erat enim modestus, prudens, gravis, temporibus sapienter utens, peritus belli, fortis manu, animo maximo, adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur. Paupertatem adeo facile perpassus est, ut de republica nihil nisi gloriam caperet; honores autem ita gessit, ut ornamentum non accipere, sed dare ipse honori-

bus videretur. Jam litterarum studium et philosophiae doctrina tanta fuit, ut mirabile videretur, unde tam insignis militiae scientia homini inter litteras nato contigisset.

E. MACEDONUM IMPERIUM.

1. *Macedoniae origines.* (Justin. VII. 1.)

Macedonia ante, a nomine Emathionis regis, Emathia cognominata est. Hujus, sicut incrementa modica, ita termini perangusti fuere. Antiquissimis temporibus Caranus, ex Herculis progenie, responso oraculi sedes querere jussus, cum magna multitudine Graecorum in Emathiam venit, ibique urbem Edessam, oppidanis propter imbrum et nebulae magnitudinem non sentientibus, gregem caprarum, imbrem fugientium secutus, occupavit. Oraculum autem jussicerat eum ducibus capris imperium querere. Hinc etiam postea in bellis, quae cum finitimis gerebat, capras ante signa habere solebat. Urbem quoque Edessam, ob memoriam muneris¹ Aegeas,² populum Aegeadas vocavit. Pulso deinde Mida, qui partem Macedoniae tenebat, aliisque regibus, in locum omnium solus successit, primusque adunatis gentibus variorum populorum, veluti unum corpus Macedoniae fecit.

2. *Primi Macedoniae reges.* (Just. VII. 2.)

Post hunc Perdicca regnavit, cuius et vita illustris et mortis postrema³ memorabilia fuere; siquidem senex moriens Argaeo filio monstravit locum, quo condi vellet, ibique non sua tantum, sed et succendentium sibi regum ossa poni jussit; praefatus,⁴ quoad ibi conditae posterorum reliquiae forent, regnum in familia mansurum; creduntque extinctam in Alexandre stirpem,⁵ quod locum sepulturae mutaverit. Argaeus, moderate et cum amore popularium administrato regno, successorem filium Philippum reliquit: qui immatura morte raptus Aeropum, parvulum admodum, instituit heredem. Illis temporibus Macedonibus assidua certamina cum Thracibus et Illyriis⁶ fuere. Tum quoque Illyrii, infantiam regis pupilli contemnentes, bello Macedonas aggrediuntur. Qui quum primo proelio pulsi essent, rege suo in

cunis prolato et pone aciem posito, acrius certamen repetivere. Conserto itaque proelio magna caede Illyrios fudere, ostenderuntque hostibus suis, priore bello regem,¹ Macedonibus, non virtutem defuisse.

3. *Amynta rex.* (Just. VII. 4.)

Multis annis interjectis, per ordinem successionis regnum ad Amyntam pervenit. Hie quoque rex insigni industria et omnibus imperatorii virtutibus instructus fuit. Ex Eurydice tres filios sustulit,² Alexandrum, Perdiccam et Philippum, Alexandri Magni patrem, et filiam Euryönen. Cum Illyriis et Olynthiis³ gravia bella gessit. Insidiis autem Eurydices uxoris, quae regnum adultero tradendum susceperebat, occupatus fuisse,⁴ nisi filia matris consilia et scelus prodidisset. Functus itaque multis periculis senex decessit, regno maximo ex filiis Alexandro tradito.

4. *Philippus, Thebis eruditus, fratri Perdiccae succedit.*
(Just. VII. 5.)

Alexander inter prima initia regni bellum ab Illyriis pacata mercede redemit; et interjecto tempore, Philippo fratre obside dato, cum Thebanis pacem conciliat; quae res ad egregiam Philippi indolem formandam plurimum valuit. Si quidem per triennium Thebis obses habitus in domo Epaninonidae, summi et philosophi et imperatoris, ad hujus viri exemplum se composuit. Nec multo post Alexander, insidiis Eurydices matris petitus, occubuit:⁵ cui Amyntas, quum in scelere esset deprehensa, propter communes liberos percerat, ignarus, eam his ipsis aliquando exitiosam fore. Frater quoque ejus Perdicca pari insidiarum fraude decipitur,⁶ parvo filio relicto. Nuntio de fratri morte accepto, Philippus clam Thebis aufugit, domumque rediit, ubi diu pupilli regis tutorem egit. At ubi graviora bella imminebant, serumque auxilium in exspectatione infantis⁷ erat, compulsus a populo regnum suscepit.

5. *Initia regni.* (Justin. VII. 6.)

Principium imperii non satis prosperum videbatur, quum hinc⁸ insidiarum metus, inde inopia regni, continuis bellis exhausti, immaturam adolescentis aetatem urgeret.⁹ Simul finitimae gentes, velut conspiratione facta ad opprimendam *Macedoniam*, ex diversis locis uno tempore regnum bello

petebant. Quibus bellis omnibus quum par esse non posset, alia interposita pactione composuit, alia redemit¹ invalidissimos quosque aggressus vicit: quo factum est, ut et militum trepidos animos firmaret, et se a contemtu hostium vindicaret. Primum illi cum Atheniensibus certamen ad Amphiþolin² fuit; quibus per insidias victis, quum interficere omnes posset, in columnes sine pretio dimisit. Post haec, bello in Illyrios translato, multa millia hostium caedit.³ Urbem nobilissimam Larissam capit in Thessalia, non praedae cupiditate, sed quod exercitui suo robur Thessalorum equitum⁴ adjungere gestiebat. His ita gestis, jam non contentus submovere bella, ultro etiam quietos lacescit. Quum Methõnam⁵ urbem oppugnaret, jacta de muris sagitta⁶ dextrum oculum regis effodit. Quo vulnere nec segnior in bellum, nec iracundior adversus hostes factus est; adeo ut, interjectis diebus,⁷ pacem deprecantibus daret, nec moderatus tantum, verum etiam mitis adversus victos esset.

6. *Philippus se Graecorum rebus immiscet.*
(Justin. VIII. 1.)

Rebus Macedoniae compositis, finitimisque hostibus aut devictis aut territis, Philippus Graecorum libertati coepit insidiari. Quare civitatum contentiones alit, et auxilium inferioribus⁸ ferendo victos pariter victoresque subire regiam servitutem coëgit. Causa et origo hujus mali Thebani fuere; qui quum rerum potirentur, incredibili odio adversus Phocenses inflammati, bellum sacrum excitavere. Quod quum soli profligare non possent, Philippum ducem eligunt, qui sacrilegos puniret. Phocenses enim, templo Apollinis occupato, magnam inde vim auri in belli usum converterant. Igitur Philippus, quasi sacrilegii ultor esset, omnes milites coronas laureas⁹ sumere jubet, atque ita, veluti deo duce, in proelium pergit. Phocenses, insignibus dei conspectis, conscientia delictorum territi, abjectis armis fugam capessunt, poenasque violatae religionis sanguine pendunt.

7. *Fines imperii promovet.* (Just. VIII. 1.)

Philippus, quum magnam inde gloriam apud omnes nationes adeptus esset, Olynthios aggreditur. Recepit enim per misericordiam, post caudem unius, duos fratres ejus,¹⁰ quos Philippus ex novaca genitos, velut aemulos regni, interficere gestiebat. Ob hanc igitur causam urbem antiquam et nobis

lem excindit, et fratres olim destinato suppicio tradit, simulque praeda ingenti fruitur. Inde auraria in Thessalia, argenti metalla in Thracia¹ occupat. His ita gestis, forte evenit, ut eum fratres duo,² reges Thraciae, disceptationum suarum judicem eligerent. Sed Philippus ad judicium, velut ad bellum, instructo exercitu supervenit, et regno utrumque spoliavit.

8. *In Graeciam penetrat.* (Just. VIII. 4.)

Paulo post Thebani iterum legatos ad eum miserunt, qui rogarent, ut bellum contra Phocenses susceptum renovaret. Contra Phocensium legati, adhibitis³ Lacedaemoniis et Atheniensibus, bellum deprecabantur,⁴ cuius ab eo dilationem ter jam emerant. Secreto igitur auditis utriusque populi legationibus, his⁵ veniam belli pollicetur,⁶ illis contra, venturum se auxiliumque laturum. Utrosque yetat parare bellum aut metuere. Sic factum est, ut, securis omnibus, Thermopylarum angustias occuparet. Tunc primum Phocenses captos⁷ se fraude Philippi animadvertentis, trepidi ad arma confugiunt. Sed neque spatium erat instruendi belli, nec tempus ad contrahenda auxilia; et Philippus excidium minabatur, ni deditio fieret. Victi igitur necessitate, pacta salute,⁸ se dediderunt. At, deditio facta, caeduntur passim rapiunturque, haud secus ac si proelio superati essent.

9. *Bella secunda gerit in Chersoneso et in Scythia.*
(Justin. VIII. 6. IX. 1.)

His peractis, rebusque Macedoniae compositis, Dardanos⁹ caeterosque, finitimos expugnat, et Byzantium, nobilem urbem et maritimam, obsidione cingit. Quam quum expugnare non posset, profectus cum fortissimis, se ad Chersonensium urbes¹⁰ convertit, plurimasque earum sibi subjecet, filiumque Alexandrum, decem et octo annos natum, ad se arcessit, ut prima stipendia sub patris militia ficeret. In Scythiam quoque praedandi causa proiectus est; Scythesque, et virtute et numero praestantes, dolo vicit. Viginti millia puerorum ac feminarum capta, pecoris magna vis, auri argentique nihil.¹¹ Aliquot millia nobilium equarum ad genus faciendum in Macedonia missa.

10. *Graecos ad Chaeroneam vincit.* (Just. IX. 3.)

Ab hac expeditione reversus, diu dissimulatum¹ bellum Atheniensibus² infert, quorum causae Thebani se junxerunt. Facta igitur inter duas antea infestissimas civitates societate, legationibus Graeciam fatigant.³ Communem hostem putant communibus viribus summovendum; neque enim cessatrum Philippum, nisi omnem Graeciam domuerit. Motae quaedam civitates Atheniensibus se jungunt, quasdam autem ad Philippum belli metus traxit. Proelio ad Chaeroneam⁴ commisso, quum Athenienses longe majore militum numero praestarent, tamen assiduis bellis indurata Macedonum virtute vincuntur. Non tamen immemores pristinae virtutis ceciderunt; quippe adversis vulneribus⁵ omnes loca, quae tuenda a ducibus acceperant, morientes corporibus texerunt. Hic dies universae Graeciae et gloriam dominationis et vetustissimam libertatem finivit.

11. *Bellum contra Persas parat.* (Just. IX. 4, 5.)

Hujus victoriae callide dissimulata laetitia est. Non solita sacra Philipus illa die fecit; non in convivio risit; non coronas aut unguenta sumisit; et, quantum in illo fuit, ita vicit,⁶ ut victorem nemo sentiret. Atheniensibus, quos passus⁷ infestissimos fuerat, et captivos gratis remisit, et bello consumtorum corpora sepulturae reddidit. Compositis in Graecia rebus, omnium civitatum legatos ad formandum rerum praesentium statum evocari Corinthum⁸ jubet. Ibi pacis leges universae Graeciae pro meritis singularum civitatum statuit, conciliumque omnium, veluti unum senatum, ex omnibus legit. Auxilia deinde singularum civitatum describuntur; nec dubium erat, eum Persarum imperium et suis Graeciae viribus impugnaturum esse.

12. *Philippus interficitur.* (Just. IX. 6.)

Interea dum auxilia a Graecia coēunt, nuptias Cleopatrae filiae, et Alexandri,⁹ quem regem Epiri fecerat, magno apparatus celebrat. Ubi quum Philippus ad ludos spectandos, medius inter duos Alexandros, et filium et generum, contenderet,¹⁰ Pausanias, nobilis ex Macedonibus adolescens, occupatis augustiis, Philippum in transitu obtruncat. Hic ab Attalo¹¹ indigno modo tractatus, quum saepe querelam ab Philippum frustra detulisset, et honoratum insuper ad-

versarium videret, iram in ipsum Philippum vertit, ultionemque quam ab adversario non poterat,¹ ab iniquo judice exegit.

13. *Olympias mariti percussorem muneribus condecorat.*
(Justin. IX. 7, 8.)

Creditum est etiam, percussorem immissum ab Olympiae, matre Alexandri, fuisse; nec ipsum Alexandrum ignarum paternae caedis existisse, quod Philippus, Olympiade repudiata, Cleopâtram, Parmenidōnis sororem, in matrimonium duxisset. Olympias certe fugienti percussori equos praeparatos habuit. Ipsa deinde, quum regis nece audita accurr̄sset, eadem nocte, qua venit, Pausaniae in cruce pendentis capiti coronam auream imposuit. Paucos deinde post dies refixum corpus intersectoris super reliquias mariti cremavit, et tumulum ei fecit eodem in loco, parentarique eidem quotannis curavit. Post haec Cleopatram, a qua pulsa Philippi matrimonio fuerat, filiâ ejus in matris gremio interfectâ, finire vitam suspendio coëgit. Novissime gladium quo rex percussus est, Apollini consecravit. Caeterum decedit Philippus anno aetatis quadragesimo septimo, quum annis viginti quinque regnasset.

14. *Philippus cum Alexandro filio comparatus.*
(Justin. IX. 8.)

Philippo Alexander filius successit, et virtute et vitiis patre major. Vincendi ratio utriusque diversa. Hic aperte, ille artibus bella tractabat. Decepitis ille gaudere² hostibus, hic palam fusis. Prudentior ille consilio, hic animo magnificentior. Iram pater dissimulare, plerumque etiam vincere; hic ubi exarsisset, nec dilatio ultiōnis, nec modus erat. Vini uterque nimis avidus; sed ebrietatis diversa ratio. Pater de convivio in hostem procurrere, manum conserere, periculis se temere offerre; Alexander non in hostem, sed in suos saevire. Regnare ille cum amicis volebat; hic in amicos regna exercebat. Amari pater malle, hic metui. Litterarum cultus utriusque similis. Solertiae pater majoris, hic fidei. Verbis atque oratione Philippus, hic rebus moderationis. Parcendi victis filio animus promptior; ille nec sociis abstinebat. Frugalitati pater, luxuriae filius magis deditus erat. Quibus artibus orbis imperii fundamenta pater jecit, operis totius gloriam filius consummavit.

15. *Initia regni Alexandri.* (Justin XI. 2.)

Imperio suscepto, prima Alexandro cura paternarum exsequiarum fuit; in quibus sante omnia caedis conscos ad tumultum patris occidi jussit. Inter initia regni multas gentes rebellantes compescuit; orientes nonnullas seditiones extinxit. Inchoatum deinde a patre Persicum bellum aggreditur. In cuius apparatu nuntiatur, Athenienses et Thebanos ab eo ad Persas defecisse, auctoremque ejus defectionis Demosthenem oratorem exstitisse; qui omnes Macedonum copias una cum rege a Triballis deletas esse affirmaverit. Qua opinione³ mutatos omnium ferme civitatum animos esse; praesidia Macedonum obsideri.

16. *Alexander Graecos defectionem meditantes coercet.*
(Justin. XI. 3.)

His motibus occursurus summa celeritate in Graeciam penetravit. Athenienses, sicuti primi defecerant, ita primos consilii poenitere coepit, missisque legatis bellum deprecantur. Quibus auditis et graviter in repatis Alexander bellum remisit⁴. Inde Thebas exercitum convertit, eadem indulgentia usurpis, si parem poenitentiam invenisset. Sed Thebanis armis, non precibus, usi sunt. Itaque victi gravissima quaeque supplicia miserrimae captivitatis experti sunt. Urbs diruitur, agri inter victores dividuntur; captivi sub corona venduntur. Miseranda res Atheniensibus visa. Itaque profugos contra interdictum regis apud se receperunt. Quam rem ita graviter tulit Alexander, ut secunda legatione denuo bellum deprecantibus ita demum remitteret, ut oratores et duces, quorum fiducia toties rebellarent, sibi dederentur. Res eo deducta est, ut, retentis oratoribus, duces in exsilio ageantur; qui ex continentis⁵ ad Darium profecti, non mediocre momentum Persarum viribus accessere.

17. *Persicum bellum aggreditur.* (Just. XI. 3.)

Jam ad Persicum bellum proficiscens, patrimonium omne suum, quod in Macedonia et Europa habebat, amicis divisit: *sibi Asiam sufficere praefatus*.⁶ Nec exercitui alias quam regi animus fuit. Quippe omnes obliti conjugum liberorumque, et longinqua domo militiae, nihil nisi Orientis opes cogitabant. Quum delati in Asiam essent, primus Alexander jaculum velet in hostilem terram jecit; armatusque de navi tripudianti si-

milis prosiluit, atqua ita hostias caedit, precatus, ne se regem illae terrae invitae accipient. In Ilio quoque ad tumulos herorum, qui Trojano bello ceciderant, parentavit.

18. *Prima congressione Persas vincit.* (Just. XI. 6.)

Inde hostem petens milites a populatione Asiae prohibuit, *parcendum suis rebus¹ praefatus, nec perdenda ea, quae possessuri venerint.* In exercitu ejus fuere peditum trintat duo milia, equitum quatuor millia quingenti, naves centum octoginta duae. Hac tam parva manu universum terrarum orbem vincere est aggressus. Quum ad tam periculosum bellum exercitum legeret, non juvenes robustos, sed veteranos, qui cum patre patruisque militaverant, elegit: ut non tam milites, quam magistros militiae electos putares. Prima cum hoste congressio in campis Adrastiae² fuit. In acie Persarum sexcenta millia militum fuerunt, quae non minus arte quam virtute Macedonum superata, terga verterunt. Magna itaque caedes Persarum fuit. De exercitu Alexandri novem pedites, centum viginti equites cecidere; quos rex magnifice humatos statuis equestribus donavit; cognatis eorum autem immunitates a publicis muneribus dedit. Post victoriam major pars Asiae³ ad eum defecit. Habuit et plura proelia cum praefectis Darii, quos jam non tam armis, quam terrore nominis sui vicit.

19. *Gordii nodum fatalem solvit.* (Just. XI. 7.)

Post haec Gordium urbem petit, quae posita est inter Phrygiam majorem et minorem, quod audierat, in ea urbe, in templo Jovis, jugum plaustri Gordii⁴ esse positum; cuius nexum si quis solvisset, eum tota Asia regnaturum, antiqua oracula cecinisse. Capta igitur urbe quum in templum venisset, illud jugum requisivit; quo monstrato, quum capita loramentorum intra nodos abscondita reperire non posset, gladio loramenta caedit, dicens *nihil interest, quo modo nodus solvatur;* atque ita resolutis nexibus, latentia in nodis invenit.

20. *In gravem morbum incidit.* (Just. XI. 8.)

Haec illi agenti nuntiatur, Darium cum ingenti exercitu adventare. Itaque timens angustias, magna celeritate Taurum transcendit. Quum Tarsum⁵ venisset, captus amoenitate Cydni fluminis, per medianam urbem influentia, projecta

armis, plenus pulveris ac sudoris, in praefrigidam undam se proiecit. Tum repente tantus nervos ejus occupat rigor, ut jam de eo actum esse videretur. Unus erat ex medicis, nomine Philippus, qui remedium polliceretur; sed hunc Parmenionis epistolae pridie e Cappadocia missae suspectum faciebant. Hic enim, ignarus infirmitatis Alexandri, scripserat, a Philippo medico caveret; nam corruptum illum a Dario ingenti pecunia esse. Alexander tamen tutius est ratus, dubiae se fidei medico credere, quam indubitate¹ morbo perire. Accepto igitur poculo, epistolas medico tradidit; atque ita inter bibendum oculos in vultum legentis intendit. Ut secum conspexit, laetior factus est, sanitatemque quarta die recepit.

21. *Darium vincit ad Issum.* (Just. XI. 9.)

Interea Darius cum quadringentis millibus peditum, ac centum millibus equitum in aciem procedit. Movebat haec multitudo hostium respectu paucitatis suae Alexandrum; nec tamen bellum diffire ratus, circumvectus suos, singulas gentes diversa oratione alloquitur. Illyrios et Thracas opum ac divitiarum² ostentatione; Graecos veterum bellorum memoria, internecivique cum Persis odii accendebat. Macedones autem nunc Europae victae admonet, nunc Asiae expetitae; nec inventas illis toto orbe pares vires gloriatur.³ Nec Darii segnis opera in ordinanda acie fuit. Quippe ipse omnia circumire, singulos hortari, veteris gloriae Persarum admonere. Post haec proelium ingentibus animis committitur. In eo uterque rex vulneratur. Tam diu certamen anceps fuit, quoad fugeret Darius. Exinde caedes Persarum secuta est. In castris eorum multum auri caeterarumque opum inventum. Inter captivos castrorum mater et uxor et filiae duae Darii fuere. Ad quas visendas quum Alexander venisset, conspectis armatis invicem se complexae, velut statim moritiae, complorationem edidere. Provolutae deinde genibus Alexandri mortis dilationem precantur, dum Darii corpus sepeliverint. Motus tanta mulierum pietate Alexander, et Darium vivere dixit, et timentibus mortis metum demsit, easque haberi ut reginas praecipit.

22. *Plurimae Asiae gentes victori se subjiciunt.* (Justin. XI. 10.)

Post hoc proelium Parmenionem ad occupandam Persicam classem, aliosque amicorum suorum ad recipiendas Asiae ci-
PART II.—5

vitates misit, quae statim, audita fama victoriae, in potestatem victorum venerunt. Tunc in Syriam proficiscitur, ubi obvios cum infulis multos Orientis reges habuit. Ex his, pro meritis singulorum, alios in societatem recepit, aliis regnum ademit, suffectis in loca eorum novis regibus. Insignis praeter caeteros fuit Abdalonymus, rex ab Alexandro Sidoniae¹ constitutus. Quem Alexander, quum operam locare ad puteos exhauiendos hortosque irrigandos solitus esset, regem fecerat, spretis² nobilibus, ne generis id, non dantis, beneficium putarent.³ Quum Tyriorum legatis, qui ei coronam auream magni ponderis miserant, significasset, se Tyrum⁴ ire velle ad vota Herculi reddenda, iique ejus introitum deprecarentur, ita exarsit, ut urbi excidium minaretur. Confestim admoto exercitu, post diuturnam obsidionem, Tyriis muros animose defendantibus, urbs tandem per proditionem capitur.

23. *Ab oraculo Jovis Ammonis Alexander salutatur deus.*
(Justin. XI. 11.)

Inde Rhodum Alexander, Aegyptum, Ciliciamque sine certamine cepit. Ad Jovem deinde Ammonem⁵ pergit, consulturus et de eventu futurorum et de origine sua. Nam mater ejus Olympias gloriata erat, Alexandrum non ex Philippo, sed ex serpente ingentis magnitudinis esse conceptum. Igitur Alexander, cupiens, originem divinam sibi tribui, subornat antistites, quid sibi responderi velit per praemissos docens. Itaque ingredientem templum statim antistites; ut Ammonis filium, saluant. Simul victoriam omnium bellorum, possessionemque terrarum dari respondet. Comitibus quoque ejus imperatum, ut Alexandrum pro deo, non pro rege colerent. Reversus ab Ammone Alexandriam⁶ condidit, et coloniam Macedonum caput esse Aegypti jubet.

24. *Darius pacem precatur frustra.* (Just. XI. 12.)

Darius quum Babyloniam profugisset,⁷ per epistolam Alexandrum precatur, redimendarum sibi captivarum potestatem faciat,⁸ inque eam rem magnam pecuniam pollicetur. Sed Alexander in premium captivarum regnum omne, non pecuniam petit. Interjecto tempore aliae epistolae Darii Alexander redduntur, quibus filiae matrimonium et regni portio offeruntur. Sed Alexander sua sibi dari⁹ rescripsit, jussitque regni arbitria¹⁰ victori¹¹ permettere. Tum, spe pacis amissa,

bellum Darius reparat, et cum quadringentis milibus pedestribus, et centum milibus equitum obviam vadit Alexandro. In itinere nuntiatur, uxorem ejus decessisse, ejusque mortem illacrymatum Alexandrum, exequiasque benigne prosecutum esse. Tunc Darius, quum se beneficiis quoque a rege superatum videret, tertias epistolae scripsit, et gratias egit, quod nihil hostile in suos fecerit. Offert deinde majorem partem regni usque ad flumen Euphraten,¹ et alteram filiam uxorem; pro reliquis captivis triginta millia talentorum. Ad haec Alexander, *gratiarum actionem supervacaneam esse*, respondit; *se didicisse non adversus calamitates hostium, sed vires eorum contendere*. *Caeterum neque mundum posse duobus solibus regi, neque orbem terrarum duo maxima regna salvo statu terrarum habere posse; proinde aut deditiōnem eo die, aut in posterum aciem paret.*

25. *Magno proelio ad Gaugamelam² vincitur.*
(Justin. XI. 13, 14.)

Postero die aciem producunt. Tum repente ante proelium Alexandrum somnus oppressit; quumque ad pugnam solus rex deesset, a Parmenione aegre excitatus est. Ante proelium utraque acies hostibus spectaculo fuit. Macedones multitudinem hominum, corporum magnitudinem, armorumque pulchritudinem mirabantur; Persae a tam paucis victa suorum tot millia stupebant. Raro in ullo proelio tantum sanguinis fusum est. Darius quum vinci suos videret, mori voluit et ipse, sed a proximis fugere compulsus est. Alexander autem periculosisima quaque aggrediebatur, et ubi confertissimos hostes accerime pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat. Hoc proelio Asiae imperium ei obtigit, quinto post acceptum regnum anno. Post haec expugnat Persepolin,³ caput Persici regni, urbem antiquissimam plurimisque refertam opibus, quae interitu ejus primum apparuere.

26. *A suis interficitur.* (Justin. XI. 15.)

Interea Darius a cognatis suis in vico Parthorum Thara aureis compedibus vincitur. Alexander postero die citato cursu supervenit, ibique cognovit,⁴ Darium clauso vehiculo per noctem exportatum. Jusso caetero exercitu subsequi, cum sex milibus equitum fugientem insequitur; in itinere multa et periculosa proelia fecit. Emensus deinde multum itineris quum nullum Darii invenisset indicium, respirandi equis data potestate, unus ex militibus, dum ad fontem proximum pergit, in

vehiculo Darium, multis quidem vulneribus confossum, **sed** spirantem adhuc invenit, et unum e captivis ad eum adduxit. Quem quum rex ex voce civem esse cognovisset, Alexandro dicere jubet, *se plurimam ei gratiam habere, quod in matrem liberosque suos regium, non hostilem animum exhibuisset.* Quare se precari superum inferumque numina, et deos regni custodes et praesides, ut illi terrarum omnium contingat imperium. Posthaec porrecta manu exspiravit. Quae ubi Alexander nuntiata sunt, viso corpore defuncti, tam indignam mortem lacrymis prosecutus est; corpusque regio more sepeliri jussit.

27. Graecarum civitatum motus ad libertatem recuperandam.
(Justin. XII. 1.)

Dum haec in Asia gerebantur, Graecia fere omnis, spe recuperandae libertatis, ad arma concurrerat, auctoritatem Lacedaemoniorum secuta. Dux hujus belli Agis, rex Lacedaemoniorum, fuit. Quem motum Antipater, dux ab Alexander in Macedonia relictus, in ipso ortu oppressit. Magna tamen utrimque caedes fuit. Agis rex, quum suos terga dantes videret, dimissis satellitibus, ut Alexander felicitate, non virtute inferior videretur, tantam stragem hostium edidit, ut agmina interdum fugaret. Ad postremum, etsi a multitudine victus, gloria tamen omnes vicit.

28. Alexander Persarum vitam et cultum imitatur.
(Justin. XII. 3.)

Alexander autem, Hyrcanis¹ Mardisque² subactis, habitum regum Persarum et diadema, insolitum antea regibus Macedonicis, assumit, amicos quoque longam vestem auratam et purpuream sumere jubet. Ut luxum quoque Persarum imitaretur, ingentes epularum apparatus fecit, et convivia juxta regiam magnificentiam instruxit.

29. Alexander suorum in se animos exacerbat.
(Justin. XII. 5.)

Tum etiam primura hostili odio in suos saevire coepit. Maxime indignabatur, carpi se sermonibus suorum, quod Philippi patris patriaeque mores subvertisset. Propter quae crimina³ Parmenio senex, dignitate regi proximus, cum Philota filio interficitur. Fremere itaque omnes universis castris coepere, innoxii senis filiique casum miserantes: interdum, *se quoque non debere melius sperare* dicentes. Quae quum nuntiata

Alexandro essent, simulat, se ex amicis quosdam in patriam victoriae nuntios missurum. Hortatur milites, ut suis scriberent; datasque epistolas tacite ad se deferri jubet; ex quibus cognito de se singulorum judicio,¹ in unam cohortem eos, qui de rege durius opinati fuerant² contribuit, aut consumuturus eos,³ aut in ultimis terris in colonias distributurus. Inde Drancas, Euergetas, caeterosque populos, qui ad radicem Caucasi habitabant, subegit. Interea unus ex amicis Darii, Bessus, vinctus adducitur, qui regem non solum prodiderat, verum etiam interficerat. Quem in ultionem perfidiae fratri Darii excruciatum tradidit. Et ut his terris nomen relinquenter, urbem Alexandriam super amnem Tanain⁴ condidit. In Bactrianis quoque Sogdianisque⁵ duodecim urbes condidit, ibique eos, quos in exercitu seditiosos cognoverat, habitare jussit.

30. *Clitum sua manu interficit.* (Justin. XII. 6.)

His ita gestis solemnzi die amicos in convivium vocat. Ubi orta inter ebrios rerum a Philippo gestarum mentione, ipse se patri praeferre coepit, assentante majore convivarum parte. Itaque quum unus e senibus, Clitus, fiduciā amicitiae regiae, memoriam Philippi tueretur, laudaretque ejus res gestas, Alexander adeo ira exarsit, ut, telo a satellite rapto, Clitum in convivio trucidaret. Post, irae aестu subsidente, in poenitentiam versus, mori voluit. Mansit haec moriendi voluntas etiam insequentibus diebus, donec exercitus universi precibus exoratus est, precantis, ne ita unius mortem doleat, ut universos perdat; neque milites in ultimam deductos barbariam, inter infestas gentes destituant. Revocato igitur ad bellum animo, Chorasmos et Dahas⁶ in ditionem accepit.

31. *In Indianam penetrat.* (Justin. XII. 7.)

Post haec Indianam petit, ut Oceano finiret imperium. Cui gloriae ut etiam exercitus ornamenta convenient, phaleras equorum et arma militum argento inducit; exercitumque suum, ab argenteis clypeis, Argyraspidas⁷ appellavit. Quum ad Nysam⁸ urbem venisset, oppidanis non repugnantibus, fiduciā Liberi⁹ patris, a quo condita urbs erat, parci jussit. Tunc ad sacrum montem duxit exercitum, vite hederaque non aliter vestitum, quam si manu cultus exornatusque esset. Ubi ad montem accessit, exercitus, repentino mentis impetu correptus, ululare coepit, et Bacchantium more ~~currit~~

32. *Porum, regem Indiae, superat.* (Just. XII. 8.)

Unus ex regibus Indorum fuit, Porus nomine, viribus corporis et animi magnitudine pariter insignis; qui ad famam de Alexandri adventu bellum paraverat. Commisso proelio,¹ Alexandrum ad singulare certamen provocat. Nec Alexander pugnae moram facit; sed prima congreessione vulnerato equo, quum praeceps in terram decidisset, concursu satellitum servatur. Porus multis vulneribus obrutus capit. Qui victum se adeo doluit, ut, quum veniam ab hoste invenisset, neque cibum capere vellet, neque vulnera curari pateretur; aegreque ab eo obtentum est, ut vellet vivere. Quem Alexander ob honorem virtutis incolumem in regnum remisit. Duas ibi urbes condidit, unam Nicaeam,² alteram ex nomine equi Bucephalen³ vocavit.

33. *Macedones in patriam redire cupiunt.* (Justin. XII. 8.)

Quum ad Cuphites venisset, ubi eum cum ducentis milibus equitum hostes opperiebantur, exercitus omnis laboribus fessus, lacrymis eum precatur, finem tandem belli facheret; aliquando patriae reditusque meminisset, militumque annos respiceret. Ostendere⁴ alius canitiem, alius vulnera, alius aetate consumptum corpus et cicatricibus obductum. Motus eorum precibus, veluti finem victoriis facturus castra solito magnificentiora fieri jussit, quorum molitionibus et hostis terretur, et posteris sui admiratio relinquetur. Nullum opus laetius milites fecerunt. Itaque caesis hostibus cum gratulatione in haec castra reverterunt.

34. *Alexander e vitae periculo aegre servatur.* (Justin. XII. 9.)

Inde Alexander ad amnem Acesinen⁵ pergit; per quem in Oceanum devehitur, et in Ambros et Sigambros navigat. Quae gentes eum armatis octoginta millibus peditum, et sexaginta millibus equitum excipiunt. Quum proelio victor esset, exercitum ad urbem eorum duxit. Quam quum de muro, quem primus cepерat, a defensoribus desertam animadvertisset, in urbis planitiem sine ullo satellite desiliit. Itaque quum eum hostes solum conspexissent, clamore edito undique in eum concurrunt. Ubi obrui multitudine se vidit, trunco se, qui propter murum stabat, applicuit. Quum sic diu agmen sustinuisse, tandem, regis periculo cognito, amici ad eum desiliunt, ex quibus multi caesi; proeliumque tamdiu anceps

fait, quoad omnis exercitus, muris dejectis, in auxilium veniret. In eo proelio sagitta sub mamma trajectus est, cuius vulneris curatio ipso vulnere gravior¹ fuit.

35. *Oceano lustrato nuptias celebrat.* (Justin. XII. 10.)

Tandem saluti redditus² Polyperchonta³ cum exercitu Babyloniam mittit. Ipse cum lectissima manu, navibus consenseris, Oceani litora peragrat. Ibi Oceano libamenta dedit,⁴ propterum in patriam redditum precatus; ac, veluti positis imperii terminis, ostio fluminis Indi invehitur. Ibi in monumenta rerum a se gestarum urbem Barcen condidit, arasque statuit. Inde terrestri itinere Babyloniam reddit. Ibi filiam Darii regis Statiram in matrimonium recepit; sed et optimatibus Macedonum lectas ex omnibus gentibus nobilissimas virgines tradidit.

36. *Babyloniam reddit.* (Justin. XII. 13.)

Ab ultimis oris Oceani Babyloniam revertenti nuntiatur, non solum legationes Carthaginiensium caeterarumque Africæ civitatum, sed et Hispaniarum, Siciliae, Galliae, Sardiniae, nonnullas quoque ex Italia ejus adventum Babyloniae oppriri. Hac igitur ex causa Babyloniam festinanti quidam ex magis praedixit,⁵ ne urbem introiret, testatus,⁶ hunc locum ei fatalem fore. Sed ab Anaxarcho⁷ philosopho compulsus, ut magorum praedicta contemneret, Babyloniam reversus, convivium solemniter instituit. Ibi quum totus in laetitiam effusus esset, recedentem jam e convivio Medius Thessalus, instaurata comissione⁸ invitat. Accepto poculo, inter bibendum veluti telo confixus ingemuit, elatusque e convivio semianimis, tanto dolore cruciatus est, ut ferrum in remedia posceret. Venumen accepisse creditur.

37. *Babyloniae moritur.* (Justin. XII. 15.)

Quarta die Alexander indubitatam mortem sentiens, *agnoscere se fatum domus⁹ majorum suorum*, ait; *namque plerosque Aeacidarum¹⁰ intra tricesimum annum defunctos.* Tumultantes deinde milites, insidiis periisse regem suspicantes, ipse sedavit, eosque omnes ad conspectum suum admisit, osculandique dextram porrexit. Quum lacrymarent omnes, ipse non sine lacrymis tantum, *verum etiam sine ullo tristioris mentis argumento fuit.* Ad postremum corpus suum in *Hammonis templo* condi jubet. Quum deficere eum amici vide-

rent, quaerunt, quem imperii faciat heredem; respondit, *dignissimum*. Hac voce omnes amicos suos ad aemulam regni cupiditatem accendit. Sexta die, paeclusa voce, exemptum digito annulum Perdiccae tradidit, quae res gliscentem amicorum discordiam sedavit. Nam etsi non voce nuncupatus heres, judicio tamen electus esse videbatur.

38. *De Alexandri virtute et fortuna quaedam.*
(Justin. XII. 16.)

Decessit Alexander mensem unum tres et triginta annos natus, vir supra humanum modum vi animi praeditus. Omina quaedam magnitudinem ejus in ipso ortu portendisse existimabantur. Quo die natus est, pater ejus nuntium duarum victoriarum accepit; alterius belli Illyrici, alterius certaminis Olympiaci, in quod quadrigas miserat. Puer acerrimus¹ litterarum studiis² eruditus fuit. Exacta pueritia, per quinquennium Aristotele, philosopho praestantissimo, usus est magistro. Accepto tandem imperio tantam militibus suis fiduciam fecit, ut, illo praesente, nullius hostis arma timerent. Itaque cum nullo hoste unquam congressus est, quem non vicerit; nullam urbem obsedit, quam non expugnaverit. Victor denique est non virtute hostili sed insidiis suorum et fraude.

39. *Luctus barbarorum, Macedonum laetitia.*
(Justin. XIII. 1.)

Extincto in ipso aetatis et victoriarum flore³ Alexandro Magno, triste apud omnes tota Babylone silentium fuit. Ut vero nuntius de ejus morte disseminatus est, omnes barbarae gentes, paullo ante ab eo devictae, non ut hostem, sed ut parentem luxerunt. Mater quoque Darii regis, audita morte victoris, in quo pietatem filii erat experta, mortem sibi ipsa concivit. Contra Macedones, non ut civem, sed ut hostem defunctum gaudebant; severitatem nimiam et assidua belli pericula exsecrantes. Huc accedebat, quod principes regnum et imperia, vulgus militum thesauros, veluti praedam, spectabant. Erant enim in thesauris quinquaginta millia talentum,⁴ quae sibi divisum ira sperabant. Nec amici Alexandri frustra regnum spectabant. Nam tantae virtutis et venerationis erant, ut singulos reges putares. Neque unquam ante Macedonia vel ulla gens alia tanto clarorum virorum proventu floruit; quos primo Philippus, mox Alexander tanta cura legerat, ut non tam ad societatem belli, quam in successionem regni electi viderentur.

40. *Duces de imperio constituendo consilia ineunt.*
 (Justin. XIII. 2.)

Caeterum, defuncto Alexandro, armati in regiam coēsunt, ad formandum rerum praesentium statum.¹ Perdicca censet, Roxanes, regiae conjugis, quam gravidam relinquera, partum esse exspectandum, et si puerum peperisset, hunc patri successorem fore. Meleager negat, exspectandum,² dum reges nascerentur, quum jam genitis uti liceret. Esse Pergami puerum, filium Alexandri, natum ex Barsine, nomine Herculem; seu mallent juvenem, esse in castris fratrem Alexandri, Aridaeum, comem et cunctis non suo tantum, verum et patris Philippi nomine acceptissimum. Ptolemaeus recusabat regem Aridaeum, tum, quod ex Larissaeo scorto natus esset, tum ob majorem, qua laborabat, valetudinem,³ nam verendum esse, ne ille nomen regis, alias imperium teneret; melius esse ex his legi, qui pro virtute regi suo proximi fuerint. Vicit Perdiccae sententia, consensu universorum. Placuit itaque Roxanes exspectari partum, et si puer natus fuisset, tutores Leonatum, Perdiccam, Crateron et Antipatrum consti-tuunt, confestimque in tutorum obsequia jurant.⁴

41. *Aridaeus, Philippi filius, rex creatur.* (Justin. XIII.
 3, 4.)

Quum equites idem fecissent, pedites indignati, nullas sibi consiliorum partes relictas,⁵ Aridaeum, Alexandri fratrem, regem appellant, satellitesque illi ex turba sua legunt, et nomine Philippi patris vocari jubent. Magna hinc in castris seditione orta, tandem ab equitibus quoque Aridaeus rex agnoscitur. Servata est portio regni Alexandri filio, si natus esset. His ita compositis, Macedoniae et Graeciae Antipater p̄aeponitur: regiae pecuniae custodia Cratero traditur: castrorum et exercitus cura Meleagro et Perdiccae assignatur; jubeturque Aridaeus rex corpus Alexandri in Hammonis templum deducere. Tunc Perdicca, lustratione castrorum indicta, seditiones supplicio occulte tradi jubet. Reversus inde, provincias inter principes divisit.

42. *Bellum in Graecia ortum per Antipatrum comprimitur.*
 (Justin. XIII. 5.)

Dum haec in Oriente geruntur, in Graecia Athenienses et Aetōli bellum, quod jam vivo Alexandro moverant, summis viribus instruebant. Causa belli erat, quod reversus ab In-

dia Alexander epistolas in Graeciam scripserat, quibus omnium civitatum exsules restituebantur. Quae litterae recitae praesente universa Graecia, in mercatu Olympiaco,¹ magnos motus excitaverunt, quod plurimi non legibus, sed per factionem principum pulsi fuerant principesque verebantur, ne revocati potentiores in republica fierent. Palam igitur jam tum multae civitates libertatem bello vindicandam fremebant.² Principes tamen omnium Athenienses et Aetoli fuerunt. Bello igitur exorto, Antipater, cui Graecia sorte obvernerat, Leonatum ex Asia in auxilium vocavit. Qui quum venire cum exercitu nuntiatus esset, obvii ei Athenienses cum instructis copiis fuere, ibique equestri proelio, gravi vulnere ictus, extinguitur. Sed Antipater, exercitu extincti recepto, quum par hostibus etiam proelio videretur, solitus obsidione, qua cinctus fuerat Lamiae,³ in Macedoniam concessit; Graecorum quoque copiae, finibus Graeciae hoste depulso, in urbes dilapsae sunt.

43. *Certamina inter duces Alexandri.* (Justin. XIII. 6. XV. 1.)

Post haec bellum inter Perdiccam et Antigonum oritur, quod, velut incendium, mox latius serpsit. Macedonia, in duas partes discurrentibus⁴ ducibus, in sua viscera armatur, ferrumque a barbaris in civilem sanguinem⁵ vertit. In hoc bello Perdiccas occisus est; pluresque ejusdem partis duces perierunt. Et jam finitum certamen inter successores Alexandri Magni videbatur, quum repente inter ipsos victores nata est discordia. Ptolemaeus⁶ et Cassander, Antipatri filius, inita cum Lysimacho et Seleuco societate, contra Antigonum bellum terra marique enixe instruunt. Tenebat Ptolemaeus Aegyptum cum Africæ parte minore et Cypro et Phoenice. Cassandro parebat Macedonia cum Graecia. Asiam et partes Orientis occupaverat Antigonus, cuius filius Demetrius, prima belli congressione, a Ptolemaeo apud Gamalam⁸ vincitur. In quo proelio major Ptolemaei moderationis gloria, quam ipsius victoriae fuit. Siquidem et amicos Demetrii non solum cum suis rebus, verum etiam additis insuper munieribus, dimisit; et ipsius Demetrii privatum omne instrumentum⁹ ac familiam¹⁰ reddidit, dicens; non se propter praedam, sed propter dignitatem inisse bellum, indignatum, quod Antigonus, devictis diversae factionis ducibus, solus communis victoriae praemia corripusset.

44. *Extinctio Alexandri sobole, principes regium nomen sumunt.* (Justin. XV. 2.)

Dum haec aguntur, Cassander Herculem, Alexandri filium, qui fere annos quatuordecim excesserat, ne favore paterni nominis in regnum Macedoniae vocaretur, occidi tacite cum matre Barsine jubet; tum alterum quoque filium cum matre Roxane pari fraude necavit. Interea Ptolemaeus cum Demetrio navaliter proelio iterato³ congrederit, et amissa clasa in Aegyptum refugit. Hac victoria elatus, Antigonus regem se cum Demetrio filio appellari jubet. Ptolemaeus quoque, ne minoris apud suos auctoritatis esset, rex ab exercitu cognominatur. Quibus auditis, Cassander et Lysimachus et ipsi regiam sibi maiestatem vindicarunt. Sed Ptolemaeus et Cassander caeterique factionis alterius duces, quum se singulos ab Antigono carpi ac lassessi viderent, per epistolas se invicem exhortati sunt ad bellum communibus viribus suscipiendum. Cui quum Cassander interesse propter finitimum bellum³ non posset, Lysimachum cum ingentibus copiis in auxilium sociis mittit.

45. *Lysimachi fortitudo.* (Justin. XV. 3.)

Erat hic Lysimachus illustri inter Macedones loco natus, sed magis etiam virtute quam genere clarus. Quum Alexander Callisthenem⁴ philosophum miserandum in modum omnibus membris truncasset, et insuper cum cane in cavae clausum circumferret, Lysimachus, eum audire et praecepta virtutis ab eo accipere solitus, misertus tanti viri, venenum ei in remedium calamitatum dedit. Quod adeo aegre Alexander tulit, ut eum objici ferocissimo leoni juberet. Sed quum leo impetum fecisset in eum, Lysimachus manum amiculō involutam in os leonis immersit, arreptaque lingua feram examinavit. Quod quum nuntiatum regi esset, admiratio irae successit, carioremque eum propter constantiam tantae virtutis⁵ habuit. Post mortem regis, quum inter successores ejus provinciae dividerentur, ferocissimae gentes, quasi omnium fortissimo, assignatae sunt.

46. *Nova inter Alexandri successores bella oriuntur.*
(Justin. XV. 4.)

Priusquam bellum inter Ptolemaeum sociosque ejus adversus Antigonum committeretur, repente ex Asia majore Seleucus, novis Antigono hostis, accessit. Hujus quoque viri

tius Macedoniae occupasset, pacem cum Antiocho facit, affinitatemque cum Pyrrho, data ei in matrimonium filia sua, jungit. Sed brevi post, incredibilibus commissis sceleribus, a Gallis regno spoliatus captusque, vitam ferro, ut meruerat, amisit.

51. *Galli in Graeciam penetrant.* (Just. XXIV. 4, 5.)

Namque Galli, abundante multitudine, quum eos non caperent terrae, quae genuerant, trecenta millia hominum ad sedes novas quaerendas miserunt. Ex his portio in Italia consedit, quae et Romam incendit,¹ alia portio in Illyricos sinus penetravit, et in Pannonia,² consedit, ubi per multos annos bella cum finitimis gesserunt. Hortante deinde successu, divisis agminibus, alii Greciam, alii Macedoniam petivere. Tantusque terror Gallici nominis fuit, ut etiam reges non lassessit ultiro pacem ingenti pecunia mercarentur. Solus rex Macedoniae Ptolemaeus adventum Gallorum intrepidus audivit, hisque cum paucis et incompositis, quasi parricidiorum furiis agitatus, occurrit. Proelio commisso Macedones caeduntur. Ptolemaeus multis vulneribus saucius capitur; caput ejus amputatum et lancea fixum circumfertur. Paucos ex Macedonibus fuga servavit: caeteri aut capti aut occisi.

52. *Galli Brenno duce Delphos petunt.* (Justin. XXIV. 6.)

Paullo post Brennus, quo duce portio Gallorum in Graeciam se effuderat, cum centum et quinquaginta millibus peditum et quindecim millibus equitum in Macedoniam irrumpit. Victo exercitu, totius regionis agros depraedatur. Tum Delphos iter vertit ad Apollinis templum spoliandum. Hoc templum positum est in monte Parnasso, in rupe undique impendente, cuius praecipiis, ut naturali praesidio, defenditur. Multa ibi et opulenta regum populorumque visuntur munera, quaeque magnificentia sua et gratam hominum voluntatem, et Apollinis veracitatem manifestant.

53. *Cum ingenti clade repelluntur.* (Just. XXIV. 7.)

Brennus quum in conspectu haberet templum, ad acuendos suorum animos, praedae ubertatem militibus ostendebat, statuasque cum quadrigis, quarum ingens copia procul visebatur, solido auro fusas esse affirmabat. Qua asseveratione incitati Galli, simul et mero saucii,³ sine respectu periculorum

in bellum rucabant. Habebat Brennus lecta ex omni exercitu peditum sexaginta quinque millia; Delphorum socrorumque nonnisi quatuor millia militum erant. Hi plus in Deo, quam in viribus spei ponentes, cum contemtu hostium resistebant, Gallosque scandentes e summo montis vertice partim saxo, partim armis obruebant. Inter haec templorum antistites, sparsis crinibus, cum insignibus et infulis, in primam pugnantium aciem procurrunt, eos hortantes, ne cunctarentur diis antesignanis¹ hostem caedere. Quibus vocibus insensi omnes certatim in proelium prosiliunt. Praesentiam Dei statim sensere. Nam et terrae motu portio montis abrupta Gallorum stravit exercitum, et tempestas insecuta grandine et frigore saucios absumxit. Dux ipse Brennus, quum dolorem vulnerum ferre non posset, pugione vitam finivit. Alter ex ducibus cum decem millibus sauciorum citato agmine Graecia excedit. Sed nec fugientibus fortuna aequior fuit; nullus sine labore et periculo dies; assidui imbres et gelu, nix, fames, lassitudo, et pervigiliae miserias infelis belli reliquias obtabant. Quo pacto evenit, ut brevi² ex tanto exercitu nemo superasset.

54. *Clade in Macedonia accepta, Galli in Asiam trajiciunt.*
(Justin. XXV. 1, 2.)

Pace inter duos reges, Antigonum Gonatam, Demetrii filium, et Antiochum regem Syriae, statuta,³ quum in Macedoniam Antigonus, reversus esset, Gallorum exercitus, qui a Brenno ad fines tuendos relictus erat, in Macedoniam irrupit. Qui quum classem in Helleponiti litoribus collocatam incautius diripiunt, a remigibus et ab exercitus parte, quae eo cum conjugibus et liberis confugerat, trucidantur; tantaque caedes Gallorum fuit, ut opinio⁴ hujus victoriae Antigono pacem, non a Gallis tantum, verum etiam a finitimis praestaret. Postea Gallia, a Bithyniae rege in auxilium vocati, parta Victoria regnum cum eo diviserunt; eamque regionem Gallograeciam cognominaverunt.

55. *Pyrrhus rex Epiri Macedoniam invadit.* (Justin.
XXV. 3.)

Interea Pyrrhus ex Sicilia⁵ in Epirum reversus fines Macedoniac invadit; cui Antigonus cum exercitu occurrit, victusque proelio in fugam vertitur. Atque ita Pyrrhus Macedoniam in deditioinem accipit; Antigonus autem cum paucis equitibus Thessalonicam se recepit, ut inde cum conducta Gallorum manu bellum repararet. Rursus a Ptolemaeo, Pyr-

rhi filio, funditus victus, cum septem comitibus fugiens salutis latebras in solitudine quaerit.

56. *Argos oppugnans occiditur.* (Just. XXV. 4, 5.)

Pyrrhus autem, in tanto fastigio regni collocatus, Graeciae Asiaeque imperium meditatur. Primum illi bellum adversus Spartanos fuit: ubi majore mulierum quam virorum virtute exceptus, Ptolemaeum filium, et exercitus partem robustissimam amisit. Ptolemaeus in oppugnatione urbis usque in mediam urbem procurrерat, ubi concursu multitudinis interfectus est. Cujus corpus ut relatum est patri, dixisse Pyrrhum ferrunt, aliquanto tardius eum, quam timuerit ipse, vel temeritas ejus meruerit, occisum esse. Ipse Pyrrhus quum a Spartanis repulsus Argos petiisset, ibi inter confertissimos violentissime dimicans saxo de muris ictus occiditur. Satis constans inter omnes auctores fama est, nullum nec ejus, nec superioris aetatis regem comparandum Pyrrho fuisse. Nam et vitae sanctitatem atque justitiam optimos quoque aequabat; scientia rei militaris plurimos superabat, patriamque suam angustam et ignobilem, fama rerum gestarum toto orbe illustrem reddidit.

57. *Antigonus Gallos magno proelio fundit. Bella inter Macedonas et Epirotas.* (Just. XXVI. 1, 2, 3.)

Post mortem Pyrrhi non in Macedonia tantum, verum etiam in Asia Graeciae magni bellorum motus fuere; civitatesque mutuis inter se odiois in bellum ruebant. Inter hos motus Antigonus, qui in Macedoniae regnum redierat, quum multiplici bello et Ptolemaei regis et Spartanorum premetur, novusque ei hostis, Gallograeciae exercitus, affluxisset,² parva manu adversus caeteros relicta, adversus Gallos totis viribus proficiscitur. Galli, quum hostiae ante pugnam caesae infaustum pugnae exitum portenderent, in furorem versi conjuges et liberos suos trucidant, cruentique ex recenti suorum caede in proelium proficiscuntur. Omnes occidione caesi. Post hujus pugnae eventum, Ptolemaeus et Spartani victorem hostium exercitum declinantes, in tutiora se recipiunt. Antigonus ubi eorum discessum videt, bellum Atheniensibus infert. In quo quum occupatus esset, Alexander, rex Epiri, ulcisci mortem patris Pyrrhi cupiens, fines Macedoniae depopulatur. Adversus quem quum reversus a Graecia Antigonus esset, transitione militum destitutus,³ regnum Macedoniae cum exercitu amittit. Hujus filius Demetrius, nuer admodum, absente patre, reparato exercitu, non solum

amissam Macedoniam recipit, verum etiam Epiri regno Alexandrum spoliat. Tanta fortunae varietas erat! Paullo post tamen Alexander, non minore Epirotarum desiderio, quam suorum auxilio, in regnum restituitur.

58. *Seleuci et Antiochi, fratrum, flagitia.* (Justin. XXVII. 1, 2.)

Mortuo Syriae rege Antiocho, Seleucus, qui in ejus locum successerat, parricidio novercae, Ptolemaei sororis, inquinatus, a Ptolemaeo terra marique victus est. Quum, quo se vertet, non haberet, Antiochi fratri auxilium implorat, oblata ei Asia inter fines Tauri montis, in praemium latae opis. Antiochus¹ autem, quum esset annos quatuordecim natus, supra aetatem regni avidus,² occasione arrepta fratrem regno spoliare conatus est. Ea tempestate omnia bella in exitium Asiae gerebantur. Seleucus et Antiochus fratres bellum propter Asiam gerebant; Ptolemaeus, rex Aegypti, sub specie sororiae ultiōnis, Asiae inhiabat: hinc Bithynus Eumēnes, inde Galli Asiam depopulabantur. Victo Antiocho, quum Eumenes majorem Asiae partem occupasset, ne tunc quidem fratres a bello abstinuerunt. Antiochus victus, quum profugo nusquam tutus locus esset, ad Ptolemaeum hostem confugit. Sed Ptolemaeus eum servari arctissima custodia jubet. Hinc opera cuiusdam mulieris, quam familiarius noverat, custodibus deceptis, elabitur, fugiensque a latronibus interficitur. Seleucus quoque iisdem ferme diebus, amissō regno,³ equo praecipitatus obiit. Sic fratres, ambo exsules, ambo regno privati, similibus casibus, scelerum suorum poenas luerunt.

59. *Antigonus, Philippi tutor, regnum Macedoniae administrat.* (Justin. XXVIII. 3.)

Circa illa tempora Demetrius, rex Macedoniae, Antigoni Gonatae filius, relicto filio Philippo admodum parvulo decessit. Cui Antigonus Doson⁴ tutor datus, accepta in matrimonium matre pupilli, regem se constitui laborabat. Interjecto deinde tempore, quum seditione minaci Macedonum clausus in regia teneretur, in publicum sine satellitibus procedit, projectoque in vulgus diademate ac purpura, dare haec eos alteri jubet, qui aut imperare illis nesciat, aut cui parere ipsi sciant. Commemorat deinde beneficia sua, ut defectionem sociorum vindicaverit: ut Dardanos,⁵ Thessalosque exsultantes morte Demetrii regis compescuerit; ut denique dignitatem Macedo-

*num non solum defenderit, verum etiam auxerit. Quorum si
illos poeniteat, deponere se imperium et reddere illis munus
suum; ipsi regem quaerant, cui imperent. Quum populus
pudore motus recipere eum regnum juberet, tamdiu recusavit,
quoad seditionis auctores supplicio traderentur.*

60. *Spartanos superat. Horum in malis virtus.* (Justin.
XXVIII. 4.)

Post haec bellum Spartanis infert, qui soli adhuc Macedonum arma contemnebant. Inter duas nobilissimas gentes summis viribus pugnabatur; quum hi pro vetere Macedonum gloria, illi non solum pro illibata libertate, sed etiam pro salute certarent. Victi Lacedaemonii¹ non ipsi tantum, sed etiam conjuges liberique magno animo fortunam tulere. Nemo quippe in acie salutis² pepercit; nulla amissum conjugem flexit; filiorum mortem senes laudabant; patribus in acie caesis filii gratulabantur; suam vicem omnes dolebant, quod non et ipsi pro patriae libertate cecidissent. Inter haec nullus in urbe strepitus, nulla trepidatio: magis omnes publicam quam privatam fortunam lugebant. Inter haec Cleomenes rex, post multas hostium caedes, toto corpore suo pariter et hostium cruce madsen, supervenit; ingressusque urbem non humi conserdit, non cibum aut potum poposcit, non armorum onus depositus, sed acclinis parieti, quum quatuor millia sola ex pugna superfuisse, conspexisset, hortatur, ut se ad meliora tempora reipublicae reservarent. Tum cum conjugae et liberis Aegyptum ad Ptolemaeum³ proficiscitur, a quo honorifice susceptus, diu in summa dignatione vixit. Postremo post Ptolemaei mortem a filio ejus⁴ cum omni familia interficitur. Antigonus autem fortunam tantae urbis miseratus a direptione milites prohibuit, veniamque his, qui superfuerunt, dedit. Nec multo post ipse decessit, regnumque Philippo pupillo, annos quatuordecim nato, tradidit.

61. *Multa imperia nova regum successione mutantur.*
(Justin. XXIX. 1.)

Iisdem ferme temporibus prope universi orbis imperia nova regum successione mutata sunt. Nam et in Macedonia Philippus, mortuo Antigono, regnum suscepit; et in Asia, interfecto Seleuco,⁵ impubes adhuc rex Antiochus⁶ constitutus est. Aegyptum, patre ac matre interfectis, occupaverat Ptolemaeus, cui ex crimine facinoris cognomen *Philopator*⁷ fuit. Etiam Spartani in locum Cleomenis suffecere Lycurgum; et

apud Carthaginienses aetate immatura dux Hannibal constituitur, non penuria seniorum, sed odio Romanorum, quo eum a pueritia sciebant imbutum. In his regibus pueris magna indoles virtutis emituit. Solus Ptolemaeus, sicut scelestus in occupando regno, ita et segnis in administrando fuit.

62. *Philippus cum Hannibale societatem contra Romanos jungit.* (Justin. XXIX. 2. 4.)

Philippus quum, Dardanis aliisque finitimis superatis, Aetolis bellum inferre gestiret a Demetrio Illyriorum rege, impulsus est, ut Romanos aggrederetur. Querebatur ille Romanorum injuriam, *qui non contenti Italiae terminis imperium totius orbis spe complexi*,¹ *bellum cum omnibus regibus gererent*. Se cedere illi regno² *quod Romani occupaverint*, profitetur; *gratus habiturus*,³ *si in possessione imperii sui socium potius quam hostes viderit*. Hujusmodi oratione impulit Philippum, ut, omis-
sis Aetolis, bellum Romanis inferret, minus negoti⁴ existi-
tem, quod jam victos ab Hannibale apud Trasimēnum⁵ lacum
audierat. Itaque ne eodem tempore multis bellis distineretur,
pacem cum Aetolis facit, navesque fabricare coepit, quibus in
Italiā trajiceret. Legatum deinde ad Hannibalem, jungen-
dae societatis gratia, cum epistolis mittit; qui a Romanis
comprehensus et ad senatum perductus, incolumis dimissus est,
non in honorem regis, sed ne, dubius adhuc, indubitatus hostis
redderetur.

63. *Pacem cum Romanis facere cogitur.*
(Justin. XXIX. 4.)

Paullo post autem quum Romanis nuntiatum esset, Philippum in Italiā copias trajecturum, Laevinum praetorem cum instructis navibus ad prohibendum transitum mittunt. Qui quum in Graeciam trajecisset, multis promissis impulit Aetolos, ut bellum adversus Philippum susciperent. Philippus quoque Achaeos in Romanorum bellum sollicitat. Interea et Dardani Macedoniae fines vastare coeperunt, et Laevinus praeter, juncta cum Attalo rege societate, Graeciam populatur. His aliisque rebus distractus rex Macedoniae cum Romanis pacem facit, contentis interim bellum Macedonicum distulisse; Phi-
poemēni autem, Achaeorum praetori, quem didicerat animus sociorum ad Romanos trahere, insidias praetendit. Quis us cognitus ille Achaeos auctoritate sua a rege Macedoniae prorsus abstraxit.

64. *Ptolemaei quaedam gesta.* (Just. XXX. 1, 2.)

Dum haec in Graecia geruntur, Ptolemaeus, qui ad necem utriusque parentis fratris quoque caudem adjunxerat, luxuriae se tradiderat, nec amici tantum, verum etiam omnis exercitus regis exemplum secuti erant. Quibus cognitis, Antiochus, rex Syriae, repentina bello multas urbes ejus oppressit, ipsamque Aegyptum aggreditur. Ptolemaeus autem exercitu in Graecia conducto, secundum proelium facit, spoliassetque regno Antiochum, si fortunam virtute juvisset. Sed contentus recuperatione urbium, quas amisera, facta pace, in pristinam luxuriam revolutus, regnum perditissimis hominibus tanquam praedam permisit. Eo mortuo Alexandrini, supplicio de praedam permisit. Eo mortuo Alexandrini, supplicio de praedonibus illis sumto, legatos miserunt ad populum Romanum, rogantes, ut tutelam pupilli susciperent, tuerenturque regnum Aegypti, quod jam Philippum Antiochum, facta inter se pactione, inter se divisisse dicebant.

65. *Romani bellum contra Philippum suscipiunt.*
(Justin. XXX. 3, 4.)

Grata legatio Romanis fuit, causam belli adversus Philippum quaerentibus, qui ipsis, belli Punici temporibus, insidatus fuerat. Mittuntur itaque legati, qui Antiocho et Philippo denuntient, regno Aegypti abstineant. Mittitur et M. Lepidus in Aegyptum, qui tutorio nomine regnum pupilli administraret. Dum haec aguntur, legationes Attali et Rhodiorum, injurias Philippi¹ querentes, Romanum venerunt. Quae res omnem cunctationem Macedonici belli senatu exemit. Statim igitur titulo² ferendi sociis auxilii, bellum adversus Philippum decernitur, legionesque cum consule in Macedoniam mittuntur. Nec multo post tempore tota Graecia, fiducia Romanorum ad spem pristinae libertatis erecta, bellum Philippo intulit; atque ita quum rex undique urgeretur, pacem petere compellitur. Repudiata a Senatu pace, proelium commissum est apud Cynoscephalas in Thessalia inter Philippum, et Flaminium, Romanorum ducem. Macedonias Romana fortuna vicit. Fractus itaque bello Philippus, pace accepta, nomen quidem regium retinuit; sed omnibus Graeciae urbibus extra terminos antiquae possessionis amissis, solam Macedoniam retinuit.

66. *Antiochum, Hannibalis consiliis adjutum, Romani aggrediuntur.* (Justin. XXXI. 1, 2. 4.)

Interea Antiochus, rex Syriae, Aegyptum occupare statuit. Itaque Phoenicen, caeterasque Syriae quidem, sed juris Aegypti civitates, quum invasisset, legatos ad eum Senatus misit, qui denuntiarent ei, abstineret¹ regno pupilli populi Roman, postremis patris precibus fidei suae traditi. Quibus spretis, bellum ei denuntiatum est. Eodem tempore Nabis, Lacedaemoniorum tyrannus, multas Graeciae civitates occupaverat. Igitur Senatus, ne uno tempore duplici bello Romanae vires distinerentur, scripsit² Flamino, si ei videretur, sicuti Macedoniam a Philipo, ita Graeciam a Nabide liberaret. Terrible quippe Antiochi bellum nomen Hannibalis fecit, quem aemuli ejus cum Antiocho intus societatem apud Romanos criminabantur. Qui quum sibi a Romanis insidias strui intellexisset, clam nave consensa, cursum ad Antiochum direxit. Ad hunc quum pervenisset, negabat opprimi Romanos nisi in Italia posse. Cujus consilia quum regi placerent, Romani ad Antiochum legatos misere, qui et regis apparatum specularentur, et Hannibalem assiduo colloquio³ suspectum invisumque redderent. Hic dolus bene illis successit. Quippe Antiochus reconciliatam ejus cum Romanis gratiam⁴ existimans, eum veluti hostem proditoremque sui odisse coepit.

67. *Eum pugna navalii superant.* (Just. XXXI. 6.)

Dum igitur Antiochus, falsa suspicione deceptus, omnem belli apparatum temere et negligenter agit, Acius, Romanus consul, omnia bello necessaria summa industria parat. Itaque prima belli congressione⁵ rex victus et fugatus castra dictia victoribus reliquit. Deinde quum in Asiam fugiendo pervenisset, poenitere neglecti consilii coepit, revocatoque in amicitiam Hannibale, omnia ex sententia ejus agere. Interim nuntiatur, Aemilium, Romanum ducem, cum octoginta rostratis navibus adventare. Itaque, priusquam sociae civitates ad hostes deficerent, decernere navalii proelio statuit, sperans cladem in Graecia acceptam nova posse victoria aboleri. Tradita igitur Hannibali classe, proelium committitur.⁶ Sed nec Asiani milites Romanis, neque naves eorum pares rostratis navibus fuerunt; minor tamen clades ducis solertia fuit.

68. *Antiochus pacis leges, a Romanis dictatas, repudiat.*
 (Justin. XXXI. 7.)

Novae hujus victoriae fama nondum Romam venerat, quum jam Lucius Scipio consul creatus esset, qui bellum in *Asia* gereret. Huic datur legatus frater Africanus, cui Poeni et Hannibal superati nomen fecerant. Trajicientibus autem in *Asiam* exercitum Scipionibus, jam utrobique profligatum bellum nuntiatum est, victumque Antiochum terrestri, Hannibalem navali bello invenerunt. Primo igitur adventu eorum legatos pacem petentes ad eos Antiochus mittit, peculiare donum Africano ferentes ipsius filium, quem rex parvo navigio trajicientem ceperat. Leges pacis dicuntur: *Ut rex Asia Romanis cederet, contentus regno Syriae esset, naves universas tradiceret, sumtumque omnem belli Romanis restitueret.* Quae quum nuntiata Antiocho essent, nondum ita se victimum esse respondit, *ut spoliari se regno pateretur.*

69. *Magno proelio vincitur.* (Justin. XXXI. 8.)

Igitur quum ab utrisque bellum pararetur, ingressisque *Asiam* Romani *Ilion*¹ venissent, mutua gratulatio *Iliensium* ac *Romanorum* fuit, *Iliensibus*, *Aeneam caeterosque duces cum eo a se profectos*; *Romanis*, *se ab his procreatos*, referentibus Tantaque laetitia omnium fuit, quanta esse post longum tempus inter parentes et liberos solet. *Profectis ab Ilio Romanis*, *Eumenes rex cum auxiliis* occurrit; nec multo post proelium cum Antiocho commissum.² Quum in dexteriore cornu pulsa legio *Romana* ad castra fugeret, *M. Aemilius*, tribunus militum, ad tutelam castrorum relictus, *armare se milites suos et extra vallum progredi* jubet, strictisque gladiis fugientibus minari, *moriuros, nisi in proelium revertantur; infestioraque sua, quam hostium castra, inventuros.* Attonita tam ambiguo³ periculo legio in proelium revertitur, magna-que caede edita, initium victoriae fuit. *Caesa hostium quinquaginta millia, capta undecim.* Antiocho pacem petenti nihil ad superiores conditiones additum. *Captas civitates inter socios divisere Romani.*

70. *Aetoli a Romanis victi. Achaeorum et Messeniorum bella.*
 (Justin. XXX. 4. XXXII. 1.)

Aetoli,⁴ qui *Romanis* offensi, quod non omnem *Macedoniam* *Philippo* ademtam ipsis dedissent, *Antiochum* in bellum

impulerant, illo victo soli remanserunt. Nec multo post victi, libertatem, quam *adversus dominationem Atheniensium et Spartanorum inter tot Graeciae civitates soli retinuerant, amiserunt.* Sub idem tempus bello inter Messenios et Achaeos exorto, Achaeorum imperator Philopoemen, in transitu fossae equo praecepit, a multitudine hostium oppressus est. Hunc, velut in illo omne bellum confecissent,¹ in modum triumphi per universam civitatem circumduxerunt. Deinde in carcerem ducto venenum dederunt; quod ille laetus, ac si viciisset, accepit, quaesito² prius, *an Lycortas, praefectus Achaeorum, quem secundum a se esse sciebat, incolumis effugisset?* Quem ut accepit effugisse, *non in totum*, dicens, *consultum³ male Achaeis*, exspiravit. Nec multo post reparato bello, Messenii vincuntur, poenasque interficti Philopoemenis pependerunt.

71. *Regia Philippi Macedonis parricidio inquinatur.* (Just. XXXII. 2.)

Interim regis Macedonum domus intestinis malis agitatur. Nam quum Demetrius, Philippi filius, a patre Romanum missus, ob insignem pudorem⁴ multa favoris documenta a senatu accepisset, patri invitus esse coepit, indignanti, plus momenti apud senatum personam filii, quam auctoritatem patris habuisse. Igitur Perseus, major filiorum regis, perspecta patris aegritudine, quotidie absentem Demetrium apud eum criminari, et primo invisum, mox etiam suspectum reddere; nunc amicitiam Romanorum, nunc proditionem ei patris objectare. Ad postremum insidias sibi ab eo paratas confingit, ad cuius criminis probationem immittit indices, teterque subornat. Quibus rebus patrem impulit, ut supplicium de innocentia sumeret.

72. *Philippus moritur.* (Justin. XXXII. 3.)

Occiso Demetrio sublatoque aemulo non negligentior tam Perseus in patrem, verum etiam contumacior erat; nec heredem regni, sed regem se gerebat. His rebus offensus Philippus impatientius in dies mortem Demetrii dolebat, et, denique fraude cognita, non minus scelere Persei, quam innoxii Demetrii morte cruciabatur. Brevi post tempore, morbo ex aegritudine animi contracto decessit, relicto magno belli apparatu *adversus Romanos*, quo postea Perseus usus est.

73. *Ultima Hannibalis fata.* (Justin. XXXII. 4. Corn. Nep. *Vita Hannib.* c. 12.)

Hannibal, quum ab Antiocho Romani, inter caeteras conditiones pacis, dditionem ejus deposcerent, admonitus a rege, Cretam configuit. Ibi quum se propter nimias opes invidiosum¹ videret, contendit ad Prusiam, regem Bythyniae. Qui quum terrestri proelio ab Eumene victus esset, et bellum in mare transtulisset, Hannibal novo commento auctor victoriae fuit. Quippe omne serpentium genus² in fictiles lagenas conjici jussit, medioque proelio in naves hostium mitti. Id primum illis ridiculum visum. Sed ubi serpentibus repleri naves coepere, ancipiti periculo circumventi, hosti victoriam cessere. Quae ubi Romam nuntiata sunt, senatus legatos misit, qui utrumque regem in pacem cogerent, Hannibalemque deposcerent. His Prusias, quod petebant, negare non ausus, rogavit, ne id a se fieri postularent, quod adversus jus hospitii esset; ipsi, si possent, comprehendenter; locum, ubi esset, facile inventuros. Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat in castello, quod ei a rege datum erat muneri, idque sic aedificarat, ut in omnibus partibus aedificii exitum sibi haberet; semper verens, ne usu eveniret, quod accidit. Huc quum legati Romanorum venissent, ac multitudine domum ejus circumdedissent, puer a janua prospiciens Hannibali dixit, plures praeter consuetudinem armatos apparere. Qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores aedificii circumiret, ac propere sibi renuntiaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur. Puer quum omnes exitus occupatos ostendisset, sensit id non fortuito factum, sese peti, neque sibi diutius vitam esse retinendam. Quam ne alieno arbitrio dimitteret, memor pristinarum virtutum, venenum, quod semper secum habere consueverat, sumxit.

74. *Perseus a Romanis victus; Macedonia in provinciae Rom. formam redacta.* (Just. XXXIII. 1, 2.)

Jam Macedonicum bellum summa omnium virium contentione a Romanis geri coeptum est. Prima equitum congressio fuit, qua Perseus victor suspensam³ omnium exspectationem in sui favorem traxit; misit tamen legatos ad consulem, qui pacem peterent, quam patri suo Romani etiam victo dedissent, impensas belli lege victi⁴ suscepturus. Sed consul Sulpicius non minus graves, quam victo,⁵ leges dixit. Dum haec aguntur, Romani Aemilium Paulum consulem creant, eique extra ordinem Macedonicum bellum decernunt; qui

quum ad exercitum venisset, non magnam moram pugnae fecit. Pridie, quam proelium¹ consereretur, luna nocte defecit; quod ostentum Perseο cladem finemque Macedonici regni portendere vaticinabantur. Quod vaticinium non fecellit. Perseο rex fuga cum decem millibus talentū Samothraciam² defertur; quem Cnaeus Octavius ad persequendum missus a consule, cum duobus filiis, Alexandro et Philippo, cepit, captumque ad consulem duxit. Macedonia Romanorum ditioni addita. Aetolorum, nova semper bella in Graecia excitantium principes Romanam missi, ibique, ne quid in patria novarent, diu detenti sunt. Tandem per multos annos legationibus civitatum senatu fatigata, in suam quisque patriam remissus est.

75. *Romani in Achaeos causas belli quaerunt.* (Justin. XXXIV. 1.)

Macedonibus subactis, Aetolorumque viribus debilitatis, soli adhuc ex universa Graecia Achaei nimis potentes tunc temporis Romanis videbantur, non propter singularum civitatum nimias opes, sed propter conspirationem³ universarum. Namque Achaei, lecer per civitates divisi, unum tamen imperium habent, singularumque urbium pericula mutuis viribus propulsant. Quaerentibus igitur Romanis causas belli, tempestive fortuna querelas Spartanorum obtulit, quorum agros Achaei propter mutuum odium populabantur. Spartanis a senatu responsum est, legatos se ad inspiciendas res sociorum in Graeciam missuros. Legatis clam mandatum est, ut corpus Achaeorum dissolventur. Hi itaque omnium civitatum principibus Corinthum evocatis, decretum senatus recitant, dicentes, expedire omnibus, ut singulae civitates sua jura et suas leges habeant. Quod ubi omaibus innotuit, velut in furem versi universum peregrinum populum trucidant; legatos quoque ipsos Romanorum violassent, nisi hi, audito tumultu, trepidi fugissent.

76. *Achaeis victis Corinthus diripitur.* (Justin. XXXIV. 2.)

Haec ubi Romae nuntiata sunt, statim senatus Mummio consuli bellum Achaicum decernit, qui, omnibus strenue provis, pugnandi copiam hostibus fecit. Sed apud Achaeos omaia neglecta et soluta fuerunt. Itaque praedam, non proelium agitantes,⁴ vehicula ad spolia hostium reportanda, secum duxerunt, et conjuges liberosque suos ad spectaculum certaminis in montibus posuerunt. Sed proelio commisso

ante oculos suorum caesi sunt. Conjuges quoque et liberi eorum praeda hostium fuere. Urbs Corinthus diruitur: populus omnis sub corona venditur; ut hoc exemplo ceteris civitatibus metus novarum rerum¹ imponeretur.

77. *Attalo defunctio, Asia fit Romanorum.*
(Justin. XXXVI. 4.)

Non ita multo post etiam Asia Romanorum facta est. Attalus² ibi florentissimum ab Eumene patruo acceptum regnum caedibus amicorum et cognatorum suppliciis foedabat. Post multa scelera squalidam uestem sumit, barbam capillumque in modum reorum summittit:³ non in publicum prodire, non populo se ostendere, non domi laetiora convivia inire, porsus ut poenas scelerum pendere videretur. Omissa deinde regni administratione, hortos fodiebat, gramina seminabat, et noxia innoxia permiscebatur, eaque omnia veneni succo infecta, velut peculiare munus, amicis mittebat. Postea aerariae artis fabricae se tradidit, cerisque fingendis et aere fundendo et procudendo oblectabatur. Matri deinde sepulcrum facere instituit: cui operi intentus, morbum ex solis fervore contraxit, et septima die decessit. Hujus testamento populus Romanus heres regni est institutus.

F. RES PARTHORUM.

1. *Parthorum origines.* (Justin. XLI. 1.)

Parthi,⁴ penes quos nunc Orientis imperium est, Scytharum exsules fuere. Hoc etiam ipsorum nomine manifestatur; nam Scythico sermone *Parthi* exsules dicuntur. Hi et Assyriorum et Medorum temporibus inter Orientis populos obscurissimi fuerunt. Postea quoque quum imperium Orientis a Medis ad Persas translatum est, veluti vulgus sine nomine, praeda victorum fuere. Postremo Macedonibus servierunt. A Romanis autem, binis bellis,⁵ per maximos duces, florentissimis temporibus, lassisiti, soli ex omnibus gentibus non pares solum,⁶ verum etiam victores fuere.

2. *Parthorum mores.* (Justin. XLI. 2.)

Administratio gentis post defectionem Macedonici imperii sub regibus fuit. Proximus regibus populi ordo est: ex hoc

duces in bello, ex hoc rectores in pace habent. Sermo inter Scythicum et Medicum medius et ex utrisque mixtus. Vestis olim sui moris,¹ posteaquam accessere opes, ut Medis, pellucida ac fluida.² Exercitum non, ut aliae gentes, liberorum, sed maiorem partem servorum habent. Hos pari ac liberos suos cura habent, et equitare ac saggittare magna industria docent. Locupletissimus ut quisque est, ita plures in bello equites regi suo praebet. Cominus in acie proeliari, aut obsessas expugnare urbes nesciunt. Pugnant autem procurrentibus equis, aut terga dantibus; saepe etiam fugam simulant, ut incautiores adversus vulnera insequentes habeant.³ Diu pugnare nequeunt; et sane intolerandi forent, si, quantus est impetus, vis tanta et perseverantia esset. Plerumque in ipso ardore certaminis proelia deserunt, et paullo post pugnam ex fuga repetunt; ut, quum maxime te viciisse putas, tum tibi discrimen subeundum sit maximum. Munimentum ipsis equisque loricae plumatae sunt, quae utrumque toto corpore tegunt. Auri argenteique nullus in armis usus.

3. *Continuatio. (Justin. XLI. 3.)*

Uxores singuli plures habent, iisque non convivia tantum virorum, verum etiam conspectum interdicunt. Carne nonnisi venatibus quaesita vescuntur.⁴ Equis omni tempore vectantur; illis⁵ bella, illis convivia, illis publica ac privata officia obeunt; super illos ire, consistere, mercari, colloqui. Hoc denique discrimen inter servos liberos est, quod servi pedibus, liberi nonnisi equis incedunt. Sepultura vulgo aut avium aut canum laniatus est. Nuda demum ossa terra obruunt. In superstitionibus⁶ praecipua amnibus veneratio est. Caeterum ingenia genti tumida, seditiosa, fraudulentia, procacia; natura taciti,⁷ ad faciendum, quam ad dicendum, promptiores. Principibus metu, non pudore⁸ parent. Fides dictis promissisque nulla, nisi quatenus expedit.

4. *Arsaces Parthos in libertatem vindicat. (Justin. XLI. 4.)*

Post mortem Alexandri Magni quum inter successores ejus Orientis regna dividerentur, primum Stasanori cuidam sunt traditi, quum nullus Macedonum Parthorum imperium dignaretur accipere. Postea diductis Macedonibus in bellum civile, alios post alios habuere dominos. Tandem Arsaces vir incertae originis sed magnae virtutis, Seleuco,⁹ ad quem Parthorum populus per aliquod tempus pertinuerat, a Gallis

in Asia victo, cum praedonum manu Parthos ingressus, imperium gentis invasit. Non magno deinde post tempore Hyrcanorum quoque regnum occupavit, et Seleucum ad defectores persequendos venientem, proelio vicit. Quem diem Parthi exinde solemnum, velut initium libertatis, observant.

5. *Regnum firmat.* (Justin. XLI. 5.)

Revocato deinde Seleuco novis motibus in Asiam, Arsaces dato laxamento, regnum Parthicum format, militem legit, castella munit, civitates firmat. Urbem quoque nomine Daram, in monte Zapartenon condit, cuius loci ea conditio est, ut neque munitius quidquam esse, neque amoenius possit. Nam prae-ruptis montibus ita cingitur, ut tutela loci nullis defensoribus egeat; et soli circumiacentis tanta ubertas est, ut propriis opibus expleatur. Sic Arsaces, quaesito simul constitutoque regno non minus memorabilis Parthis, quam Persis Cyrus, matura senectute decedit. Cujus memoriae hunc honorem Parthi tribuerunt, ut omnes exinde reges suos Arsacis nomine nuncupent. Hujus nepos, Arsaces et ipse nomine dictus, quindecim annis in regno actis decessit, relictis duobus filiis, Mithridate et Phrahate; quorum major Phrahates more gentis, heres regni, Mardos, validam gentem, bello domuit, nec multo post decessit, multis filiis relictis; quibus praeteritis, fratri potissimum Mithridati, insignis virtutis viro, reliquit imperium, patriae potius quam liberis consulendum ratus.

6. *Mithridates regni fines profert.* (Justin. XLI. 6.)

Hic vir spem de se conceptam non fecellit. Bello inter Parthos et Medos orto, post varios utriusque populi casus, ad postremum Victoria penes Parthos fuit. His viribus auctus Mithridates Mediae Bacasin praeponit, ipse in Hyrcaniam proficitur. Unde revetsus bellum cum Elymaeorum³ rege gessit, quo victo hanc quoque gentem regno adjecit, imperiumque Parthorum a monte Caucaso, multis populis in dictio-rem redactis, usque ad flumen Euphratem protulit. His actis adversa valetudine correptus, non minor Arsace proavo, gloriosa senectute decessit.

7. *Regum Parthorum successio.* (Just. XLII. 1, 2, 3.)

Huic Phrahates filius successit. Qui cum Scythis bellum gerens a Graecis militibus, quibus in bello captis et crudeliter tractatis, imprudentius, ut suis, utebatur, in pugna relictus af-

que occisus est. In hujus locum Artabanus, patruus ejus, rex substituitur; qui bello Thogarii^s illato, in brachio vulneratus, statim decedit. Huic Mithridates filius succedit, cui res gestae Magni cognomen dedere: quippe claritatem parentum animi magnitudine supergreditur. Multa bella cum finitimi magna virtute gessit, multosque populos Parthico regno addidit. Etiam cum Scythis prospere aliquoties dimicavit. Ad postremum Ortoadisti, Armeniorum regi, bellum intulit; quo debellato propter crudelitatem a Senatu Parthico regno pellitur.

8. *Romanorum legiones a Parthis trucidantur.*
(Justin. XLII. 4.)

Vacans regnum occupavit Orōdes, Mithridatis frater. Qui quum Babyloniam, quo Mithridates confugerat, diu obsideret, eppidanos fame coactos in ditionem compulit. Mithridates quoque, fiducia cognitionis, ulro se in protestatem Oredis tradit. Sed Oredes plus hostem, quam fratrem, cogitans, in conspectu suo eum trucidari jussit. Post haec bellum cum Romanis gessit, Crassumque imperatorem cum filio et omni exercitu Romano delevit. Hujus filius Pacorus, missus ad persequendas Romani belli reliquias, magnis rebus in Syria gestis, patri suspectus in Parthiam revocatur; quo absente, exercitus Parthorum relictus in Syria a Cassio, quaestore Crassi, cum omnibus ducibus trucidatur.

9. *Romani Parthos magno proelio vincunt.*
(Justin. XLII. 4.)

His ita gestis non multo post tempore, apud Romanos inter Caesarem et Pompejum civile bellum exarsit, in quo Parthi Pompejanarum partium fuisse. Victis partibus Pompejanis, et Cassio et Bruto auxilia adversus Augustum et Antonium misere, et post belli finem rursum, Pacoro duce, Syriam et Asiam vastavere, castraque Ventidii, qui absente Pacoro exercitum Parthicum fuderat, magna mole aggrediuntur. Sed ille simulato timore, diu continuit se, et insultare^s Parthos aliquantis per passus est. Ad postremum in securos laetosque partem legionum emisit, quarum impetu fusi Parthi in diversa abidere. Pacorus quum fugientes suos abduxisse secum legiones Romanas putaret, castra Ventidii, velut defensoribus privata, aggreditur. Tum Ventidius, reliqua parte legionum emissaque, universam Parthorum manum cum rege ipso Pacoro interfecit. Nullo bello Parthi unquam majus vulnus accepuntur.

10. *Orodis, regis Parthorum, de morte filii luctus.*
(Justin. 1. c.)

Haec quum in Parthia nuntiata essent, Orodes, pater Parci, qui paullo ante vastatam Syriam, Asiam a Parthis occupatam esse audiverat, victoremque Pacorum Romanorum gloriabatur, repente filii morte et exercitus clade audita, ex dolore in furem vertitur.¹ Multis diebus non alloqui quemquam, non cibum sumere, non vocem mittere, ita ut etiam mutus factus videretur. Post multos deinde dies, ubi dolor vocem laxaverat,² nihil aliud quam Pacorum vocabat, illum videre, illum audire se putabat. Post longum deinde luctum alia sollicitudo miserandum senem invadit, quem ex numero triginta filiorum in locum Pacori regem destinet. Multae pellices, ex quibus generata tanta juventus erat, pro suis quaque sollicitae, animum senis obsidebant. Sed fatum Parthiae fecit, ut sceleratissimus omnium, et ipse Phrahates nomine, rex statueretur.

11. *Phrahatis saevitia et exilium.* (Just. XLII. 5.)

Hic itaque, beneficium parricidio rependens, patrem interfecit; fratres quoque ad unum omnes trucidat. Jam quum infestos sibi optimates propter assidua scelera videret, ne esset, qui in suum locum nominari rex posset, adulterum filium interfici jubet. Huic Antonius bellum cum sedecim validissimis legionibus intulit, sed graviter multis proeliis vexatus, a Parthia refugit. Qua victoria insolentior Phrahates redditus, quum in dies magis saeviret, in exilium a populo pellitur. Exilii impatiens, quum diu finitimas civitates, ad postremum Scythas precebus fatigasset, Scytharum, maxime auxilio in regnum restituitur. Eo absente regem Parthi Tiridaten quendam constituerant; qui, auditio adventu Scytharum, cum magna amicorum manu ad Caesarem,³ in Hispania bellum tunc temporis gerentem, profugit, obsidem Caesari minimum filium Phrahatis ferebatur, quem negligentius custoditum rapuerat.

12. *Augustus Phrahatem terret.* (Justin. 1. c.)

Quo cognito, Phrahates statim ad Caesarem legatos mittit, servum suum Tiridaten et filium remitti sibi postulat. Qua legatione audita, Caesar, neque Tiridaten dediturum se Parthis, dixit, neque adversus Parthos Tiridati auxilia daturum. Simul Phrahati filium sine pretio remisit, et Tiridati, quoad manere apud Romanos vellet, opulentum sumtum praeberi

jussit. Post haec finito Hispaniensi bello, quum in Syriam ad componendum Orientis statum venisset, metum Phrahati incussum. Quare hic ut bellum a Parthia finibus averteret, omnes captivos ex Crassi et Antonii legionibus colligi jussit, eosque simul cum signis militaribus Augusto remisit. Sed et filii nepotesque Phrahatis obsides Augusto dati, plusque Caesar magnitudine sui nominis fecit, quam armis alius imperator facere potuisset.

G. RES SICILIAE.

1. *Siciliae origines.* (Justin. IV. 2.)

Siciliae primo Trinacriae³ nomen fuit: postea Sicania³ cognominata est. Haec a principio patria Cyclōpum fuit, quibus extinctis Cocalus regnum insulae occupavit; post quem singulae civitates in tyrannorum imperium concesserunt, quorum nulla terra feracior fuit. Horum ex numero Anaxilāus iustitia cum caeterorum crudelitate certabat; cuius moderatio-
nis haud mediocrem fructum tulit. Quippe decedens quum filios parvulos reliquisset, tutelamque Meoruicynthom, spectatae fidei servo, commisisset, tantus amor memoriae ejus apud omnes fuit, ut parere servo, quam carere regis filiis mallent, principesque civitatis, obliti dignitatis suaे, regni majestatem administrari per servum paterentur.

2. *Carthaginenses in Sicilia.* (Justin. IV. 2.) *Dionysius major.* (Ibid. XX. 1. 5.)

Imperium Siciliae etiam Carthaginenses tentavere; diuque varia fortuna cum tyrannis dimicatum. Ad postremum amissio Hamilcare imperatore cum exercitu, aliquantis per quievere victi. Insequent tempore Dionysius, Carthaginensis-
ensibus victis, totius insulae imperium occupavit. Tum, de-
sidiam exercitus sui timens, copias in Italiam trajecit. Prima illi militia adversus Graecos fuit, qui proxima Italici maris litora tenebant; quibus devictis, finitos quosque aggreditur, omnesque Graeci nominis,⁴ Italiam possidentes, hostes sibi destinat; quae gentes non partem, sed universam ferme Italiam ea tempestate occupaverant. Expugnatis Locris,

Crotonienses aggreditur, qui cum parvis copiis fortiter restituerunt. Hoc bello occupatum Dionysium legati Gallorum, qui paucos ante menses Romam incenderant,¹ societatem amicitiamque petentes adeunt. Grata legatio Dionysio fuit. Ita pacta societate, et auxiliis, Gallorum auctus, bellum velut ex integro restaurat. Sed eum in Siciliam adventus Carthaginensium revocavit, qui, reparato exercitu, bellum auctis viribus repetebant. Nec multo post Dionysius, assiduis bellis victus fractusque, ad postremum suorum insidiis interficitur.

3. *Dionysius minor patri succedit.* (Just. XXI. 1.)

Ex extincto milites maximum natu ex filiis ejus, nomine Dionysium, in ejus locum suffecere. Qui, ut popularium animos inter initia regni sibi conciliaret, nexorum² tria millia e carcere dimittit; tributa populo intra triennium remittit, et, quibuscunque delinimentis potest, animos omnium sollicitat.³ Tunc fratum suorum avunculos, veluti aemulos imperii sui, hortatoresque puerorum ad divisionem regni, sustulit, ipsoeque paullo post fratres interficit.

4. *Regno pellitur.* (Just. XXI. 2.)

Sublatis aemulis in segnitiem lapsus, saginam corporis ex nimia luxuria, oculorumque valetudinem contraxit, adeo ut non solem, non pulverem, non denique splendorem ferre lucis posset. Propter quae dum contemni se putat, saevitia grassatur, civitatemque caedibus implet. Quae saevitia quum eum omnibus invisum reddidisset, et bellum denique Syracusani adversus eum decrevissent, diu dubitavit,⁴ imperium deponeret an bello resisteret. Sed a militibus, praedam ex urbis direptione sperantibus, descendere in proelium cogit. Plus semel victus, legatos ad Syracusanos mittit, spondens, se depositurum tyranidem, si mitterent ad eum, quibuscum sibi de pace conveniret. In quam rem missos primores in carcere retinet,⁵ atque ita, incautis omnibus necquidquam hostile metuentibus, exercitum ad delendam civitatem mittit. Fit igitur in ipsa urbe anceps proelium; in quo, oppidanis multitudine superantibus, Dionysius pellitur, qui quum obsidionem arcis timeret, cum omni regio apparatu in Italiam profugit tacitus.

5. *Post tyrannidem in Locrenses exercitam, Syracusas redit.*
(Justin. XXI. 2, 3.)

Exul a Locrensisibus sociis exceptus, velut jure regnaret, ait, cem occupat, solitamque sibi saevitiam exerceat. Opulentiores interfecit, matronas etiam nonnullas ad prodendas virorum pecunias torquet. Quum his artibus per annos sex regnasset, conspiratione Locrorum¹ civitate pulsus, in Siciliam redit. Ibi Syracusas, securis omnibus, post longam intercedinem pacis, per proditionem recipit.

6. *A Timoleone pulsus Corinthum concessit.* (Justin. XXI.
5. Conf. Corn. Nep. Vita Timol. 2.)

Ibi quum gravior crudeliorque in dies civitati esset, iterata conspiratione obsidetur. Petiverant autem ejus adversarii opem a Corinthiis, ducemque, quo in bello uterentur postulaverant. Ab illis Timoleon missus, incredibili felicitate Dionysium tota Sicilia depulit. Tunc, deposito imperio, Corinthum in exilium proficiscitur. Ibi, humillima quaeque tutissima existimans, in sordidissimum vitae genus descendit; in publico vagabatur et potabat; totis diebus in popinis desidebat, cum perditissimo quoque de minimis rebus disceptabat, pannosus et squalidus incedebat; quae omnia facere videbatur ut contemnendus magis quam metuendus videretur. Denique, ludimagrismu professus, pueros in trivio docebat.

7. *Agathoclis tyranni genus et vita.* (Just. XXII. 1.)

Paucis annis interjectis Agathocles ex humili genere ad regnum Syracusarum totiusque Siciliae pervenit. Quippe in Sicilia patre figulo natus, juveniles annos omni infamiae genere inquinavit, latrocinia quoque exercuit. Interjecto tempore quum Syracusas concessisset, diu sine fide fuit, deinde gregariam militiam sortitus, non minus tunc seditione, quam antea turpi vita, in omne facinus promissimus erat. Nam et manu strenuus, et in concionibus perfacundus habebatur. Brevi itaque centurio, ac deinceps tribunus militum factus est. Jam quum in diversis proeliis insignem fortitudinem praestisset, dignus est habitus, qui in locum defuncti ducis Damascenis sufficeretur. Tum his occupare imperium Syracusarum voluit, bis in exilium actus est.

8. *Tyrannidem Agathocles occupat.* (Just. XXII. 2.)

Quum apud Murgantinos¹ exularet, ab his odio Syracusorum primo praetor, mox dux belli creatur. In eo bello et urbem Leontinorum² capit, et patriam suam Syracusas obsidere coepit. Sed quum videret, fortius defendi urbem, quam oppugnari, precibus per internuntios Hamilcarem exorat, ut inter se et Syracusanos pacis arbitrium suscipiat. Quo intercedente non pax tantum Agathocli conciliatur, verum etiam praetor Syracusis constitutur. Quo facto, acceptis ab Hamilcare quinque millibus Afrorum, potentissimos quosque ex principibus interficit, senatum trucidat, et ex plebe quoque locupletissimos et promtissimos tollit.

9. *Agathoclis bella cum Poenis.* (Just. XXII. 3—6.)

His ita gestis militem legit exercitumque conscribit; quo instructus finitimas civitates, nihil hostile metuentes, ex improviso aggreditur. Deinde quum adversus Poenos arma movisset, Poenique victores Syracusas obsidione cinxissent, mira prorsus audacia bellum in Africam transferre statuit. Itaque oppidanis ad obsidionis necessitatem frumento instructis, comitibus duobus adultis filiis, Archagatho et Heracilda, cursum in Africam direxit. Quo quum venisset, universas naves, consentiente exercitu, incendi jubet, ut omnes scirent, auxilio fugae ademto,³ aut vincendum aut moriendum esse. Deinde quum omnia, quaeunque ingredenterentur, prosternerent, villas castellaque incenderent, obvius ei fuit cum triginta millibus Poenorum Hanno; sed, proelio commisso, duo⁴ de Siculis, tria millia de Poenis cum ipso duce cecidere. Hac Victoria et Siculorum animi eriguntur et Poenorum franguntur. Castra deinde in quinto lapide a Carthagine statuit, ut vastitatem agrorum et incendia villarum de muris ipsius urbis specularentur.⁵

10. *Agathocles Poenos e Sicilia pellit.* (Justin. XXII. 7, 8.)

His Poenorum malis etiam deletus in Sicilia cum imperatore exercitus accessit. Nam post profectionem Agathoclis Poeni in obsidione urbis segniores reddit, ab Antandro, fratre Agathoclis, occidione caesi nuntiabantur.⁶ Itaque quum domi forisque eadem fortuna Carthaginiensium esset, non tributariae tantum ab his urbes, sed etiam socii reges deficiebant. Quorum copiis auctus,⁷ Carthaginienses gravi proe-

lio superat. Quo facto, tradito exercitu filio Archagatho, in Siciliam rediit, nihil actum existimans, si amplius Syracusae obsiderentur. Nam post occisum Hamilcarem, Gisgonis filium, novus eo a Poenis missus exercitus fuerat. Statim igitur primo adventu ejus Siciliae urbes, auditis rebus, quas in Africa gesserat, certatim se ei tradunt, atque ita pulsis e Sicilia Poenis, totius insulae imperium occupavit. In Africam deinde reversus, seditione militum excipitur. Nam stipendiiorum solutio in adventum patris dilata a filio fuerat. Igitur ad concionem vocatos blandis verbis permulsi: stipendia illis dicens ab hoste quaerenda esse: communem victoriam communem praedam futuram. Sedato itaque militari tumultu, ad castra hostium exercitum ducit; ibi inconsultius proelium committendo, majorem partem exercitus perdidit. Quum itaque in castra fugisset, militesque ob stipendum non solutum metueret, concubia nocte solus cum Archagatho filio profugit. Archagathus tamen, qui a patre noctis errore discesserat, a militibus comprehensus reducitur. Tum pacatione cum hostibus facta, milites, interfectis Archagathi liberis, Carthaginiensibus se tradidere; Archagathus ipse ab Arcesilao, amico antea patris, occisus est. Post haec Poeni ad persequendas belli reliquias duces in Siciliam miserunt, cum quibus Agathocles pacem aequis conditionibus fecit.

11. *Agathocles moritur.* (Justin. XXIII. 2.)

Brevi post tempore, Agathocles, quum spe ampliandi regni in Italiam trajecisset, gravi morbo correptus est. Quum jam nulla spes esset, eum hoc malo liberari posse, bellum inter filium ejus nepotemque oritur, regnum jam quasi mortui vindicantes, occisoque filio, regnum nepos occupavit. Inter haec domestica mala rex moritur. Carthaginienses autem, cognitis quae in Sicilia agebantur, occasionem totius insulae occupandae datam sibi existimantes, magnis viribus eo trahunt, multasque civitates subiungunt.

12. *Pyrrhus Siciliam occupat et amittit.*
(Justin. XXIII. 3.)

Eo tempore Pyrrhus, rex Epiri, adversus Romanos bellum gerebat: qui imploratus a Siculis in auxilium, quum Syracusas venisset, multasque civitates subegisset, rex Siciliae appellatur. Post haec multa secunda proelia cum Carthaginiensibus facit. Interfecto deinde tempore, quum legati ab Italicis sociis venissent, nuntiantes, Romanis resisti non posse,

ditionemque futuram, nisi subvenia victorem exercitum in Italiam trajecit. Quo facto socii in Sicilia ab eo defecerunt, et imperium Siciliae tam cito amisit, quam facile quaesierat. Sed nec in Italia meliore felicitate usus in Epirum revertitur.

13. *Hiero, Hieroclis filius, imperium Siciliae adipiscitur.*
(Justin. XXIII. 4.)

Post profectionem a Sicilia Pyrrhi, magistratus Hiero¹ creatur, cuius tanta moderatio fuit, ut, consentiente omnium civitatum favore, dux adversus Carthaginenses primum, mox rex, crearetur. Hujus futurae magnitudinis multa fuerunt omina. Quippe genitus patre Hierocle, nobili viro, a patre, quod ex ancilla natus esset, expositus erat. Sed parvulum apes multis diebus aluerunt. Ob quam rem responso aruspicum admonitus pater, qui regnum infanti portendi canebant, puerum recepit, omnique studio ad spem majestatis, quae promittebatur.² instituit. Eidem, in ludo inter aequales discenti, lupus, in turba puerorum repente conspectus, tabulum eripuit. Adolescenti quoque, prima bella ineunti, aquila in clypeo, noctua in hasta consedit. Denique adversus provocatores saepe pugnavit, semperque victoram reportavit. A Pyrro rege multis militaribus donis donatus est. Pulcritudo ei corporis insignis, vires quoque in homine admirabiles fuere; in alloquio blandus, in negotio justus, in imperio moderatus, prosus ut nihil ei regium deesse, praeter regnum, videretur.

H. DE HISPANIA QUAEDAM.

1. *Hispaniae descripto.* (Justin. XLIV. 1.)

Hispaniam veteres ab Ibéro amne primum Iberiam, postea ab Hispano³ Hispaniam cognominaverunt. Haec, inter Africam et Galliam posita, Oceani freto et montibus Pyrenaeis clauditur. Sicut minor utrāque terrā, ita utrāque fertilior. Nam neque, ut Africa, violento sole torretur, neque, ut Gallia, assiduis ventis fatigatur, sed media inter utramque in omnia frugum genera secunda est, adeo ut non ipsis tantum incolis, verum etiam Italiae urbique Romanae cunctarum rerum abundantiam suppedite: Hinc enim magna copia est frumenti,

vini, mellis et olei; nec ferri solum materia praecipua est, sed et equorum pernices greges; nec summae tantum terrae laudanda bona,¹ verum et abstrusorum metallorum felices divitiae. Jam lini spartique vis ingens; minii certe nulla feracior terra. In hac cursus amnium non torrentes rapidique, ut noceant, sed lenes, et vineis campisque irrigui,² plerique etiam divites auro. Uno tantum Pyrenaei montis dorso adhaeret Galliae, reliquis partibus undique mari cingitar. Salubritas coeli per omnem Hispaniam aequalis, quia aëris spiritus nulla paludum gravi nebula inficitur. Huc accedunt et marinae aurae undique-versus assidui fatus, quibus omnem provinciam penetrantibus, eventilato terrestri spiritu, praecipua hominibus sanitas redditur.

2. *Hispanorum mores. Viriathus dux.* (Ibid. 2.)

Corpora hominum ad inedium³ laboremque, animi ad mortem parati. Bellum quam otium malunt; si extraneus⁴ deest, domi hostem quaerunt. Velocitas genti pernix, inquies animus; plurimis militares equi, et arma sanguine ipso cariora.⁵ Nullus in festos dies epularum apparatus. In magna tamen saeculorum serie nullus illis dux magnus, praeter Viriathum, fuit, qui annis decem Romanos varia Victoria fatigavit. Cujus ea virtus et continentia fuit, ut, quum consulares exercitus frequenter vicerit, tantis rebus gestis non armorum, non vestis cultum, non denique victum mutaret, sed in eo habitu, quo primum bellare coepit, perseveraret; ut quivis gregarius miles ipso imperatore opulentior videretur.

3. *Gallaecorum divitiae et mores.* (Just. XLIV. 3.)

Pars Hispaniae, quae Gallaecia vocatur, aeris ac plumbi uberrima; tum et minio, quod etiam vicino flumini nomen dedit, et auro quoque ditissima adeo, ut etiam aratro frequenter glebas aureas exscindant. In hujus gentis finibus sacer mons est, quem ferro violari nefas habetur: sed si quando fulgure terra proscissa est, detectum aurum, veluti dei munus, colligere permititur. Feminae res domesticas agrorumque culturam administrant; ipsis⁶ armis et rapinis serviunt.⁷ Praecipua his quidem ferri materia, nec tamen ullum apud eos telum probatur, quod non aut Bilbili fluvio aut Chalýbe tinctum sit.

4. *Carthaginiensium in Hispania imperium.*
 (Justin. XLIV. 5.)

Mature Carthaginienses imperium Hispaniae occupavere. Nam quum Gaditan*ī*a Tyro, unde et Carthaginiensibus origo est, sacra Herculis in Hispaniam transtulissent, urbemque ibi condidissent, finitimi incrementis novae urbis invidentes, Gaditanos bello laccessiverunt. Consanguineis Carthaginienses auxilium miserunt. Ibi felici expeditione at Gaditanos ab injuria vindicaverunt, et majorem partem Hispaniae imperio suo adjecerunt. Postea quoque, hortante primae expeditionis successu, Hamilcarem imperatorem cum magna manu ad occupandam provinciam misere, qui, magnis rebus gestis, dum fortunam inconsultus sequitur, in insidias deductus occiditur. In hujus locum gener ipsius Hasdrubal mittitur; qui et ipse a servo Hispani cujusdam, ulciscente domini injustam necem, interfectus est. Major utroque Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, successit. Hic universam Hispaniam domuit; inde bello Romanis illato, Italiam per annos sexdecim variis cladibus fatigavit; quum interea Romani, missis in Hispaniam Scipionibus, primo Poenos provincia expulerunt, postea cum ipsis Hispanis gravia bella gesserunt. Nec prius Hispani jugum potuerunt accipere, quam Caesar Augustus, perdomito orbe terrarum, vicia ad eos arma transtulit, populumque barbarum et ferum, legibus ad cultioris vitae usum traductum, in formam provinciae redegit.

1. RES MASSILIENSIA.

1. *Phocaeenses Massiliam condunt.* (Just. XLIII. 3.)

Temporibus Tarquinii Superbi, Romanorum regis, ex Asia Phocaeensium juventus, patria profuga, Massiliam inter Ligures³ et feras gentes Gallorum condidit, et, dum se armis adversus Gallicam feritatem tuerunt, magnas res gesserunt. Duces classis Simos et Protis fuerunt. Hi regem Segobrigiorum, Nannum nomine, in cuius finibus urbem condere gestiebant, convenienti. Forte eo die rex occupatus in apparatu nuptiarum Gyptis filiae erat; quam more gentis, electo inter epulas genero, nuptum tradere illic³ parabat. Itaque

quum ad nuptias invitati omnes proci essent, rogantur etiam Graeci hospites ad convivium. Introducta deinde virgo quum juberetur a patre aquam porrigere ei, quem virum eligeret, tunc, emissis omnibus ad Graecos conversa, aquam Proti porrigit; qui factus ex hospite gener, locum condendae urbis a socero accepit. Condita igitur est Massilia prope ostia Rhodani amnis, in remoto sinu, velut in angulo mari. Sed Ligures, incrementis urbis invidentes, Graecos assiduis bellis fatigabant.¹ Qui pericula propulsando in tantum² enituerunt, ut, victis hostibus, in captivis agris multas colonias constituerent.

2. *Massiliensibus a finitimiis struuntur insidia.*
(Justin. XLIII. 4.)

Ab his igitur Galli et usum vitae cultioris et agrorum cultus, et urbes moenibus cingere didicerunt. Tunc et legibus, non armis vivere, tunc et vitem putare, tunc olivam serere consueverunt. Mortuo rege Nanno Segobrigiorum, a quo locus condendae urbis acceptus fuerat, quum regno filius ejus Comanus successisset, affirmat Ligur quidam, *Massiliam, quandoque finitimiis populis exilio futuram, in ipso ortu opprimentem esse.* Subiectum et fabulam: *canem gravidam aliquando a pastore locum petisse precario, in quo pareret; quem quum obtinuisset, iterato petisse, ut sibi educare eodem in loco catulos liberet; ad postremum, adultis catulis, pastorem illam domestico praesidio fortem, depellere non potuisse.* His incitatus rex insidias Massiliensibus struit. Itaque solemni Floraliorum³ die multos fortes et strenuos viros hospitii jure in urbem misit; plures etiam frondibus tectos vehiculis induci jussit. Ipse cum exercitu in proximis montibus delitescit, ut, quum nocte portae apertae forent,⁴ tempestive adesset, urbemque somno ac vino se pultam' armis invaderet. Sed has insidias mulier quaedam, regis cognata, prodidit, quae Graecum adolescentem, cuius amore tenebatur, miserata formae et fortunae ejus, periculum declinare jussit. Ille rem statim ad magistratus desert; atque ita patefactis insidiis, cuncti Ligures comprehenduntur. Quibus interfictis, insidianti regi insidiae tenduntur. Caesa sunt cum ipso rege hostium septem millia. Exinde Massilienses festis diebus portas claudere, vigilias agere, peregrinos recognoscere,⁵ ac veluti bellum habeant, urbem custodire.

3. *Massiliensium bella.* (Justin. XLIII. 5.)

Post haec magna illis cum Liguribus, magna cum Gallis fuere bella; quae res urbis gloriam auxit Graecorumque virutem celebrem inter finitos reddidit. Carthaginiensium quoque exercitus, quem bellum, captis piscatorum navibus, ortum esset, saepe fuderunt, pacemque victis dederunt; cum Hispanis amicitiam junxerunt; cum Romanis prope ab initio conditae urbis foedus summa custodierunt, auxiliisque in omnibus bellis industrie socios juverunt. Quae res illis et virium fiduciam auxit, et pacem ab hostibus praestitit.

4. *Finitimis impetum in eos facientibus, deorum cura servantur.* (Ibid.)

Quum igitur Massilia fama rerum gestarum, et abundantia opum, et virium gloria floreret, repente finitimi populi ad nomen Massiliensium¹ delendum, veluti ad commune extingendum incendium, concurrunt. Dux consensu omnium Catu-mandus regulus eligitur, qui, quum magno exercitu lectissimorum virorum urbem hostium ob-sideret, per quietem specie torvae mulieris, quae se deam dicebat, exterritus, ulti pacem cum Massiliensibus fecit; petitoque,² ut intrare illi in urbem et deos eorum adorare liceret, quum in arcem Minervae venisset, conspecto simulacro deae, quam per quietem viderat, repente exclamat, illam esse, quae se nocte exterruisset; illam, quae recedere ab ob-sidione jussisset, gratulatusque Massiliensibus, quod animadverteret, eos ad curam deorum immortalium pertinere,³ torque aureo donata dea, in perpetuum amicitiam cum Massiliensibus junxit. Parta pace et securitate fundata legati Massiliensium, revertentes a Delphis, quo missi munera Apollini tulerant, audierunt urbem Romanam a Gallis captam incensamque.⁴ Quam rem domi nuntiatam publico funere⁵ Massilienses prosecuti sunt; aurumque et argentum publicum privatumque contulerunt, ad explendum pondus Gallis, a quibus redemtam pacem cognoverant. Ob quod meritum et immunitas illis decreta et locus spectaculorum in senatu datus et foedus aequo jure percutsum est.

BREVES E CICERONIS VITA NARRATIONES.

1. *Cicero puer.*

Marcus Tullius Cicero natus est Arpini, U. C. ann. DCXLVII., matre Helvia, ex honesta et nobili gente prog-nata, patre, Equite Romano, qui in amoenissima ad Arpinum regione habebat praedium, a majoribus acceptum. Ibi adolevit et educatus est Cicero. Pater ejus, quum bene perspi-ceret, quantam vim in omnem vitam haberet recte instituta liberorum educatio, mature filios optimis praceptoribus eru-diendos tradidit. Jam quum Tullius, in quo alacre ingenium cum eximia assiduitate conjunctum mature elucescebat, bona in litterarum studiis incrementa cepisset, a patre Romam mis-sus est, ubi celeberrimorum Graecorum scholis interesset. Quod quidem tanto successu tantaque cum praceptorum, tum caeterorum discipulorum, admiratione factum est, ut, quum fama de insigni Ciceronis ingenio et doctrina ad alios quoque manasset, non pauci, qui ejus videndi et audiendi gratia scholas adirent, reperti fuisse dicantur. Idem, quum forte eodem tem-pore Romae commoraretur Graecus quidam, Archias, poetica facultate excellens, familiaritatem cum eo junxit, ejusque pra-eceptis et exemplo ita profecit, ut ipse tum carmen, *Pontius Glaucus* inscriptum, multa arte componeret.

2. *Cicero adolescens.*

Sic educatus et omni litterarum genere egregie instructus decimum sextum aetatis annum agebat Cicero. Mos fuit apud Romanos, ut ii, qui hunc aetatis annum consecuti es-sent, toga virili induita, in forum prodirent, ibique populi con-cionibus, judiciis et orationibus, quibus publicae causae de-fenderentur, adessent. Praeterea juvenes Romani, ut ~~etiam~~

tius ad ea, quae e re sua essent, animos adverterent, senatori cuidam nobiliori, cuius nutu et auctoritate regerentur eorum studia, commendari solebant. Cicero igitur, toga virili sumta, a patre deductus est ad Q. Mucium Scaevolam augurem, tam rerum publicarum et civilium scientia, quam ingenio et doctrina, longe praestantissimum. Quem quidem quum Cicero, quod adolescentes honoris causa solebant facere, deduceret in forum, reduceretque, nec unquam ab ejus latere discederet; non solum consilia, quae rogatus ille dabat, cupide arripiebat et animo recondebat, sed etiam vel commode, vel acute, vel prudenter ab eo dicta et disputata diligenter memoriae mandabat. Hinc factum est, ut brevi tempore et legum, et omnium, quae a bono causarum patrono exiguntur, cognitionem sibi pararet accuratissimam. Sed quum nulla re magis ad summos in republica honores viam muniri posse intelligeret, quam arte dicendi et eloquentia, toto animo in ejus studium incubuit; in quo quidem ita versatus est, ut non solum eos, qui in foro et iudiciis causas perorarent, studiose sectaretur, sed privatum quoque, tam graecas orationes in latinam linguam vertendo, quam, quae ipse commentatus esset, declamando, diligentissime se exerceret. At ne in hoc quidem exercitationis genere acquievit. Nam eodem tempore non solum carmina, quibus Scaevolam et Atticum mirifice delectatos esse legimus, conscripsit, sed etiam philosophiae, Phaedro Epicureo in primis duce, operam dedit.

3. *Cicero miles.*

Postquam juvenes Romani assidua in rebus forensibus exercitatione, et vario officiorum genere, senatus populique favorem atque gratiam sibi collegerant, tunc, ut foris pariter a domi de republica bene merere discerent, togam cum sagum mutare, sive castra sequi, et virtutis bellicae documenta edere, debebant. Itaque Cicero, ut faceret et tentaret omnia, quibus in republica ad summos honores enitendum erat, militaris quoque artis scientiam sibi parare constituit. Nec debeat ei ad hanc rem occasio. Saeviante enim tum bello Sociali sive Marsico, quum consul Pompejus Strabo, Pompeji Magni pater, exercitum duceret contra hostiles copias, facile ab eo, ut in ejus comitatu sibi esse liceret, impetravit. In quo quidem bello, quamvis ad pacis magis, quam ad bellii artes, natus esse videbatur Cicero, tamen nulli strenui militis defuit officio, et omnino ita se gessit, ut bellicae quoque virtutis laudem inde referret.

4. Cicero post militiam in urbem reversus.

Quum rerum publicarum status graviter tum concuteretur Sullae et Marii certaminibus, Cicero, ab omni partium studio alienus, oratoribus, qui tum excellebant, vacabat, vel ipse cogitata mentis litteris mandabat. Sed multum ille in hac re discrepabat a nostrae aetatis hominum ingenio. Non enim protrusit et evulgavit statim, quae juvenis litteris consignaverat, sed ad maturiorem aetatem reposuit, et, quae minus tum probarentur ejus judicio, aut emendavit, aut plane delevit. Ad oratores autem, quorum exemplo et disciplina adjuta tum imprimis sunt Ciceronis studia, pertinent Philo Academicus et Molo Rhodius, Mithridatis furore atque violentia cum multis aliis e Graecia exacti. His quidem et Diodoto Stoico (quem recepit adeo in domum suam) eo impensius dedit operam, quo major ei inter Romanos oratores eminenti fuit cupiditas. Accenderat in primis Ciceronis studia exemplum Hortensii, omnium oratorum, qui tum Romae florebant, eloquentissimi. Hunc igitur tanto animi ardore aemulatus est, ut brevi tempore non aequaret tantum ejus laudem, sed etiam superaret.

5. Cicero in causa publica primum orator prodit.

Cicero, vigniti et sex annos natus, postquam in privatis causis jam pluribus operam suam commodaverat, nunc in publica causa eloquentiae sua copias expromendi occasionem nactus est. Nam quum Roscium quendam ex Ameria, parricidii accusatum, ob Chrysogoni, qui in ejus adversariis fuit, potentiam nemo defendere auderet; tanta eloquentiae vi et animi libertate eum defendit Cicero, ut jam tum in arte dicendi nullus ei par esse videretur. Ipse Cicero saepius magna cum animi voluptate hujus orationis et partae sibi per eam laudis meminit, quamvis idem, se nimium passim in hac oratione juvenili fervori induxisse et fines, intra quos contineri debuisset, transiluisse, in maturiore aetate constitutus haud dissimulat.

6. Cicero peregrinatur.

Anno post ad corporis male affecti valetudinem reficiendam Cicero in Asiam profectus est. Quum primum Athenas venisset, adeo hujus urbis commodis et opportunitatibus captus est, ut per sex menses ibi commoraretur. Nihil autem

opportunius et jucundius in hac celebratissima Musarum sede obtinere potuit Ciceroni nostro, quam quod ei cum Antiocho, philosopho Academico, non versari tantum, sed etiam apud eum habitare liceret. Sic enim nactus fuerat non solum amicum, quocum familiariter viveret, sed etiam magistrum, ad cuius praecepta philosophiae studia moderari posset. Ad vitae jucunditatem, qua Cicero Athenis fruebatur, multum conferebat Pomponii Attici, veteris amici et aequalis, quem ibi venerat, consuetudo; quae quidem ita tum aucta et confirmata est, ut per totam reliquam vitam alter alteri exsisteret amicissimus. Eodem tempore apud Demetrium Syrum, veterem et haud ignobilem dicendi magistrum, studiose Noster in arte rhetorica se exercuit.

7. Cicero Asiam peragrat.

Athenis relictis Cicero iter flexit in Asiam, ibique cum principibus oratoribus, ad quos se applicaverat, Menippo Stratonicensi, Dionysio Magnete, Aeschylo Cnidio, Xenocle Adramytteo et aliis versatus est et nobilissimas Asiae urbes peragravit. Delatus denique et Rhodum, ubi, quem jam Romae audiverat, Moloni denuo operam dedit. Insignes, quos Cicero in arte dicendi interea fecerat, progressus mirabatur quidem Molo, sed idem vitia, quae vitanda essent oratori bono et gravi, libere ei indicavit. Nam quum res, quas Noster in orationibus describendas sibi sumserat, nimia verborum copia exaggeraret, et sententiarum lumina ingenii ostentandi causa nimis coaceraret; humaniter eum monuit Molo, ut hunc juvenilem impetum reprimere, et, quae redundarent, quasi extra ripas diffluentia, coercere studeret. Cujus quidem praecepti veritatem se bene jam tum percepisse, ipse grato animo profitetur.—Posidonium quoque, philosophum, qui Rhodi erat, diligenter audivit, eumque in philosophiae studio ducem adhibuit.

8. Cicero ex peregrinatione redux in urbem factus.

Biennio post quum Cicero Romam se recepisset, ibi, sicut ante peregrinationem, in foro versari atque causas perorare coepit. Ad eos, quorum causas tum Ciceronem defendisse constat, pertinet Roscius Comoedus, vir tam arte histrionica, quam ingenio et aliarum virtutum laude florentissimus. Quo crebrior autem causarum dicendarum oblata fuit Ciceroni occasio, eo luculentius exsplendescere coepit ejus fama atque

gloria, et eo magis ad summos honores consequendos via ei aperta atque munita est.

9. *Cicero Quaestor in Sicilia.*

Quum Cicero trigesimum primum aetatis annum ageret, quo anno secundum leges Romanas magistratum ei capessere licebat, ab omnibus tribubus sine ulla suffragiorum varietate Quaestor creatus est. Jam vero quum creati Quaestores de provincia, quam quisque administraret, sortiri solerent, sortitione facta evenit Nostro Sicilia. Profectus igitur in provinciam tanta diligentia tantaque prudentia omnes ac singulas demandati sibi muneris partes explevit, ut non solum senatus populiique Romani favorem et gratiam, sed etiam Siculorum amorem atque benevolentiam sibi conciliaret. Romanis quidem, frumenti penuria et caritate hoc anno laborantibus, commeatu ex Sicilia subvecto egregie prospexit; Siculis vero tam mitem, comedem, humanum et officiosum se praebuit, ut decadentem ex provincia inauditum, ut ipse testatur, honoribus ornarent, et, quoconque modo possent, gratum animum ei declararent.—Caeterum quicquid tempore, a publicis negotiis vacui, ei datum fuit in Sicilia, in exercitationibus, ad artem dicendi spectantibus, sacravit.

10. *Cicero sepulchrum Archimedis investigat.*

Priusquam Cicero ex Sicilia decederet, totam insulam peragre, et, quiequid rerum memorabilium ibi reperiretur, cognoscere et oculis usurpare constituit. Quum Syracusis esset, principes quosdam, quibus ducibus in celeberrima illa urbe lustranda utebatur, ut sibi Archimedis sepulchrum monstrarent, rogavit. Illi quidem, se nihil plane unquam de Archimedis sepulchro inaudivisse ajebant, imo, illum Syracusis sepultum esse, omnino negabant. At Cicero, quum ei succurrenter versus quidam, Archimedis sepulchro inscripti, qui sphaeram cum cylindro in summo sepulchro positam esse declarabant, ab investigandi studio haud abstitit. Delatus igitur in locum, ubi magna veterum sepulchrorum frequentia fuit, quum omnia oculis collustrasset, ecce! animadvertisit columellam, non multum e dumis et yerbis eminentem, in qua sphaerae et cylindri figura conspiciebatur. Statim locum circa columellam falcibus purgari et aperiri jubet; accedit ad columellam, et ipsos illos versus, quos memoria tenebat, adversae basi inscriptos invenit.

11. *Cicero e Sicilia Romam reversus.*

Cicero, Quaestoris munere insigni laude perfunctus, e Sicilia rediit Romam, gravissimis tum bellis pressam et distentam. Ibi per quinque annos, in causis dicendis ita excelluit, ut inter omnes causarum patronos et esset et haberetur princeps. Jam vero quum ad eam aetatem pervenisset, (triginta et septem annos tum natus erat,) quae praestituta fuit aedilitatem vel praetoram petituris, nomen suum inter candidatos aedilitatis professus est eo successu, ut, praelatus caeteris candidatus omnibus, uno ore omnium Aedilis Curulis crearetur.

12. *Cicero Verrem accusat.*

Priusquam aedilitatem adibat Cicero, opportuna, qua summi oratoris artem ostenderet, oblata ei est occasio Verris accusatione. Homo iste, qui primum Quaestor, tum Praetor per tres deinceps annos in Sicilia fuerat, tanta avaritia et impudentia non privata tantum, sed etiam publica bona, diripuerat, ut Siculi, inaudita impudentia ab isto spoliati et expilati, diem ei Romae dicere constituerent. Quo magis autem illi jam olim non solum summum Ciceronis in causis dicendis ingenium et eloquentiam, sed etiam insignem ejus animi integritatem, humanitatem et benevolentiam perspexerant, eo vehementius, nunc eum rogabant, ut accusationem contra Verrem suscep- ret. Nec desuit ille eorum precibus. Imo nefandam, qua in Siculorum bona grassatus fuerat Verres, avaritiam tanta orationis gravitate et animi libertate in judicio perstrinxit et ante omnium oculos posuit, ut iste, argumentorum vi convictus, sponte in exilium, ubi reliquam vitae partem transegit, abiret.

13. *Cicero Aedilis Praetor.*

Cicero, aedilitatem ingressus, solemnem illum morem, quo munera, sive ludos populo edere solebant novi Aediles, haud neglexit quidem, sed in eorum sumtibus faciendis sapienter modum tenuit, honestiorem rationem, qua populi gratiam et amorem sibi conciliaret, secutus. Nam, quum populus tum premeretur annonae caritate, splendidissima a Siculis sibi oblata munera impendebat eo, ut viliore annona veniret pre- tio. Quo quidem honesto liberalique studio populi in Cicero- nem favor adeo auctus est, ut, quum post aedilitatem Prae-

toris munus peteret, inter octo Praetores, qui creabantur, prae multis aliis competitoribus totius populi suffragiis primus crearetur. Nec vana fuit populi de Ciceronis praetura expectatio. Nam sicut summam diligentiam, humanitatem, prudentiam et honestatem in quaesturae aedilitatisque ob-eundis officiis probaverat, ita in Praetoris munere gerendo summae justitiae, aequitatis, sanctitatis et temperantiae laude excelluit. Dum Praetor erat Cicero, cum alias orationes habuit, tum in primis orationem pro Lege Manilia. Nam quum Manilius, tribunus plebis, legem rogasset, qua Pompejo summum bellum Mithridatici imperium decerneretur; Cicero in oratione illa Pompeji virtutes, summo duci proprias, tanta ubertate, gravitate atque elegantia descriptis et exposuit, ut, faciendum omnino esse, quod in lege Manilia suaderetur, omnes ac singuli judicarent.

14. *Cicero post Praeturam.*

Praetura perfunctis provinciis, quam Propraetores administrarent, decerni solebat. Sed Cicero, neque divitiarum in provincia parandarum, neque rerum foris gerendarum admodum cupidus, detrectata provincia, Romae manere, et ibi rerum civilium scientiae et earum artium, quibus viam ad consulatum sibi aperiret, operam navare maluit. Itaque per duos post praeturam annos, (tantum enim temporis a praetura usque ad consulatus petitionem intercedere debebat,) quolibet officiorum genere populi favorem colligere, et hujus collecti favoris aura vela quasi sua ita implere studuit, ut fieri non posset, quin metam, h. e. consulatum, secundo cursu attingeret.

15. *Cicero Consul.*

Cicero igitur, tanto studio tantaque virtutum laude ad summos honores grassatus, aetatis anno quadragesimo tertio, quo secundum leges consulatum peti licebat, non tabellis, quibus alias suffragia in comitiis Consularibus dari solebant, sed voce universi populi Romani honorificentissime Consul creatus, et sex aliis competitoribus, in quibus L. Sergius Catilina fuit, praelatus est. Consulatum gerere incipienti negotium facesset P. Rullus, tribunus plebis, homo seditionis, qui, dum legis agrariae rogationem, veterem istam gravissimarum discordiarum causam, agitabat, non parum reipublicae infestus fieri coepit. Sed Cicero perniciosos Rulli conatus tribus orationibus agrariis tanta sententiarum vi et gravitate repressit at-

que retudit, ut ipse populus legi tam populari, pauperiorum magis, quam universae reipublicae commodis respondenti fortiter resisteret.

16. *Cicero detecta et compressa Catilinae conjuratione servat rempublicam.*

L. Sergius Catilina, quem inter consulatus competitores fuisse modo commemoravimus, quum spe consulatus consequendi se dejectum videret, obnoxie faciebat omnia, ut proximis certe comitis obtineret, quod frustra adhuc petierat. Sed Cicero, quum praeciperet animo, quantum malorum ab immensa Catilinae libidine dominandique cupiditate reipublicae immineret, nefandas artes atque callida consilia, quibus ille consulatum affectabat, eludere atque irrita reddere studuit. Hic tanta in Ciceronem accensus est ira Catilina, ut fere palam illi mortem minaretur. Et vere ipso die comitiali, quem caedi destinaverat, perpetratus fuisse illud facinus, nisi Cicero re comperta sibi providisset et firmissimo se contra vim sibi paratam munivisset praesidio. Itaque quum loriciatus et fortissimorum virorum cohorte stipatus in Campum Martium prodiisset, Catilina non solum a vi facienda prohibitus, sed etiam a consulatu, quem appetebat, repulsus est. Sed ne sic quidem a proposito deterritus est. Vi enim et armis consecuturus, quod arte consilio consequi non potuerat, sociis, in domum Leccae cujusdam convocatis, rationem, qua ferro ignique rerum potirentur, descriptis atque proposit. Ante omnia autem consilio Ciceronem e medio tollendi intentus fuit. Sed frustra fuerunt, quas Ciceronis vitae struxerat, insidiae! frustra bellici ab uno conjuratorum, Manho, in Etruria contra patriam facti apparatus! frustra omnia, quae Catilina cum conjuratis inierat, consilia! Ne multa! unius Ciceronis prudentia et vigilantia gravissima calamitas a bonorum capitibus et ab universa civitate depulsa est.

17. *Cicero vir Consularis*

Cicero, postquam consulatu, tanta laude et gloria gesto, abierat, vir consularis inter principes senatores, h. e. inter eos, qui primum in senatu rogarentur sententiam, locum obtinere, et in urbe publicae saluti invigilare maluit, quam Proconsul in provinciam sibi decretam discedere. Primum quidem misere vexabatur ab adversariis, nimiam inprimis potestatem, qua ille Consul indicta causa cives supplicio afficeret, in crimen vocantibus. Contra hos igitur, inprimis

contra Metellum, egregie se defendit, et tela in se conjecta retudit. Nec du populi, quo fruebatur, favore quicquam detractum est adversariorum criminazione et invidia. Bello enim cum nonnullis gentibus Gallicis exorto, (V. C. DCXCIII.) quum inter legatos, qui quietos adhuc populos a bello dehortatum mitterentur, primus sorte electus esset Cicero; nullo modo vigilantissimum hunc publicae salutis custodem ex urbe mittendum esse, universus populus judicavit.

18. *Cicero scriptor et poeta.*

Eo fere tempore de gravioris momenti rebus in consulatu a se gestis, scripsit commentarios, et quidem oratione graeca, ad Isocratis scribendi genus conformata et composita. Hos commentarios non solum per Atticum suum, ad quem eos miserat, in Graecia vulgari cupiebat, sed eosdem communicavit cum Posidonio Rhodio, rogans eum, ut de iisdem rebus pulchrius quid et uberior scribebat. At Posidonius, se per lectis illis commentariis magis deterritum esse respondebat, quam ut simile quid de illis rebus moliri auderet. Unde facile, quanta Ciceroni in graece scribendi arte fuerit facultas atque peritia, intelligi potest. Post aliquod tempus latino quoque carmine rerum a se gestarum historiam complexus est; quod opus interjecto demum aliquo tempore evulgavit. Paulo post, ut specimen ederet de ea, quam in rebus publicis et civilibus sibi parasset, peritia atque prudentia, potiores, quas Consul habuit, orationes, sub titulo; *Consulares*, exire atque in vulgus emanare jussit. Sub eadem tempora edidit Arati, poetae Graeci, carmen de Sideribus, quod juvenis in latinum sermonem converterat.

19. *Cicero sponte in exsiliū abit.*

P. Clodius, nobili loco natus, sed ferox et procax adolescens, quum per Ciceronem in primis in lucem protracta essent occulta ejus flagitia, tantam in eum concepit iram animo, ut ea non nisi illius ruina atque pernicie expiari posse videbatur. Fraude igitur et malis artibus tribunus plebis factus, (quum enim patricius esset, in gentem plebejam, ut sic jus tribunatus petendi adipisceretur, se adoptandum curaverat,) rogavit legem, qua ei, qui civem Romanum, non populi iudicio damnatum, suppicio affecisset, aqua et igni interdicteretur. Aperte hac lege petebatur Cicero, qui de quibusdam Catilinae conjuratis, haud populi iudicio damnatis, supplicium sumserat. Itaque Cicero, ut populi miseratione mota,

poenam in lege ista constitutam a se amoliretur, sordidatus, ut reus, per vias incedebat, adolescentibus eum ex omni nobilitate plus viginti millibus comitantibus. Quin ipse senatus pro Cicerone deprecabatur. Sed quum neque senatus, neque nobilium, neque populi studiis quicquam effici posset apud consules, Pisonem et Gabinium, in Clodii partem inclinantes; sponte ille solum vertere constituit. Verum enim vero ne sic quidem Clodii ira deferuit. Nam quum in ipsum Ciceronem saevire non posset, in absentis domum et vilas incedio saeviit.

20. *Cicero exsul.*

Quum Cicero in exsilium abiret, primum iter dirigebat in Siciliam, tum Brundusium et inde in Graeciam, ubi navem ad Dyrrachium appulit. Inde se contulit Thessalonicam in Macedonia, ubi a Cn. Plancio admodum benigne exceptus et quovis humanitates et liberalitatis genere per septem menses ornatus et cumulatus est. Interea Romae totus fere populus ingenti desiderio flagitare coepit Ciceronis redditum. Post acerrima igitur, quibus senatus populusque Romanus contra Clodium exsurrexerant, certamina, Cicero tandem secundum peculiarem legem, a Lentulo rogatam, et insigni populi favore jussam, revocatus est in patriam. Nihil autem per totam vitam Ciceroni itinere, quo in patriam rediit, accedit jucundius. Quocunque enim veniebat, voces et acclamabantur laetissimae, et, quum ipsi urbi propior factus esset, omnes fere incolae obviam ei ruebant, et suam de ejus reditu laetitiam faustissimis declarabant significationibus.

21. *Cicero post redditum ex exsilio.*

Cicero, quum in urbem rediisset, sicuti statim domos vilasque suas, nefario scelere a Clodio direptas atque dirutas, reficiendas atque restituendas curavit, ita pristinum de republica et aliis bene merendi studium retractare et de integro exercere coepit. Quicunque eum consuleret, vel ejus in causa aliqua patrocinium peteret, hunc tam consilio suo, quam eloquentia sustentavit, et tutum ab injuryia praestitit. Quinquaginta et quatuor annos natus in Collegium Augurum adoptatus est. Paulo post P. Clodius, Ciceroni infestissimus, in fortuito concursu a Milone interfactus est. Defendebat quidem Cicero accusatum de hac caede Milonem, sed ejus eloquentiam adeo pervincebat et obtundebat ferox et incondita Clodii sociorum vociferatio, ut, quo minus in exsilio

lium exigeretur Milo, haud impedire posset. Ciceronis, quae adhuc exstat, pro Milone oratio, scripta demum est tum, quum is jam exsul viveret Massiliae.

22. *Cicero Proconsul in provinciam proficiscitur.*

Cicero, ut supra commemoravimus, repudiavit, quam post consulatum statim administraret, provinciam. Sed duodecim ferme annis post ex senatusconsulto provinciae Ciliciae et finitimiis locis Proconsul praeesse jussus est. Quum in provinciam proficiseretur, et ad Ephesum in terram escenderet, ingens Graecorum, tantum virum videre gestientium, undique confluxit copia. Inde properavit in provinciam, ubi, quum variis rebus melius rectiusque constituendis egregiam dedisset operam, tanto successu contra Parthos dimicavit, ut non solum *Imperatoris* nomine ornaretur, sed in ejus honorem etiam supplicatio Romae decerneretur. Exacto anno ex provincia, Quaestori Coelio tradita, Romam decessit.

23. *Ciceronis post redditum ex provincia studia.*

Cicero, in urbem ex provincia redux, suavissime quidem affiebatur insigni illo, quo totus populus Romanus eum accipiebat, favore et observantia, sed ejusdem simul animus rerum, quae tum Romae movebantur, consideratione graviter perturbabatur. Tantae enim inter Julium Caesarem et Pompejum ortae erant inimicitiae, ut res non nisi bello dirimi posse videretur. Cicero quidem studiose et obnixe faciebat omnia, ut utrumque inter se reconciliaret, et a belli civilis calamitatibus deterreret; sed quum neutrum ad pacem in eundam permovere posset, Pompeji partes amplexus cum optimatum exercitu in Graeciam profectus est. Mox in campis Pharsalicis commissum est memorabile illud proelium, non exercitui tantum Pompeji, sed ipsi quoque, paulo post occiso, funestissimum. Cicero igitur prudenter redditum acceleravit in Italiam, ubi, omni rerum publicarum cura ex animo dimissa, sibi et litteris vivere constituit. Tum primum rhetorican et philosophiam latinæ orationis luce illustrare coepit, scriptisque cum alia, tum *Partitiones Oratorias*; *Brutum* sive *de claris oratoribus*; tres libros *de Oratore*; *Catonem* sive *Laudem M. Catonis Uticensis*.—Sexaginta et duos annos natus de filiae dilectissimae, Tulliae, morte dolorem suscepit longe acerbissimum. Primum quidem dolor ille omnia sapientiae praecepta ex ejus pectore excussisse videbatur, sed deinde, quum sensim sensimque eum ferre didicisset, conscripsit li-

brum de *Consolatione*, qui tamen, quod valde dolendum, temporis injuria nobis eruptus est. Nam liber ille, qui sub hoc nomine in quibusdam Ciceronis editionibus exhibetur, satis aperte alienam manum prodit. Eodem fere tempore plura, quae ad philosophiam spectant, commentatus est, e quibus quinque libri de *Finibus bonorum et molarum* et totidem *Tusculanarum Quaestionum* ad nostra tempora propagati sunt.

24. *Cicero post caedem Caesaris.*

Caesare interfecto, Cicero cum ejus interfectoribus, a quorum societate et consiliis prudenter adhuc refugera, se contulit in Capitolium. Post tres dies, quum inde descendisset, venit in senatum, et, quicquid ad pacem quietemque servandam conferre videretur, gravi oratione suasit et proposuit. Sperans igitur, fore, ut eorum, quae suasisset, a senatu populoque haberetur ratio, secessit ex urbe in Tusculanum suum, ibique fessus pertaesusque publicarum curarum omne tempus in litterarum studiis contrivit. Ad ea, quae litteris consignavit in otio illo rusticano, referendi sunt libri: *de Natura Deorum*; *de Divinatione*; *de Senectute*; *de Amicitia*; *de Officiis*.

25. *Cicero Antonii lacesit in insolentia.*

Quum novi motus Romae concitarentur, Cicero imminentem tempestatem itinere, quod in Graeciam facturus erat, effugere tentavit. Sed idem deinde, praesentia sua fortasse motus istos componi posse ratus, ex itinere jam incepto Romanam regressus est. Vix autem eo venerat, quum insolenter et contumeliosus tractaretur a consule Antonio. Quod quidem tam aegre tulit Cicero, ut in prima Oratione Philippica graviter in consulis insolentiam et inhumanitatem inventus de moderatione erga se adhibenda ageret. Sed tantum absfuit, ut haec oratio mitigaret mutaretque Antonii animum, ut publice nunc se Ciceronis inimicum profiteretur. Tum Cicero ex urbe in villam suam ad Neapolin se recepit, ibique secundam orationem Philippicam, in qua omne virus acerbitatis in Antonium effusisse videtur, composuit. Sed brevi tempore post quum Antonius, ut Dec. Brutum e Gallia Cisalpina pelleret, ex urbe profectus esset, Cicero, ut, hac liberius agendi occasione usus, labefactato liberae reipublicae statui, quae posset, fulcra subderet, celeri pede Romanum reversus est. Et vere paulo post, Antonio ad Mutinam victo, nova spes liberae reipublicae affulgere coepit; sed in breve tantum tempus. Octavianus enim et Q. Pedio consuli-

bus notissimus iste triumviratus inter Antonium, Octavianum et Lepidum in quinque annos junctus atque constitutus est, eo consilio, ut pari potestate conjunctim imperium exercent, et liberae reipublicae defensores, in primis Ciceronem, e medio tollerent.

26. *Cicero occiditur.*

Cicero jam expers publicarum curarum et toto animo in litterarum studiis defixus in Tusculano suo delitescebat, quum, se inter proscriptos relatum esse, audiret. Quo nuntio primum quidem ejus animus adeo perculsus est, ut inops consilii modo hoc modo illuc fugere tentaret; dein, quum paululum se recepisset ejus animus, capto consilio cum vetere amico Bruto se conjungendi, navem, qua in Macedoniam veheretur, descendit. Verum enim vero ne in hoc quidem exequendo persistit consilio. Nam quum subiret eum cogitatio, se honestius in patria vitam depositurum esse, nave ad Cajetam appulsa in villam suam Formianam se contulit. Ibi placide aliquamdiu dormientem servi, qui procul manum militum, dominum exquirerent, conspexerant, e somno excitabant, eumque partim vi, partim precibus, in lectica collocatum, ut vitae periculo eriperent, litus versus portabant. Sed in media via opprimebantur ab Antonii militis. Cicero, quum intelligeret, se periculum effugere non posse, lecticam deponi jussit. Mox, conspecto, horum militum duce, Popilio, Laenate, novam salutis spem concepit animo. Hunc enim, quem aliquando in causa capitali a supplicio liberaverat, vix tam inhumanum fore existimabat, ut ei vitam sustineret eripere, cui suam debebat. Sed ille veteris beneficii immemor caput et manum dextram Ciceroni vel ipse detruncavit, vel milites suos detruncare jussit, et utrumque, ut perpetrateae caedis mercedem acciperet, Romam ad Antonium deportavit. Tum Antonii uxor, Fulvia, ira et furore abrepta, summi oratoris linguam acu perfodit; Antonius autem Ciceronis caput atque manum, tanquam tropaeum aliquod, publice in Rostris conspectui hominum exponi jussit.

CAPUT PRIMUM.

NARRATIONES BREVIORES EX CICERONIS OPERIBUS EX-
CERPTAE.1. *Verae divitiae.*

It Nunquam ego bona perdidisse dicam, si qui pecus aut supellectilem amiserit; neque non laudabo sapientem illum. Biantem, qui numeratur in septem; cujus quum patriam Pri- enen cepisset hostis, caeterique ita fugerent, ut multa de suis rebus secum asportarent, quum esset admonitus a quodam, ut idem ipse faceret: *Ego vero, inquit, facio; nam omnia mea porto mecum.* Ille haec ludibria fortunae, ne sua quidem putavit, quae nos appellamus etiam bona. (Paradoxa c. 1.)

2. Socrates in pompa quum magna vis auri argenteique fer- retur, *quam multa non desidero*, inquit. (Tusc. Qu. V. 32.)

3. Xenocrates, quum legati ab Alexandro quinquaginta ei talenta attulissent, quae erat pecunia temporibus illis, Athenis praesertim, maxima, abduxit legatos ad coenam in Academiam: iis apposuit tantum, quod satis esset, nullo apparatu. Quum postridie rogarent eum, cui numerari juberet, *quid? vos hesterna*, inquit, *coenula non intellezistis, me pecunia non egere?* Quos quum tristiores vidisset, triginta minas accepit, ne aspernari regis liberalitatem videretur. (Tusc. Qu. V. 32.)

4. At vero Diogēnes liberius, ut Cynicus, Alexandro roganti, ut diceret, si quid opus esset, *nunc quidem paululum*, inquit, *a sole!* Offecerat videlicet apricanti. (Tusc. Qu. V. 32.)

5. Et hic quidem disputare solebat, quanto regem Persarum vita fortunaque superaret; sibi nihil deesse; illi nihil satis unquam fore; se ejus voluptates non desiderare, quibus nunquam satiari ille posset; suase um consequi nullo modo posse. (Tusc. Qu. V. 32.)

6. Themistocles quum consuleretur, utrum bono viro pauperi, an minus probato diviti filiam collocaret, *ego*, inquit, *malo virum qui pecunia egeat, quam pecuniam quae viro.* (De Offic. II. 20.)

II. *Sapientiae praestantia.*

1. Xenocratem ferunt, nobilem imprimis philosophum, quum quaereretur ex eo, quid adsequerentur ejus discipuli,

respondisse, ut id sua sponte facerent, quod cogerentur facere legibus. (De Republ. I. 2.)

2. Eleus Hippias quum Olympiam venisset, maxima illa quinquennali celebritate ludorum, gloriatus est, cuncta paene audiente Graecia, nihil esse ulla in arte rerum omnium, quod ipse nesciret, nec solum has artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometriam, musicam, litterarum cognitionem et poetarum, atque illa, quae de naturis rerum, quae de hominum moribus, quae de republica dicerentur, sed annulum, quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, socios, quibus indutus esset, se sua manu confecisse. (De Orator. III. 32.)

3. Scipioni interroganti Laelium, *quid?* *Laeli, tum quum tu es iratus, permittis illi iracundiae dominatum animi tui?* *Non mehercule,* respondit ille, *sed imitor Archytam illum Tarrentinum, qui quum ad villam venisset, et omnia aliter offendisset ac jusserset, te infelicem, inquit villico, quem necassem jam verberibus, nisi iratus essem.* (De Republ. I. 38.)

4. Publium Scipionem, eum, qui primus Africanus appellatus est, dicere solitum scripsit Cato, qui fuit fere ejus aequalis, *nunquam se minus otiosum esse, quam quum otiosus esset.* Magnifica vero vox et sapiente digna, quae declarat, illum et in otio de negotiis cogitare, et in solitudine secum loqui solitum; ut neque cessaret unquam, et interdum colloquio alterius non egeret. Itaque duae res, quae languorem afferunt caeteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo. (De Offic. III. 1.)

5. Diogenes Cynicus projici se jussit inhumatum. *Tum amici: volucribusne et feris?* *Minime vero, inquit; sed baculum propter me, quo abigam, ponitote.* *Qui poteris?* illi; *non enim senties.* *Quid mihi igitur ferarum laniatus oberit, nihil sentienti?* (Qu. Tusc. I. 43.)

6. Praecolare Anaxagoras; qui quum Lampsaci moreretur, quaerentibus amicis, velletne Clazomenas in patriam, si quid accidisset, auferri? *nihil necesse est, inquit; undique enim ad inferos tantundem viae est.* (Qu. Tusc. I. 43.)

III. *Exempla Fortitudinis.*

1. Lacedaemonius quidam mortem tantopere contempsit, ut quum ad eam duceretur, damnatus ab ephoris, et esset vultu hilari atque laeto, dixissetque ei quidam inimicus, *contemnisse leges Lycurgi?* responderet, *ego vero illi maximam gratiam habeo, qui me ea poena multaverit, quam sine mutuazione et sine versura possem dissolvere.* O virum Sparta dignum!

num! ut mihi quidem, qui tum magno animo fuerit, innocens
damnatus esse videatur. (Qu. Tusc. I. 42.)

2. Tales innumerabiles nostra civitas tulit. Sed quid duces
et principes nominem, quum legiones scribat Cato saepe ala-
cres in eum locum profectas, unde reddituras se non arbitra-
rentur? (Tusc. Qu. I. c.)

3. Pari animo Lacedaemonii in Thermopylis occiderunt,
in quos Simonides:

Dic, hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidiisse jacentes,
Dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur.

E quibus unus, quum Perses hostis in colloquio dixisset glo-
rians: *Solem prae jaculorum multitudine et sagittarum non
videbitis.—In umbra igitur, inquit, pugnabimus.* (Tusc.
Qu. I. c.)

4. Viros commemoro: qualis tandem Lacaena? Quae
quum filium in proelium misisset, et interfectum audisset, *id-
circo, inquit, genueram, ut esset, qui pro patria mortem non
dubitaret occubere.* (Tusc. Qu. I. c.)

5. Lacedaemonii, Philippo minitante per litteras, se omnia
quaesiverunt: num se esset etiam mori prohibiturus? (Qu. Tusc. V. 15.)

6. Fortes et duri Spartiatae; magnam habet vim reipubli-
cae disciplina. Quid? Cyrenaeum Theodorum, philosophum
non ignobilem, nonne miramur? Cui quum Lysimachus rex
crucem minaretur, *istis, quae so, inquit, ista horribilia minitare
purpuratis tuis! Theodori quidem nihil interest, humine an
sublime putrescat.* (Tusc. Qu. I. 43.)

7. Illustris mors Epaminondae, illustris Leonidae. Quo-
rum alter quum vicisset Lacedaemonios apud Mantineam si-
mulque ipse gravi vulnere examinari se videret, ut primum
dispexit, quaequivit, salvusne esset clypeus? Quum salvum
esse flentes sui respondissent, rogavit, essentne fusi hostes?
Quumque id quoque, ut cupiebat, audivisset, evelli jussit
eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam. Ita multo sanguine profuso
in laetitia et in victoria est mortuus. Leonidas autem, rex
Lacedaemoniorum, se in Thermopylis trecentosque eos, quos
eduixerat Sparta, quum esset proposita aut fuga turpis aut glo-
riosa mors, opposuit hostibus. Praeclarae mortes sunt impe-
ratoriae. (De Finib. II. 30.)

8. Clarae mortes pro patria appetitae, non solum gloriosae
rhetoribus, sed etiam beatae videri solent. Repetunt ab
Erechtheo, cuius etiam filiae cupide mortem expetiverunt pro
vita civium: Codrum, qui se in medios immisit hostes veste
famulari, ne posset agnosciri, si esset ornata regio; quod ora-

culum erat datum, si rex interfectus esset, vinctrices Athenas fore. Menoeceus non praetermititur, qui oraculo edito *largitus est patriae suum sanguinem*. Iphigenia Aulide duci se immolandam jubet, *ut hostium sanguis eliciatur suo*. Veniunt inde ad propiora. Harmodius in ore et Aristogiton, Lacedaemonius Leonidas, Thebanus Epaminondas vigent. Nostros non norunt; quos enumerare magnum est: ita sunt multi, quibus videmus optabiles mortes fuisse pro patria. (Tusc. Qu. I. 48 et 49.)

9. Quam me delectat Theramenes! quam elato animo est! etsi enim flemus quum legimus, tamen non miserabiliter vir clarus emoritur. Qui quum conjectus in carcerem triginta jussu tyrannorum, venenum ut sitiens obduxisset, reliquum sic e poculo ejecit, ut id resonaret; quo sonitu redditio, arridens, *propino*, inquit, *hoc pulchro Critiae*; qui in eum fuerat tetricus. Graeci enim in conviviis solent nominare, cui poculum tradituri sint. Lusit vir egregius extremo spiritu, quum jam praecordiis conceptam mortem contineret: vereque et, cui venenum praebiberat, mortem est eam auguratus, quae brevi consecuta est. (Tusc. Qu. I. 40.)

IV. *Opiniones de Diis impietatisque exempla.*

1. Natura duce intelligebant veteres deum esse, sed non conveniebat inter illos, quid deus esset. Itaque quum tyrannus Hiero quaevisisset de Simonide, non poeta solum suavi, verum etiam docto sapienteque, quid deus esset, deliberandi causa sibi unum diem postulavit. Quum idem ex eo postridie quaereret, biduum petivit. Quum saepius duplicitum numerum dierum, admiransque Hiero requereret, cur ita faceret, *quia quanto*, inquit, *diutius considero, tanto mihi res videtur obscurior*. (De Nat. Deor. I. 22.)

2. Protagoras Abderites, sophistes temporibus belli Peloponnesiaci vel maximus, quum in principio libri sui sic posuisset: *de Diis ut sint, neque ut non sint, habeo dicere*, Atheniensium jussu urbe atque agro est exterminatus, librique ejus in concione combusti. (De Nat. Deor. I. 23.)

3. Diagoras quum Samothraciam venisset, Atheos (^{εθεος}) ille qui dicitur, atque ei quidam amicus, tu qui deos putas humana negligere, nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint, in portumque salvi pervenerint? *Ita sit*, inquit: *illi enim nusquam picti sunt, qui naufragia fecerunt, in marique perierunt*.—Idemque quum ei naviganti vectores, adversa tempestate timidi et perterriti, dicerent, non injuria sibi illud accidere, qui illum in eandem navem

recepissent: ostendit eis in eodem cursu multas alias laborantes; quae sive quaque, num etiam in his navibus Diagoram vehi crederent. (De Nat. Deor. III. 37.)

4. Diogenes Cynicus dicere solebat, Harpalum, qui temporibus illis praedo felix habebatur, contra deos testimonium dicere, quod in illa fortuna tam diu viveret. (De Nat. Deor. III. 34.)

5. Dionysius quum fanum Proserpinae Locris expilavisset, navigabat Syracusas: isque quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, ridens, *ridetisne, inquit, amici, quam bona a diis immortalibus navigatio sacrilegis detur?* Idem quum ad Peloponnesum classem appulisset, et in fanum venisset Jovis Olympii, aureum ei detraxit amiculum grandi pondere, quo Jovem ornarat ex manubii Carthaginiensium tyrannus Gelo. Atque in eo etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, eique laneum pallium injectum, quum id esse ad omne anni tempus diceret. Idemque Aesculapio Epidauri barbam auream demi jussit: neque enim convenire, barbatum esse filium, quum in omnibus fanis pater imberbis esset. (De Nat. Deor. I. c.)

6. Mensas argenteas idem de omnibus delubris jussit auferri: in quibus quod more veteris Graeciae inscriptum esset: *Bonorum Deorum*: uti se eorum bonitate velle dicebat. Idem Victoriolas aureas, et pateras coronasque, quae simulacrorum porrectis manibus sustinebantur, sine dubitatione tollebat, eaque se accipere, non auferre dicebat. Esse enim stultitiam, a quibus bona precaremur, ab iis porrigentibus et dantibus nolle sumere.

7. Eundemque ferunt haec, quae dixi, sublata de fanis in forum protulisse, et per praeconem vendidisse, exactaque pecunia edixisse, ut, quod quisque a sacris haberet, id ante diem certam in suum quodque fanum referret. Ita ad impietatem in deos, in homines adjunxit injuriam. (De Nat. Deor. I. c.)

V. *Exempla praesagiorum de rebus futuris.*

1. Apud Agathoclem scriptum in historia est, Hamilcarem Carthaginiensem, quum oppugnaret Syracusas, visum esse audire vocem, se postridie coenaturum Syracusis; quum autem is dies illuxisset, magnam seditionem in castris ejus inter Poenos et Siculos milites esse factam: quod quum sensissent Syracusani, improviso eos in castra irrupisse, Hamilcaremque ab iis vivum esse sublatum. Ita res somnium comprobavit. (De Divinat. I. 24.)

2. Simonides quum ignotum quendam projectum mortuum vidisset, eumque humavisset, haberetque in animo navem concendere, moneri visus est, ne id faceret, ab eo, quem sepultura affecerat: si navigasset, eum naufragio esse peritum. Itaque Simonidem rediisse dicunt, periisse caeteros, qui tum navigassent. (De Divinat. I. 27.)

3. Midae Phrygio, quum puer esset, dormienti formicæ in os tritici grana congesserunt. Divitissimum fore praedicatum est: quod evenit. At Platoni quum in cunis parvulo dormienti apes in labellis consedissent, responsum est, singulari illum suavitate orationis fore: ita futura eloquentia provisa in infante est. (De Divinat. I. 36.)

4. Quid? amores et deliciae tuae, Roscius, num aut ipse, aut pro eo totum Lanuvium mentiebatur? Qui quum esset in cunabulis, educareturque in Solonio, qui est campus agri Lanuvini, noctu, lumine apposito, experrecta nutrix animadvertisit puerum dormientem circumPLICatum serpentis amplexu: quo adspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit. Pater autem Roscius ad haruspices retulit: qui responderunt, nihil illo puerο clarius, nihil nobilius fore. (De Divin. I. 36.)

5. L. Paullus consul iterum, quum ei bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret obtigisset, ut ea ipsa die domum ad vesperum rediit, filiolam suam Tertiā, quae tum erat admodum parva, osculans animadvertisit tristiculam. *Quid est, inquit, mea Tertia? quid tristis es? Mi pater, inquit, Persa periit.* Tum ille arctius puellam complexus, *accipio, inquit, mea filia, omen.* Erat autem mortuus catelius eo nomine. (De Divin. I. 46.)

6. Bello illo maximo, quod Athenienses et Lacedaemonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, Pericles ille et auctoritate et eloquentia et consilio princeps civitatis suæ, quum obscurato Sole tenebrae factæ essent repente, Atheniensiumque animos summus timor occupavisset, docuisse cives suos dicitur, id quod ipse ab Anaxagora, cuius auditor fuerat, acceperat, certo illud tempore fieri et necessario, quum tota se Luna sub orbem Solis subjecisset; idque fieri non posse nisi certo intermenstruo tempore. Quod quum disputando rationibusque docuisset, populum liberavit metu: erat enim tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, Solem Lunæ oppositum solere deficere; quo Thaletem Milesium primum vidisse dicunt. (De Republ. I. 16.)

VI. *Graecorum studia.*

1. Honos alit artes, omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria, jacentque ea semper, quae apud quosque improbantur. Summam eruditionem Graecia sitam censebant in nervorum vocumque cantibus. Igitur et Epaminondas, princeps meo judicio Graeciae, fidibus praecclare cecinisse dicitur. Themistoclesque aliquot ante annis quum in epulis recusasset lyram, habitus est indoctor. Ergo in Graecia musici floruerunt, discebantque id omnes, nec qui nesciebat satis excultus doctrina putabatur. (Tusc. Quaest. I. 2.)

2. Secundis suis rebus unusquisque volet mori: non enim tam cumulus bonorum jucundus esse potest, quam molesta decessio. Hanc sententiam significare videtur Laconis illa vox, qui, quum Rhodius Diagoras, Olympionices nobilis, uno die duo suos filios victores Olympiae vidisset, accessit ad senem, et gratulatus, *morere, Diagora*, inquit, *non enim in coelum adscensurus es*.—Magna haec, et nimium fortasse Graeci putant, vel tum potius putabant; isque qui hoc Diagorae dixit, permagnum existimans, tres Olympionicas una e domo prodire, cunctari illum diutius in vita, fortunae objectum, inutile putabat ipsi. (Tusc. Qu. I. 46.)

VII. *Acute dicta nonnulla.*

1. Nasica quum ad poetam Ennium venisset, eique ab ostio quaerenti Ennium ancilla dixisset, domi non esse: Nasica sensit, illam domini jussu dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis post diebus quum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et eum a janua quaereret: exclamat Nasica: se domi non esse. Tum Ennius: *Quid? ego non cognosco vocem*, inquit, *tuam?*—Hic Nasica: *homo es impudens: ego quum te quaererem, ancillae tuae credidi, te domi non esse: tu mihi non credis ipsi?* (De Orator. II. 68.)

2. Scipioni majori coronam sibi in convivio, ad caput accommodanti, quum ea saepius rumperetur, P. Licinius Varus, *noli mirari*, inquit, *si non convenit: caput enim magnum est.* (De Orator. II. 61.)

3. Orator quidam malus quum in epilogo misericordiam se movisse putaret, postquam assedit, rogavit Catulum: *vide returne misericordiam movisse?* *Ac magnam quidem*, inquit: *neminem enim puto esse tam durum, cui non oratio tua miseranda visa sit.* (De Orator. II. 69.)

4. Qu. Catulus quum a Philippo interrogaretur, quid latraret *furem se videre, respondit.* (De Orator. II. 54.)

5. Theophrastus moriens accusasse naturam dicitur, quod cervis et cornicibus vitam diuturnam, quorum id nihil interesseret, hominibus, quorum maxime interfuisset, tam exiguum vitam dedisset: quorum si aetas potuisset esse longinquier, futurum fuisse, ut omnibus perfectis artibus, omni doctrina hominum vita erudiretur. Querebatur igitur, se tum, quum illa videre coepisset, extingui. (Qu. Tusc. III. 28.)

6. Siculus quidam, cui praetor patronum causae dabat hospitem suum, hominem nobilem, sed admodum stultum: *quaeso, inquit, praetor, adversario meo da istum patronum, deinde mihi neminem dederis.* (De Orator. II. 69.)

7. Granius patrono malo, quum vocem in dicendo obtudisset, suadebat, ut mulsum frigidum biberet, simulac domum rediisset: *Perdam, inquit ille, vocem, si id fecero.*—Melius est, inquit, quam reum. (De Orator. II. 70.)

CAPUT SECUNDUM.

NARRATIONES QUAEDAM VARII GENERIS.

I. *Generosus Fabricii animus.*

Quum rex Pyrrhus populo Romano bellum ultro intulisset, quumque de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente; perfuga ab eo venit in castra Fabricii, eique est pollicitus, si praemium sibi proposuisset, se, ut clam venisset, sic clam in Pyrrhi castra redditum, et eum veneno necatum. Hunc Fabricius reducendum curavit ad Pyrrhum: idque factum ejus a senatu laudatum est. (De Offic. II. 22.)

II. *Athenienses auctore Aristide honestatem utilitati praefrunt.*

Themistocles post victoriam ejus belli, quod cum Persis fuit, dixit in concione: se habere consilium reipublicae salutare, sed id sciri opus non esse. Postulavit, ut aliquem populus daret, quocum communicaret. Datus est Aristides. Huic ille: classem Lacedaemoniorum, quae subducta esset ad Gythium, clam incendi posse, quo facto frangi Lacedaemoniorum opes necesse esset. Quod Aristides quum audisset,

in concionem magna cum exspectatione venit, dixitque: *per-utile esse consilium, quod Themistocles afferret, sed minime honestum.* Itaque Athenienses, quod honestum non esset, id ne utile quidem putaverunt, totamque eam rem, quam ne audierant quidem, auctore Aristide rupudiaverunt. (Offic. III. 11.)

III. Titi Torquati pietas.

Lucio Manlio, quum Dictator fuisse, Marcus Pomponius tribunus plebis, diem dixit, quod is paucos sibi dies ad Dic-taturam gerendam addidisset. Criminabatur etiam, quod Ti-tum filium, qui postea est Torquatus nominatus, ad homini-bus relegasset, et rure habitare jussisset. Quod quum audi-visset adolescens filius, negotium exhiberi patri, accurrisse Romam, et cum prima luce Pomponii domum venisse dicitur. Cui quum esset nuntiatum, quod illum iratum allaturum ad se aliquid contra patrem arbitraretur, surrexit lectulo, remotisque arbitris, ad se adolescentem jussit venire.

At ille, ut ingressus est, confestim gladium destrinxit, ju-ravitque, se illum statim interfecturum, nisi jusjurandum sibi dedisset, se patrem missum esse facturum. Juravit, hoc co-actus terrore, Pomponius. Rem ad populum detulit: docuit, cur sibi causa desistere necesse esset: Manlium missum fe-cit. Tantum temporibus illis jusjurandum valebat. (Offic. III. 31.)

IV. Reguli in jurejurando conservando religio.

Attilius Regulus, primo Punico bello captus a Poenis, ju-ratus missus est ad senatum Romanum, ut, nisi redditi essent Poenis captivi nobiles quidam, rediret ipse Carthaginem. Is, quum Romam venisset, in senatu mandata exposuit, sed red-di captivos, negavit esse utile: illos enim adolescentes esse, et bonos duces, se jam confectum senectute. Cujus quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt: ipse Carthaginem rediit; neque eum caritas patriae retinuit, nec suorum. Ne-que vero tum ignorabat, se ad crudelissimum hostem, et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci: sed jusjurandum conservandum putabat. (Offic. III. 26.)

V. Studio et disciplina vinci possunt innata vitia.

Stilponem, Megareum philosophum, acutum sane homi-nem et probatum temporibus illis accepimus. Hunc scri-

bunt ipsius familiares, et ebriosum et mulierosum fuisse: neque hoc scribunt vituperantes, sed potius ad laudem. Vitiosam enim naturam ab eo sic edomitam et compressam esse doctrina, ut nemo unquam vinolentum illum, nemo in eo libidinis vestigium viderit. Quid? Socrateñ, nonne legimus, quemadmodum notarit Zopyrus, physiognomon, qui se profitebatur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere? Stupidum esse Socratem dixi et bardum, quid jugula concava non haberet; addidit etiam, mulierosum: in quo Alcibiades cachinnium dicitur sustulisse. Haec ex naturalibus causis vitia nasci possunt: extirpari autem et funditus tolli, ut is ipse, qui ad ea propensus fuerit, a tantis vitiis avocetur, non est id positum in naturalibus causis, sed in voluntate, studio, disciplina. (Fat. 5.)

VI. Labore et studio superantur impedimenta naturae.

Orator futurus imitetur illum, cui sine dubio summa vis dicendi conceditur, Atheniensem Demosthenem, in quo tantum studium fuisse tantusque labor dicitur, ut primum impedimenta naturae diligentia industriaque superarit; quumque ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis, cui studeret, primam litteram non posset dicere, perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius eo locutus putaretur: deinde quum spiritus ejus esset angustior, tantum continenda anima in dicendo est assecutus, ut una continuatione verborum (id quod ejus scripta declarant) binae ei contentiones vocis et remissiones continerentur: qui etiam, ut memoriae proditum est, conjectis in os calculis, summa voce versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare consuescebat, neque id consistens in loco, sed inambulans, atque adscensu ingrediens arduo. (De Orat. I. 61.)

VII. Exemplum spectatae amicitiae.

Damonem et Pythiam, Pythagoreos, ferunt hoc animo inter se fuisse, ut, quum eorum alteri Dionysius tyrannus diem necis destinavisset, et is, qui morti addictus esset, paucos sibi dies commendandorum suorum causa postulavisset, vas factus sit alter ejus sistendi; ut, si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi. Qui quum ad diem se recepisset admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium ascriberent. (Offic. III. 10.)

VII. Timothei de coena apud Platonem judicium.

Timotheum, clarum hominem Athenis, et principem civitatis, ferunt, quum coenavisset apud Platonem, eoque convivio admodum delectatus esset, vidissetque eum postridie, dixisse, vestrae quidem coenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die jucundae sunt. (Tusc. Qu. V. 35.)

IX. Philippus filio suo Alexandro largitionem exprobrat.

Praeclare epistola quadam Alexandrum filium Philippus accusat, quod largitione benevolentiam Macedonum consecetur. Quae te, malum, inquit, ratio in istam spem induxit, ut eos tibi fideles putares fore, quos pecunia corrupisses? An tu id agis, ut Macedones non te regem suum, sed ministrum et praebitorem sperant fore? (De Offic. II. 15.)

X. Socratis de beatitudine sententia.

Socrates, quum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum, Perdiccae filium, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, nonne beatum putaret? haud scio, inquit; nunquam enim cum eo collocutus sum.—Ain' tu? an tu aliter id scire non potes?—Nullo modo.—Tu igitur ne de Persarum quidem rege magno potes dicere, beatusne sit?—An ego possim, quum ignorem, quam sit doctus, quam vir bonus?—Quid? tu in eo sitam vitam beatam putas?—Ita prorsus existimo, bonos, beatos; improbos, miseros.—Miser ergo Archelaus?—Certe, si injustus. (Qu. Tusc. V. 12.)

XI. Phormio coram Hannibale de imperatoris officio disputat.

Quum Hannibal Carthagine expulsus Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset exsul, proque eo, quod ejus nomen erat magna apud omnes gloria, invitatus esset ab hospitibus suis, ut Phormionem, peripateticum, si vellet, audiret; quumque se non nolle dixisset; locutus esse dicitur, homo copiosus, aliquot horas de imperatoris officio, et de omni re militari. Tum, quum cacteri, qui illum audierant, vehementer essent delectati, quae-rebant ab Hannibale, quidnam ipse de illo philosopho. judicaret. Poenus non optime Graece, sed tamen libere respon-disse fertur, multos se deliros senes saepe vidisse: sed qui magis, quam Phormio, deliraret, vidisse neminem. Neque mehercule injuria. Quid enim aut arrogantiua, aut loquacius

fieri potuit, quam Hannibali, qui tot annos de imperio cum populo Romano omnium gentium victore certasset, Graecum hominem, qui numquam hostem, numquam castra vidisset, numquam denique minimam partem ullius publici muneris attigisset, praecelta de re militari dare? (De Orat. II. 18.)

XII. Cibi et potionis condimenta fames et sitis.

Quis non videt, desideris condiri epulas? Darius in fuga, quum aquam turbidam, et cadaveribus inquinatam, bibisset, negavit umquam se bibisse jucundius. Numquam videlicet sitiens biberat. Nec esuriens Ptolemaeus ederat: cui quum peragranti Aegyptum, comitibus non consecutis, cibarius in casa panis datus esset, nihil visum est illo pane jucundius. Socratem ferunt, quum usque ad vesperum contentius ambularet, quaesitumque esset ex eo, quare id faceret; respondisse, se, quo melius coenaret, opsonare ambulando famem. Quid? victimum Lacedaemoniorum in phiditiis nonne videmus? ubi quum tyrannus coenavisset Dionysius, negavit se jure illo nigro, quod coenae caput erat, delectatum. Tum is, qui illa coxerat: minime mirum: condimenta enim defuere. Quae tandem? inquit ille. Labor in venatu, sudor, cursus ad Eudoriam, fames, sitis. His enim rebus Lacedaemoniorum epulae condiuntur. (Qu. Tusc. V. 34.)

XIII. Splendida tyrannorum miseria.

Dionysius major, Siciliae tyrannus, ipse indicavit, quam esset beatus. Nam quum quidam ex ejus assentatoribus, Damocles, commemoraret, in sermone copias ejus, opes, majestatem dominatus, rerum abundantiam, magnificentiam aedium regiarum, negaretque, unquam beatiorem quemquam fuisse: visne igitur, inquit, Damocle, quoniam haec te vita delectat, ipse eandem degustare, et fortunam experiri meam? Quum se ille cupere dixisset, collocari jussit hominem in auro lecto, strato pulcherrime textili stragulo, magnificis operibus picto, abacosque complures ornavit argento auroque caelato. Tum ad mensam eximia forma pueros delectos jussit consistere, eosque nutum illius intuentes diligenter ministrare. Aderant unguenta, coronae: incendebantur odores, mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstrebantur. Fortunatus sibi Damocles videbatur. In hoc medio apparatu fulgentem gladium, e lacunari seta equina aptum, demitti jussit, ut impenderet illius beati cervicibus. Itaque nec pulchros illas ministratores adspiciebat, nec plenum artis argentum. nec

manum porrigebat in mensam. Jam ipsae defluebant coronae. Denique exoravit tyrannum, ut abire liceret, quod jam beatus nollet esse. Satisne videtur declarasse Dionysius, nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliquis terror impendeat? (Tusc. Qu. V. 21.)

XIV. Dionysii tyranni ingenium.

Duodequadragesita annos tyrannus Syracusanorum fuit Dionysius, quem quinque et viginti annos natus dominatum occupavisset. Qua pulchritudine urbem, quibus opibus praeditam servitatem oppressam tenuit civitatem! Atqui de hoc homine a bonis auctoribus sic scriptum accepimus, summam fuisse ejus in virtu temperantiam, in rebusque gerendis virum acrem et industrium, eundem tamen maleficum natura et inustum. Ex quo omnibus, bene veritatem intuentibus, videri necesse est miserrimum. Ea enim ipsa, quae concupierat, ne tum quidem, quem omnia se posse censebat, consequebatur. Qui quum esset bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus (etsi id quidem alias modo tradidit,) abundaretque aequalium familiaritatibus et consuetudine propinquorum: credebat eorum nemini; sed iis, quos ex familiis locupletum servos delegerat, quibus nomen servitutis ipse detraherat, et quibusdam convenis et feris barbaris, corporis custodiam committebat. Ita propter inustum dominatus cupiditatem in carcерem quodammodo se ipse incluserat. Quin etiam, ne tonsori collum committeret, tondere filias suas docuit. Ita sordido ancillarique artificio regiae virgines, ut tonstriculae, tondebant barbam et capillum patris. Et tamen ab iis ipsis, quem jam essent adultae, ferrum removit, instituitque, ut candardibus juglandium putaminibus barbam sibi et capillum adurerent. Quumque duas uxores haberet, sic noctu ad eas ventitabat, ut omnia specularetur, et perscrutaretur ante. Et, quem fossam latam cubiculari lecto circumdedisset, ejusque fossae transitum ponticolo ligneo conjuxisset: eum ipsum, quem forem cubiculi clauserat, detorquebat. Idemque quem in communibus suggestis consistere non auderet, concionari ex alta turri solebat. Atque is, quem pila ludere vellet (studiouse enim id factitabat) tunicamque poneret: adolescentulo tradidisse gladium dicitur. Hic, quem quidam familiaris jocans dixisset: *Huic quidem certe vitam tuam committis*, arrisissetque adolescens: utrumque jussit interfici: alterum, quia viam demonstravisset intermendi sui, alterum, quia id dictum risu approbabisset. Atque eo facto sic doluit, ut nihil gravius tulerit in vita. Quem enim vehementer amarat, occiderat.

Sic distrahuntur in contrarias partes impotentium cupiditates.
(Tusc. Qu. V. 20.)

XV. *Mors ad divina praemia refertur.*

Argiae sacerdotis, Cleobis et Biton, filii praedicantur. Nota fabula est. Quum enim illam ad solemne et statum sacrificium curru vehi jus esset, satis longe ab oppido ad fanum, morarenturque jumenta: tunc juvenes ii, quos modo nominavi, veste posita, corpora oleo perunxerunt, ad jugum accesserunt. Ita sacerdos advecta in fanum, quum currus esset ductus a filiis, precata a dea dicitur, ut illis praemium daret pro pietate, quod maximum dari posset homini a deo. Post, epulatos cum matre adolescentes, somno se dedisse, mane inventos esse mortuos.—Simili precatione Trophonius et Agamedes usi dicuntur: qui quum Apollini Delphis templum aedificavissent, venerantes deum, petierunt mercedem non parvam quidem operis et laboris sui, nihil certi, sed quod esset optimum homini. Quibus Apollo se id daturum ostendisse dicitur post ejus diei diem tertium: qui ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti. (T. Qu. I. 47.)

XVI. *Pythii foeneratoris calliditas.*

C. Canius, eques Romanus, nec infacetus et satis litteratus, quum se Syracusas otiandi (ut ipse dicere solebat,) non negotiandi causa, contulisset, dicitabat, se hortulos aliquos velle emere, quo invitare amicos, et ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset. Quod quum percrebuisse, Pythius ei quidam, qui argentariam ficeret Syracusis, dixit, venales quidem se hortos non habere, sed licere uti Canio, si vellet, ut suis: et simul ad coenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem. Quum ille promisisset, tum Pythius, qui esset, ut argentarius, apud omnes ordines gratiosus, pescatores ad se convocavit, et ab his petivit, ut ante suos hortulos postridie pescarentur; dixitque, quid eos facere vellet. Ad coenam tempore venit Canius: opipare a Pythio apparatum convivium: cymbarum ante oculos multitudo: pro se quisque, quod ceperat, adferebat; ante pedes Pythii pisces abjeciebantur. Tum Canius: *Quaeso, inquit, quid est hoc, Pythi? tantumne piscium, tantumne cymbarum?* Et ille: *quid mirum? inquit, hoc loco est, Syracusis quidquid est piscium: haec aquatio: hac villa isti carere non possunt.* Incensus Canius cupiditate contendit a Pythio, ut venderet. Gravate ille primo. *Quid multa? impetrat.* Emit homo cupidus et locuples tanti

quanti Pythius voluit, et emit instructos; nomina facit, negotium conficit. Invitat Canius postridie familiares suos: *venit* ipse mature: scalnum nullum videt. *Quaerit ex proximo* vicino, num feriae quaedam piscatorum essent, quod eos nullos videret? *Nullae, quod sciam, inquit ille; sed hic piscari nulli solent.* *Itaque heri mirabar, quid accidisset.* Stomachari Canius. Sed quid faceret? nondum enim Aquillius protulerat *de dolo malo* formulas. (Off. III. 14.)

XVII. *De insigni Themistoclis memoria.*

Fertur incredibili quadam magnitudine consilii atque ingenii Atheniensis ille fuisse Themistocles: ad quem quidam doctus homo, atque imprimis eruditus accessisse dicitur, eique artem memoriae, quae tum primum proferebatur, pollicitus esse se traditurum. Quum ille quaevisisset, quidnam illa ars efficere posset? dixisse illum doctorem, ut omnia meminisset; et ei Themistoclem respondisse, gratius sibi illum esse facturum, si se obliviousi, quae vellet, quam si meminisse, docuisse. Videsne, quae vis in homine acerrimi ingenii, quam potens et quanta mens fuerit? qui ita responderit, ut intelligere possemus, nihil ex illius animo, quod semel esset infusum, unquam effluere potuisse: quum quidem ei fuerit optimilior, obliviousi posse potius, quod meminisse nollet, quam, quod semel audisset vidissetve meminisse. (De Orat. II. 74.)

XVIII. *Inventor artis memoriae Simonides.*

Gratiam habeo Simonidi illi Ceio, quem primum ferunt artem memoriae protulisse. Dicunt enim, quum coenaret Crannone in Thessalia Simonides apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, cecinissetque id carmen, quod in eum scripsisset, in quo multa ornandi causa, poetarum more, in Castorem scripta et Pollucem fuissent, nimis illum sordide Simonidi dixisse, se dimidium ejus ei, quod pactus esset pro illo carmine, daturum: reliquum a suis Tyndaridis, quos aequae laudasset, peteret, si ei videretur. Paulo post esse ferunt nuntiatum Simonidi, ut prodiret: *juvenes* stare ad januam duos quosdam, qui eum magnopere evocarent: surrexisse illum ipsum, prodiisse, vidisse neminem. Hoc interim spatio conclave illud, ubi epularetur Scopas, concidisse: ea ruina ipsum oppressum cum suis interiisse. Quos quum humare vellent sui, nec possent obtritos internoscere *ullo modo*: Simonides dicitur *ex eo, quod meminisset*, quo

eorum loco quisque cubuisset, demonstrator uniuscujusque se-peliendi fuisse. Hac tum re admonitus invenisse fertur, or-dinem esse maxime, qui memoriae lumen afferret. (De Orat. II. 86.)

XIX. *Delus insula.*

(Memoriae ae literis proditum est.) Latonam ex longo erro-re, et fuga, gravidam, et jam ad pariendum vicinam, tempor-i-bus exactis, confugisse Delum, atque ibi Apollinem Dianam-que peperisse. Qua ex opinione hominum illa insula eorum deorum sacra putatur: tantaque ejus auctoritas religionis et est, et semper fuit, ut ne Persae quidem, quum bellum toti Graeciae, diis hominibusque, indixissent, et mille numero navium classem ad Delum appulissent, quidquam conarentur, aut violare, aut attingere. (In Verr. Act. II. I. 18.)

XX. *Lautumiae Syracusanae.*

Lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis: plerique nostis. Opus est ingens, magnificum, regum, ac tyrannorum. Totum est ex saxo, in mirandam altitudinem depresso, et multorum operis penitus exciso. Nihil tam clausum ad exitus, nihil tam septum undique, nihil tam tutum ad custodias, nec fieri, nec cogitari potest. In has lautumias, si qui publice custodiendi sunt, etiam ex caeteris oppidis Siciliae deduci imperantur. (In Verr. Act. II. V. 27.)

XXI. *Mithridates, ex Ponto profugiens, cum Medea com-paratus.*

Ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur: quam praedicant in fuga fratris sui membra in iis locis, qua se parens persequere-tur, dissipavisse, ut eorum collectio dispersa, moerorque pa-trius, celeritatem persequendi retardaret. Sic Mithridates fugiens maximam vim auri atque argenti, pulcherrimarumque rerum omnium, quas et a majoribus acceperat, et ipse bello superiore ex tota Asia direptas in suum regnum congesserat, in Ponto omnem reliquit. Haec dum nostri colligunt omnia diligentius, rex ipse e manibus effugit. Ita illum in perse-quendi studio moeror, hos laetitia, retardavit. (Pro Le-g. Manil. 9.)

XXII. Caedes et furtum miro indicio deteguntur.

Strato medicus domi furtum fecit et caedem ejusmodi: Quum esset in aedibus armarium, in quo sciret esse nummorum aliquantum et auri: noctu duos conservos dormientes occidit, in piscinamque dejecit: ipse armarii fundum exsecuit, et sestertiū CL et auri quinque pondo abstulit, uno ex servis puer, non grandi, conscio. Furto postridie cognito, omnis suspicio in eos servos, qui non comparebant, commovebatur. Quum exsecatio illa fundi in armario animadverteretur, quaerabant homines, quonam modo fieri potuisse? Quidam ex amicis Sassiae recordatus est, se nuper in auctione quandam vidisse in rebus minutis aduncam, ex omni parte dentatam, et tortuosam, venire serrulam, qua ilkid potuisse ita circumsecari videretur. Ne multa: perquiritur a coactoribus. Invenitur, ea serrula ad Stratonom pervenisse. Hoc initio suspicionis orto, et aperte insimulato Stratone, puer ille conscientius pertinuit: rem omnem dominae indicavit; homines in piscina inventi sunt: Strato in vincula conjectus est, atque etiam in taberna ejus nummi, nequaquam omnes, reperiuntur.—Hoc uno modo saepe multorum improbitate depressa veritas emergit, et innocentiae defensio interclusa respirat: quod aut ii, qui ad fraudem callidi sunt, non tantum audent, quantum excogitant; aut illi, quorum eminet audacia atque projecta est, a consiliis malitiae deseruntur. Quod si aut confidens astutia, aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obsisti modo posset. (Pro Cluentio 64. et 65.)

NOTES.

	Page
1. <i>Assyrii</i> , a people of Western Asia. <i>Assyria</i> is now <i>Kurdistan</i> .	1
2. <i>Bactriana</i> , an extensive country of Northern India, on the river <i>Oxus</i> .	
3. <i>Magicas artes</i> . The <i>Magi</i> were a body of priests among the Persians, to whom the care of worshipping the gods was consigned.	
4. <i>Morem vestis</i> , i. e. <i>vestitum</i> .	
5. <i>Exinde</i> , ab eo inde tempore.	
6. <i>Semiramis (ob virilem vestitum) pro filio Ninja est habita</i> .	
7. <i>Babylonia</i> , the capital of the province <i>Babylonia</i> , on the Euphrates.	
8. <i>Coclo latere (later)</i> , "of bricks."	
9. <i>Aethiopia</i> , a general name for the southern parts of Africa, as <i>India</i> for the eastern countries of Asia.	
10. <i>Rerum potita</i> , not <i>rebus</i> . <i>Potiri</i> governs a genitive as well as an ablative, especially in the phrase <i>rerum potiri</i> , "to obtain supreme dominion."	
11. <i>Media</i> , an extensive country between Assyria, Armenia, the Caspian sea, and Persis, then a province of the Assyrian monarchy.	
1. <i>Feminae</i> , i. e. <i>regi</i> , <i>feminae simillimo</i> .	
2. <i>Negat</i> , &c. i. e. <i>dixit</i> , <i>se non posse obedire ejusmodi regi</i> .	
3. <i>Descendit</i> , Scil. <i>pervenit imperium</i> .	
4. <i>Enatam</i> , (the participle instead of the infinitive,) depends upon <i>vidi</i> .	
5. The original race of the Persians was a pastoral people in the mountainous parts of Persis, a country of moderate extent between Media, the Persicus Sinus, and Carmania.	
1. <i>Altero servato</i> , i. e. <i>alterumque (filium Mandanae) servaret</i> .	2
2. <i>Pro</i> , "instead of."	
3. <i>Ingenui</i> . Slaves only were allowed to be beaten, at least according to the custom of the Greeks and Romans.	
4. <i>Tempora, quibus ipse puerum exponi jusserat</i> .	
5. <i>Suo</i> , <i>Harpagi</i> .	
6. <i>Pronam</i> , i. e. <i>facilem patentem, nullis difficultatibus impeditantem</i> .	
7. <i>Nihil</i> , instead of <i>n.n.</i>	
8. <i>fecisset</i> , scil. <i>ii</i> , <i>qui convocati erant</i> .	
9. <i>Si conditio esset proposita</i> , i. e. <i>si optio data esset</i> .	
1. <i>Summam belli</i> , "the direction of the whole war, the chief command."	3
2. <i>Obitus</i> , i. e. <i>immemor</i> .	
3. <i>Hyrcania</i> , a province on the eastern coast of the Caspian sea.	
4. <i>Lydia</i> , a country of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Aegean.	
5. <i>Nullo negotio</i> , i. e. <i>facile, levi opera</i> .	
6. <i>Cauponias artes exercere</i> , Gr. <i>κανηλασσειν</i> , "to exercise a petty retail trade."	4

Page

4 7. *Artes ludicras*, i. e. *ad luxuriam magis, quam ad vitae necessitatem pertinentes.*
 8. *Araxes*, a river of Armenia, which empties itself into the Caspian sea.
 9. *Omissis*, i. e. *neglectis, hostibus.*
 10. *Insuetos*, scil *vini, non adsuetos vino.*

5 1. *Cum hac exprobratione*, i. e. *hac exprobatione adjecta.*
 2. *Quem sitisti*, i. e. *cujus fuisti sibiens.* *Sitire sanguinem, as sitire honores*, instead of, *vehementer cupere, avidum esse sanguinis.*
 3. *Offensus superstitionibus.* The Persians abhorred the Egyptian custom of worshipping beasts, as indeed all idolatry, since they offered their adoration only to the Sun, the Moon, and the Elements.
 4. *Apis*, a god of the Egyptians, worshipped under the form of an ox. He had a magnificent temple at Memphis.
 5. *Templum.* A sacred place in an Oasis of the Libyan desert, a resting-place for the caravans, and a famous oracle.
 6. *Per quietem*, i. e. *dormiens, somnians.*
 7. *Parcicidium*, "the murder of any near relation."
 8. *Cunctantesque, ne.* Understood before *ne, prae metu.* The idea of apprehension is conveyed by the word *cunctantes.*

6 1. *Fortuna ita regente*, i. e. *fortuna percussoris ictum ita moderante, ut Gobryae corpus non langeret, sed magum interficeret.*
 2. *Haec res*, i. e. *equi hinnitus ad solis ortum.*
 3. *Nihil negoti superesse existima*, i. e. *jam totum illud negotium sic uti optas, actum et transactum puta.*
 4. *Pridie const. diem*, i. e. *pridie ante const. diem.*
 5. *Ad eundum locum*, where the experiment was to be made.
 6. *Firmatus.* *Eo consilio, ut firmaret regnum, matrimonio juncto cum filia regis, regni Persarum auctoris seu conditoris.*
 7. *Regi se inopin. offert*, i. e. *in conspectum regis venit, qui nihil tale suspicatus fuerat.*
 8. *Transfugae titulo*, i. e. *se transfugam esse simulans.*
 9. *De fide*, i. e. *de veritate eorum, quae narrabat.*

7 1. *Scythis.* The north of Asia was known to the Greeks and Romans by the generic name of Scythia, and divided into Scythia intra and extra Imaum, that is, on either side of Mount Imaus.
 2. *Ister*, the Greek name for the river which the Romans called *Danubius.* The former name was used especially to denote the eastern part of the river.
 3. *Trepidus, magna cum festinatione, nec timoris expers.*
 4. *Ionibus.* The Ionians were a Grecian colony in Asia Minor, on the coast of the Aegaeon.
 5. *Narrabitur.* See within, C. cap. 5. 6.
 6. *Campus Marathonius*, a plain in Attica.
 7. *Et in regna et ante regnum*, "both during his reign and previous to its commencement."
 8. *Susceptis, i. e. natis et educatis.*
 9. *Domi*, i. e. *privatim*, not before the usual tribunal.
 10. *Contentio. Haec contentio tam fraterna* (i. e. *tam fraternis animis decertata) fuit.*
 11. *Eique apparatur, i. e. epique parando.*
 12. *Dux*, emphatically, a leader, such as he ought to be.
 13. *Thermopylae*, a small pass leading from Thessaly into Locris, Phocis, and the southern parts of Greece. It has a part of the chain of Mount Oeta on the west, and the sea on the east, with deep and dangerous marshes, being in the narrowest part only 25 feet in breadth.

Page

1. *Hortatur, recedant.* After *hortari* and similar *veros ut* is often omitted. 8
2. *Ante congregationem*, i. e. *antequam cum Graecis navaliter praelio congregaderetur.*
3. *Delphi*, in Phocis, at the foot of Mount Parnassus, one of the most celebrated oracles in Greece.
4. *Quam nullae, &c. ut homines intelligerent, quam vanae nulliusque momenti hominum vires essent adversus deos.*
5. *Thespiae* and *Plataeae*, towns in Boeotia.
6. *Athenae*, the capital of Attica.
7. *Non poterat, scil. grassari.*
8. *Salamis*, an island in the Saronicus Sinus (now the Gulf of Engia), near the coast of Attica.
9. *Statuta*, i. e. *in statione collocata.*
10. *Halicarnassus*, a town of Caria, in the south-west of Asia Minor; it was governed by kings, and was tributary to the Persians.
11. *Cum rege*, i. e. *cum regis copiis conjuncti.*
12. *Hellesponitus*, now the *Dardanelles*, a strait between Asia and Thrace, connecting the Propontis with the Aegaeon. Xerxes had built across this a bridge of boats.
1. *Abydos*, a town on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont; *Sestos* was opposite. 9
2. *Mycale*, a promontory of Ionia.
3. *Cimon*, son of Miltiades.
4. *Cyprus*, an island in the Mediterranean, tributary to the Persians.
5. *Phoenicia*, a country on the coast of the Mediterranean. A great part of the Persian fleet consisted of Phoenician ships.
6. *Pausunias*, the conqueror of Mardonius at Plataeae. 10
1. *Darius*, an older son of Xerxes.
2. *Qui*, i. e. *hic autem.*
3. *Recogniturus*, i. e. *simulans, se recognitum esse.*
4. *Vindicare caedem* is equivalent to *ulcisci*: *vindicare se ab insidiis*, is equivalent to *servare se, et insidias vitare.*
5. *Inclinari*, i. e. *ad ruinam vergere.*
6. *Patris iudicium*: *haec patris supra voluntas, testamento profita, qua Artaxerxes, patre adhuc privato genitus, ipse praeferebatur.*
7. *In praelio*, near Cunaxa, a place of Assyria, 500 stadia from Babylon.
8. *Quidem—autem*, like the Gr. *μή—δτ.*
9. *Equi fuga*, i. e. *velocitas.*
1. *Revertuntur*. This is the famous retreat of the ten thousand Greeks, (described by Xenophon), from the interior of Asia to the Aegaeon, which they made through unknown and hostile nations, although constantly harassed by a Persian army. 11
2. *Parricidii*, scil. *quod molitus fuerat.*
3. *Conjuges*. It was customary among the Persians to put to death the families of traitors, together with the criminal himself.
4. *Cadusii*, a people of the most northerly region of Media, on the Caspian sea.
5. *Decora*, the consequence instead of the cause, as often *laus* for laudabile *factum*; properly *ab egregium hoc facinus, quod ei laudem et decora paraverat.*
1. *Incrementis*, i. e. *magnitudine sua, qua florentibus jam rebus suis utebantur.* 12

2. *Sordibus*. Justin may be considered as alluding here to the origin of the Roman state.

3. *Innata glo*. They styled themselves *autochthones, indigenae*.

4. *Lanificii et olci*. The olive was first produced here by *Minerva*, the tutelar goddess of the Athenians; to her they were also indebted for the art of weaving.

5. *Vini*. Bacchus taught the mode of cultivating the vine to the Athenian Icarius.

6. *Serere frumenta*. Triptolemus, son of Celeus, king of Eleusis, was taught agriculture by Ceres, and made it known throughout the world. Previously mankind had subsisted on acorns and other wild fruits.

7. *Glandem vesci*, instead of *glande vesci*.

8. *Leges et civilis disciplina*. These they considered also as the gift of Ceres, whence they styled her *θεοροφρος*.

9. *Superfuerunt*, etc. i. e. *ii tantum servati sunt, qui in montes se re-cepérunt*; or, *omnes perierunt, praeter eos, qui in montes configerunt*.

10. *Aut. aut* understand *qui*.

11. *Thessalia*, an extensive country in the north of Greece, having on its northern boundary the *Cambunii Montes*, on the western the chain of Pindus, on its southern that of Oeta, and in the northwest Olympus.

12. *Initia*, (*ἱερὰ*) "the sacred rites, or mysteries, of Ceres."

13. *Noctes initiorum sacrae*, i. e. *mysteria, nocti habenda, instituta sunt*.

14. *Theseus* was distinguished by many glorious actions, but especially by the destruction of the Minotaur.

15. *Adversus Trojanos*. Homer makes Menestheus, not Demophon, leader of the Athenians in the Trojan war.

16. *Dorienses*, a branch of the Hellenes, who originally dwelt in the north of Hellas near Mt. Oeta.

17. *Superiores*, etc. instead of *victoriam reportaturos esse* (*ni* instead of *nisi*) *si regem non occidissent*.

18. *Custodia regis*, i. e. *ut caverent, ne regem Atheniensium occiderent*.

19. *Permutalo*, instead of *deposito, aliquo (pauperis hominis habitu) sumto*.

3. 1. *Regnavit*, i. e. *rex fuit*. After the death of Codrus, the state was governed by perpetual Archons, of whom there were thirteen in succession. After the death of Alcmaeon, they were appointed for ten years; and finally nine archons, instead of one, were appointed annually, (*annui magistratus*).

2. *Nullae leges*. The institutions of Draco were not observed on account of their excessive severity, so that the state seemed destitute of laws.

3. *Deformis*, instead of *deformatus*; *sumto habitu, quo deformis videtur*.

4. *Vicissitudines*. Pisistratus was more than once banished.

4. 1. *Religione*. The Lacedaemonians had agreed to send aid to the Athenians, but would not march before full moon. They believed that this planet had a particular influence on their affairs, and could aid them only when in the height of its splendour.

2. *Campi Marathonis*, the plains about the village of Marathon, a village situated on the eastern coast of Attica.

3. *Locus non aequus*, i. e. *iniquus*; as *tempus aequum* instead of *aptum*.

Page

4. *Nec audacie eventus defuit*, i. e. *res bene successit*; *eventus audaci, conatus respondit.* 14

5. *Suppressae*, i. e. *demersae*.

6. *Praemium*. Combine thus, *quale praemium hujus victoriae*, i. e. *propter hanc victoriam Miltiadi sit tributum.*

7. *Poccile*, Πορτίκη, the most remarkable of the Στράται, or porticos, so called from the variety it contained of curious pictures, drawn by the greatest masters in Greece.

8. *Decem praetores*. Ten commanders, Στρατηγοί, were annually appointed, one from each tribe. They were employed not merely as leaders in war, but also for many other purposes in the state.

9. *Hortantis*. In this picture Miltiades was placed in the front, *militis hortans*, i. e. *co habitu, ut milites hortari videretur, quum in eo esset, ut proelium committeretur.*

10. *Tenues*, i. e. *exiguī*.

1. *Demetrius Phalereus* (Φαληρέος), a celebrated philosopher and orator, who flourished B. C. 318, and became so popular in consequence of his munificence, that he was elected decennial archon. Notwithstanding this, his enemies raised a sedition against him, and he was sentenced to death. He escaped to the court of Ptolemy Soter, by whom he was kindly received; but Philadelphus, whom he had displeased, after his father's death, detained him in strict confinement. Demetrius, tired with his situation, put an end to his life by the bite of an asp, 284 B. C.

2. *Consulvissent*, scil. *Athenienses*.

3. *Qua valeret*, i. e. *quid significaret*.

4. *Salamina* and *Troezena*, Greek accusatives. *Salamis*, see above B. cap. 17. 5. *Troezena*, a town in Argolis in the Peloponnesus.

6. *Arz*, the Acropolis (ἀρέσπολις, or ἡ ἀρέσπολις, "the upper city"), or the citadel of Athens, was built on a hill by Cecrops, from whom it was called *Cecropia*. On it the Parthenon, Παρθενών, or temple of Minerva, and temples of the other gods, were built.

7. *Reliquum oppidum*, that part of the city which was not fortified.

8. *Artemisium*, a promontory of Euboea, on the north-western side of the island. The coast was called *Artemisium littus*.

9. *Euboea*, a large island on the eastern coast of Greece.

10. *Classistarīs regīs*, instead of *militibūs classis regiae*.

11. *Pari proelio*, "with equal advantage." *Aequo Marte pugnare*, a similar in meaning.

12. *Ancipiūt periculū*, i. e. *ab ultraque parte hostium navibus circumventi*.

13. *De servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum*, i. e. *servorum suorum fidelissimum*.

14. *Suis verbis*, "in his name."

15. *Longinquiore* (more usually applied to space than time) *tempore* instead of *majore temporis impendio*.

16. *Confecturum*. With this, and also *oppressurum*, understand *esse*, and also *eum* as the accusative of the subject.

17. *Hoc eo valebat*, etc. i. e. *hoc eo spectabat* (*eo consilio a Themistocle factum est*) *ut Graeci ingratiti*, i. e. *vel inviti, ad pugnam cogeneruntur*.

18. *Barbarus*, i. e. *rex Persarum*.

1. *Alienissimo*, i. e. *iniquissimo*.

2. *Quum Phai—ulerentur*, instead of *quum Phalereus portus, quo tum temporis utebantur, neque magnus, neque bonus esset*.

3. *Piraci*. Both *Piraeus* and *Piraecus* were used. The former 16

Page

16 is more usual in the ancient authors. The Greeks wrote Παρατες, sometimes also το Πειπατον.

4. *Dignitate*, i. e. *splendore et magnificentia*.

5. *Ulro*. The Greeks, who had hitherto acted on the defensive, now commenced an offensive war.

6. *Byzantium*, now *Constantinople*, situate on the Bosphorus Thracius, which connects the Propontis with the Euxine. The Persians had taken possession of this city.

7. *Eretriasem*, "of Eretria," a town of the island Euboea.

8. *Misi*. The perfect is used in letters to express an action which is present to the writer, but considered as past in relation to the reader. Combine thus: *Pausanias misi tibi eos, quos Byz. ceperauit, postquam cognovit eos propinquos tuos esse.*

17

1. *Certum*, i. e. *cui confidere possit*.

2. *Face* (an old form instead of *fac*, which here renders the sentence more harmonious than *fac* would), *mittas* instead of *cura ut mittas*, and this for *mitte*.

3. *Salute*, i. e. *libertate recuperata*.

4. *Collaudat*, i. e. *valde laudat*.

5. *Si fecerit*, etc. i. e. *si rem perfecerit, nihil esse, quod a se non sit impetraturus*.

6. *Chalcioecus*, "the brazen temple," or, "that has a brazen house or temple." *Quus* refers either to *aedes* or *Minetta*, and the epithet *χαλκιοευς* applies as well to the goddess as to the temple.

7. *Ephori*, the most powerful magistrates at Sparta, who were first created by Lycurgus. They were five in number, and held their office for a year. They were much the same as the tribunes of the people at Rome, appointed to watch with a jealous eye over the liberties and rights of the populace. Hence their name *ληποι*, "oversers," from *ληπαν*, "to oversee, inspect."

8. *In primis*, etc. i. e. *inter primos fuisse, qui lapides afferrent*.

9. *Testarum suffragiis*, "by the Ostracism" (*Ορθρακιος*, "the act of voting with the shells," from *τορπανον, testa*, "a tile, a shell,") so called from the shells, or earthen tiles, on which the citizens wrote their votes. He, whose name was written on a majority of the tiles or shells given in, was banished from his country for ten years.

10. *Argos*, (το *Αργον*, in the singular a neuter, in the plural a masculine), the principal city of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus.

11. *Hoc crimine*, i. e. *huc criminazione*.

12. *In domum tuam*, scil. *in Xerzem, patrem tuum, et omnino in Persas*.

13. *Ille expertus est*, scil. *Xerxes*.

14. *De his rebus*, i. e. *quod attinet ad has res*.

15. *Annum temporis*, instead of *tempus unius anni*.

18 1. *Animi magnitudinem*, the courage and resolution which he displayed in throwing himself upon the protection of an enemy.

2. *Omne illud tempus*, the whole year allowed him.

3. *Commodius*, i. e. *desertius, majore facilitate et elegantia*.

4. *Asia*, *Asia Minor*.

5. *Magnesia*, a town in Lydia.

6. *Desperaret*. According to others, because his returning love for his native land prevented him from performing his promise.

7. *Acerbitatem*, i. e. *severitatem*.

8. *Confirmavit*, "he confirmed in their good will those who were well disposed towards the Athenians."

9. *Alienates*, "those who had separated from the Athenians."

Page
18

10. *Scyros*, an island in the Aegean, lying east of Euboea.
 11. *Civibus*, i. e. *Atheniensibus eo missus*.
 12. *Thasos*, an island near the southern coast of Macedonia, opposite the mouth of the Nestus.
 13. *His manibus*, a concise form of expression for *praeda, in his expeditionibus facta*.
 14. *Qua*, i. e. *ea parte, qua*.
 15. *Quam*, instead of *in quam*. The preposition is often omitted with the relative, when it has been a little before expressed with the demonstrative.
 16. *Desiderium, scil. apud Athenienses*.
 17. *Post annum quintum, quam expulsus erat, i. e. quinto anno post quam expulsus fuerat*.
 18. *Satius*, i. e. *melius, utilius*.
 19. *Contendere*, i. e. *se conferre*.
 20. *Sua sponte*, opposed to *publice*, "without a public commission of his own authority."
 1. *Incrementa invidentibus*. Sparta envied the greatness and progressive increase (*incrementa*) of Athens, her rival (*aemula urbs*), for precedence.
 2. *Saepius susceptum et dep. est.* The Peloponnesian war lasted, with various interruptions, from Olymp. 87. 1. to Ol. 93. 3. a period of 27 years.
 3. *Naval proelia*, off Naupactus, in the Sinus Corinthiacus (*G. of Lepanto*), under the command of Phormio.
 4. *Post plures annos*. In the ninth year of the war.
 5. *Sociorum persona*, instead of *per socios*.
 6. *Catina* or *Catana* at the foot of Aetna. The inhabitants of this town were called *Catanenses, Catinenses*, and *Catinenses*.
 1. *Secundo Marte, i. e. felici successu*.
 2. *De bello inclinato statu*, "concerning the unfavourable turn of the war." *Inclinatus* is used in opposition to *rectus, firmus*.
 3. *Quo cognito*, i. e. *quod quum cognovissent*.
 4. *Graeciae bellum, i. e. bellum quod civitates Graeciae inter se gererant*.
 5. *Ex utraque parte, scil. Lacedaemoniorum et Atheniensium*.
 6. *Inter angustias maris*, where the Athenian fleet could not extend itself sufficiently.
 1. *Elis*, a town in a district of the same name in the Peloponnesus.
 2. *Thebae*, the capital of Boeotia.
 3. *Eumolpidae*, the priests of Ceres at the celebration of her festivals of Eleusis. The Eumolpidae were descended from Eumolpus, a king of Thrace, who was made priest of Ceres by Erechtheus king of Athens. The priesthood continued in the family for 1900 years.
 4. *Decelia, Δεκίλεια*, on the boundaries of Boeotia and Attica.
 5. *Tempus, scil. opportunum, opportunitatem*.
 6. *Regem fore*. The accusative with the infinitive depends upon *dixit*, the idea of which is contained in *persuadet*.
 7. *Ne externis vacet, i. e. ne otium Graecis suppetat ad externa bella gerenda*.
 8. *Maligne, i. e. parce*.
 9. *Samos*, one of the *Sporades*, off the coast of Ionia. At that time almost all the Athenian fleet was stationed here.
 1. *Imperium transferatur*. This is the revolution of Pisander, which occurred, Ol. 92. 1. By this revolution the government was taken from the people and committed to 400 tyrants, thereby changing the

Page 3. *Boeotios*. The inhabitants of *Boeotia* were called *Boeotii* and *Boeoti*. So in Greek Βοέωτοι and Βοεωτοί.

28 4. *Institutis patriae*, i. e. the laws which required that he should obey the command of the Ephori.

29 1. *Ex eo*, scil. *Agesilaos*.
2. *Debilitatae viderentur*, instead of *debilitatae essent*.
3. *Insolentia gloriae*, instead of *insolenti gloriacione*.
4. *Securis*, i. e. *iis Graecorum*, qui, *quod se pacem existimabant habere*, *sine metu securi erant*.
5. *Archidamus*, son of *Agesilaus*.

30 1. *Principio noctis*, i. e. *nocte appetente*, *primis noctis tenebris*.
2. *Aciem*, *hostium exercitum impetuque eorum*, *quibus antea robur copiarum Lacedaemoniorum resistere non potuerat*.
3. *Ex continentia*, i. e. *confestim*, *e vestigio*.
4. *Victoria*, in the battle fought near Mantinea in Arcadia. *Olymp.* 104. 2.
5. *Hunc ante*, instead of *ante hunc*.
6. *Vir melior*, instead of *utrum vir melior*. The omission of the first interrogative is not unusual.
7. *Accipere*, scil. *ex honoribus*.

31 1. *Mineris*, i. e. *beneficii a capris accepti*.
2. *Aegae*, from αἴξ, αἴγος, a goat.
3. *Mortis postrema*, instead of *mors, rerum omnium postrema*; as in the language of Homer, τέλος θαύματος.
4. *Praefatus*, i. e. *dicens*.
5. *Stirpem*, scil. *stirpem regum illius familiae*. After the death of Alexander, the government of Macedonia devolved upon his generals.
6. *Thracibus et Illyriis*. The Thracians and Illyrians were the nearest neighbours of the Macedonians, the former on the east, the latter on the west. They were both rude and warlike nations.

32 1. *Regem*, emphatically; a king, such as he should be.
2. *Suscepit et educavit*.
3. *Olynthus*, a celebrated town and republic of Macedonia, in the district of Chalcidice, north of the peninsula of Pallene, and at the head of the *Toronaicus Sinus*, or *Gulf of Cassandra*.
4. *Occupatus fuisset*, i. e. *oppressus fuisset*.
5. *Alexander occubuit*. Diodorus (XV, 71) and others relate that he was murdered by Ptolemy Alorites, his younger brother, who held the kingdom for four years, and made way for Perdiccas and Philip.
6. *Pari . . . decipitur*. According to Diodorus (XVI, 2) and others he was slain by the Illyrians.
7. *Serumque . . . erat*, i. e. *aeque exspectari poterat*, *donec puer adiutus arcuclium ferre posset*.
8. *Hinc*, i. e. *ab una parte*, scil. *a matre Eurydice*.
9. *Immaturam . . . urgeret*, i. e. *adolescentem immaturae adiutum aetatis premeret*.

33 1. *Redemit*, i. e. *pecunia data terminavit*.
2. *Amphipolis*, an Athenian colony on the Strymon, between Macedonia and Thrace.
3. *Bello . . . caedit*. Philip with an army of 10,000 foot soldiers and 600 horsemen, slew 7,000 of 10,000 foot soldiers and 500 horsemen, whom Bardylis, king of the Illyrians, had brought against him. Upon this a treaty of peace was made, by which Philip recovered from the Illyrians all the cities that had been previously taken from the kingdom of Macedon, Diodor. XVI. 4.

4. *Thessalorum equitum.* The Thessalian horses were universally esteemed. 33

5. *Methona*, a town of Macedonia, on the Thermaicus Sinus, in the province of Pieria, above Pydna. Diodorus makes this to have been the third time that Philip had besieged this town.

6. *Jacta sagitta*, by Aster, whose offer of his services had been slighted by Philip.

7. *Interjectis diebus*, i. e. *post aliquot dies*.

8. *Inferioribus*, i. e. *imbecillioribus*.

9. *Coronas laureas*, as tokens that they were devoted to the service of Apollo, to whom the laurel was sacred.

10. *Duos fratres epius.* Aridaeus and Menelaus, sons of Amyntas by his second wife.

1. *In Thracia.* Especially in the vicinity of Crenides, afterwards called Philippi. 34

2. *Fratres duo*, scil. Berisades and Amadocus, sons of Cotys, a Thracian king.

3. *Adhibitiis*, i. e. *ad causam suam defendendam assumtis*.

4. *Bellum deprecabantur*, i. e. *bellum a se avertere conabantur*.

5. *Hts*, scil. *Phocensibus*.

6. *Veniam belli pollicetur*, i. e. *se bellum remissurum neque hostile quidquam in eos suscepturum promittit*.

7. *Captos*, i. e. *decepitos*.

8. *Pucta salute*, i. e. *facta pactione, ut eorum vitae parceret*.

9. *Dardani*, the northern neighbours of the Macedonians.

10. *Chersonensium urbes*, the towns of the Thracian Chersonese, which formed the western coast of the Hellespont, and consequently commanded the navigation to the Propontis and Euxine.

11. *Auri argenteique nihil*. The Scythians led for the most part a pastoral life, and possessed no other wealth than their herds.

1. *Dissimulatum* properly refers to the hostile intentions, which Philip had long entertained, but knew how to conceal until he found a convenient opportunity to declare open war against them. 35

2. *Atheniensibus*. The Athenians had opposed him in many of his undertakings, and had baffled his designs in several instances.

3. *Legationibus Graeciam fat.* i. e. *plurimas legationes per totam Graeciam mittunt*.

4. *Chæronæa*, a town in Boeotia, on a small branch of the Cephissus. It was the birth-place of Plutarch.

5. *Adversis vulneribus*, i. e. *paclore, adverso corpore acceptis*.

6. *Ita vicit*, i. e. *victoriâ ita usus est*.

7. *Passus*, i. e. *expertus*.

8. *Corinthus*, one of the most celebrated cities of Greece, situate upon the isthmus which connects the Peloponnesus with Greece Proper.

9. *Alexander*, son of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus.

10. *Contenderet*, i. e. *incederet*.

11. *Attalus*, one of the generals of Philip, and uncle of his wife Cleopatra.

1. *Poterat*, scil. *exigere*, which must be taken from the following 36 *exigit*.

2. *Gaudere*, the historical infinitive.

1. *Triballi*, a people of Illyria. 37

2. *Qua opinione*, i. e. *hoc nuntio, falso illo et inani*.

3. *Bellum remisit*. As above, cap. 6. *belli veniam dedit*; i. e. *belum haud ulterius prosecutus est*.

Page

37 4. *Ila*, i. e. *hac conditione proposita*.
 5. *Ex continenti*, i. e. *vestigio, statim*.
 6. *Praefatus*, i. e. *dicens, addens*.

38 1. *Swis rebus*, i. e. *regioni quam pro sua jam nunc haberet*.
 2. *In campus Adrastiae*, a plain near the Granicus, a river of Mysia.
 3. *Asiae*, i. e. of Asia Minor.
 4. *Gordius*, a Phrygian, who, though originally a peasant, was raised to the throne. He consecrated in the temple of Jupiter the wagon in which he was riding when saluted king.
 5. *Tarsus*, a town in Cilicia, the most southern province of Asia Minor.

39 1. *Indubitate*, i. e. *certo*.
 2. *Divitiarum*, scil. *quae illis ex praeda hostium obuenturae essent*.
 3. *Nec inven. &c.* instead of *nullas vires inventas esse pares ilorum viribus*.

40 1. *Sidoniae*, scil. *urbis*. Sidon, the oldest and most powerful city of Phoenicia five geographical miles north of Tyrus, on the sea-coast.
 2. *Spretis*, i. e. *posthabitis*.
 3. *Ne .pularent*, i. e. *ne cives hujus urbis existimarent, regem, ipsos datum, hoc beneficium nobilitati generis sui potius, quam Andrei voluntati debere*.
 4. Tyrus, the great trading town of the Phoenicians. This commercial city consisted of two parts or towns; one of them was built on the main land, and called Palaetyros; the other, on a small island opposite to it. Its ancient Phoenician name, Tzur, is retained in the modern Sur. Hercules was the chief deity of the place.
 5. *Ammon*. See above, B. cap. 9. note 5.
 6. *Alexandria*. See Part First, p 56, n 8.
 7. *Babyloniam profugisset*. After the battle of Issus.
 8. *Faciat*. Understand *ut* after *precatur*.
 9. *Sua sibi dari*, i. e. *his oblatis conditionibus nihil sibi offerri, quod non jam teneret*.
 10. *Regni arbitria*, i. e. *arbitrium de regno, quam ejus partem ipse sibi servarurus, quamque Dario relieturus esset*.
 11. *Victori*, emphatically, instead of *sibi*.

41 1. *Euphrates*, one of the most considerable rivers in Asia, which rises in a part of the most northern branch of Taurus, and, flowing about 1400 British miles, finally empties itself into the Persian Gulf. In its course it washes the skirts of Syria, and divides Arabia, and also Chaldaea and Babylonia, from Mesopotamia.
 2. *Gaugamela*, a village near Arbelæ, beyond the Tigris, where Alexander obtained his third victory over Darius. Gaugamela being an obscure place, the battle was named after Arbelæ.
 3. *Persepolis*, a celebrated city, the capital of the Persian empire. The ruins of Persepolis, now *Estaker*, or *Shehet-Minar*, still astonish the modern traveller by their grandeur and magnificence.
 4. *Cognovit*, i. e. *audivit*.

42 1. *Hyrcania*, a large country of Asia, situate to the south of the eastern part of the Caspian sea.
 2. *Mardi*, a people of Persia, on the confines of Media.
 3. *Propter quae crimina*, instead of *ob hanc causam, quod talibus in cum sermonibus esset usus*.

43 1. *Ex quibus cognito iudicio*, i. e. *quum ex his cognovisset iudicium*.
 2. *Opinati fuerant* i. e. *judicaverunt*.
 3. *Consumburus eos*, i. e. eo consilio, ut hanc cohortem gravissimis periculis objiceret, in quibus periret.

4. *Tanais.* The proper Tanais, now the Don, formed the division line between European and Asiatic Sarmatia, and emptied itself into the Palus Maeotis. The Laxartes, a large river of Asia, rising in the chain of Mons Imaus, and flowing into the Sea of Aral, after a course of 1602 English miles, was confounded with the Tanais in the time of Alexander. The Laxartes is here meant. 43

5. *Sogdiana,* a country of Asia, north of Bactria, between the Oxus and Laxartes. Its capital was called *Maracanda*, the famous *Samarcand* of Tartan history.

6. *Chorasmi et Dahae,* nations of Scythia, on the Laxartes.

7. *Argyrapidas, ἀργυροπιδας.*

8. *Liber,* a name of Bacchus.

1. *Commissa praelio,* at the river Hydaspes. 44

2. *Nicaea,* from *victor*, victory.

3. *Bucephalen.* This city was built by Alexander in honour of his favourite horse Bucephalus, killed in the battle against Porus.

4. *Ostendere,* the historical infinitive.

5. *Acesines,* a large and rapid river of India, falling into the Indus.

1. *Gravior, i. e. majore cum periculo conjuncta.*

2. *Saluti redditus, i. e. vulnere sanato in pristinam sanitatem restitutus.*

3. *Polyperchon,* otherwise written *Polysperchon*.

4. *Oceano libamenta dedit; Oceanum, ut deum, solemani libatione sibi propitium reddere studuit.*

5. *Prædixit, i. e. monuit*

6. *Testatus i. e. dicens, affirmans.*

7. *Anazarchus,* a philosopher of Abdæra, the friend of Alexander.

8. *Commissione,* instead of *computatione*.

9. *Domus, i. e. gentis.*

10. *Aeacidarum.* Olympias, the mother of Alexander, was daughter of Neoptolemus, a king of the Molossi, who was descended from Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles; Achilles was grandson of Aeacus. 45

1. *Acerrimus, i. e. vividissimi ingenii.*

2. *Litterarum studii,* a periphrasis for *litteris*.

3. *Victoriarum flore, i. e. in media cursu victoriarum.*

4. *Talentum,* instead of *talentorum*.

1. *Ad formandum rerum praesentium statum, i. e. ad capiendum 47 consilium de formando rerum statu.*

2. *Negat expectandum i. e. dicebat, minime expectandum.*

3. *Valebutinem, ob animi imbecillitatem.*

4. *In tutorum obsequia jurant, i. e. jurant, se tutoribus illis obsequium praestituros esse.*

5. *Nullas sibi consiliorum partes relictas, instead of se non in consiliorum societatem esse vocatas.*

1. *In mercatu Olympiaco,* at the Olympic games, which were attended with much traffic, (*mercatu*). 48

2. *Libertatem . . . fremebant, i. e. voces jaciebant, dicebant, libertatem, recuperatam, bello contra Macedonas suscepto tuendam esse.*

3. *Lamia,* town of Thessaly, at the bottom of the Sinus Malacus or Lamiacus, and north of the river Sperchius.

4. *Discurrentibus* instead of *discendibus*.

5. *In civilem sanguinem,* instead of *in cives*.

6. *Ptolemaeus, Lagi filius, also styled Soler.*

7. *Demetrius, surnamed Poliorcetes, "destroyer of cities."*

8. *Ganala,* a town in Palestine.

9. *Instrumentum, i. e. omnem supellectilem, opes privatas.*

10. *Flumijam, i. e. servos.*

Page
49. 1. *Navali praelio*, near Salamis, Olymp. 118. 3.
 2. *Iterato*, adverbially instead of *iterum*.
 3. *Bellum finitimum*, instead of *cum finitimus*.
 4. *Callisthenes*, a philosopher of Olynthus, intimate with Alexander; he was tortured in the shocking manner here described for refusing to pay honours to the king.
 5. *Propter constantiam tantae virtutis*, i. e. *propter tantam tamque constantem virtutem*.

50 1. *Proelium*, the battle of Ipsus, a town of Phrygia, fought Olymp. 119. 4.
 2. *Continuae mortes*, i. e. *quae se exiguo admodum intervallo temporis secudae fuerant*.
 3. *Ei*, scil. *Demetrio*.

51 1. *Minime natu ex filiis*. To Ptolemy Philadelphus.
 2. *Strenue*, i. e. *forti animo*.
 3. *Moritur*. Lysimachus fell in a bloody battle, fought in Phrygia, near the Hellespont.
 4. *Ptolemaeus Ceraunus*, son of Ptolemy Soter, was prevented succeeding to the throne of Egypt by his father's partiality for his younger brother Philadelphus. He fled to the court of Seleucus in Macedonia, and, notwithstanding the kindness of his reception, perfidiously murdered his protector, and ascended his throne, B. C. 280.
 5. *Antiochus*, the son of Seleucus.
 6. *Antigonus Gonatas*, the son of Demetrius Poliorcetes.
 7. *Campus Cirraeus*, so called from Cirrha, a maritime town of Phocis, at the top of the Sinus Crissaeus, serving as a port to Delphi, and being 60 stadia distant from it.

52 1. *Romam incendit*, after the battle fought at the Allia, in which the Romans were totally defeated, B. C. 387. See Part I. V. Lib. I. Cap. 32.
 2. *Pannonia*, a large country of Europe, bounded on the north by the Danube, east by Upper Moesia, south by Dalmatia, and west by Noricum. In the time of Antonine it was divided into Superior and Inferior, the former answering to part of *Hungary*, the latter to *Sclavonia*.
 3. *Saucii*, i. e. *ebrii*. *Saucius* is used of every kind of hurt or damage; thus it is applied to a drunken man, *qui mente non est integra*.

53 1. *Diis antesignanis*, i. e. *diis ipsis ducentibus*.
 2. *Brevi*, scil. *tempore*.
 3. *Statula*, i. e. *Constituta, composita*.
 4. *Opinio*, instead of *fama et existimatio*.
 5. *Ex Sicilia*. See Part I. V. Lib. II. Cap. 5. et seqq.

54 1. *Ptolemaei*. *Ptolemaeus Philadelphus* is here meant.
 2. *Affluisse*, instead of *insuper accepisset, supervenisset*.
 3. *Transitione milium destitutus*, i. e. *Milium ad hostes transuntium defectione copis destitutus*, instead of *solus relictus*.

55 1. *Antiochus*, surnamed *Hierax*.
 2. *Supra aetatem avidus*, i. e. *avidior quam pueri hac aetate esse solent*.
 3. *Amissio regno*. He had been for some time a prisoner in Parthia.
 4. *Doson*, Δώσων, Daturus, from his promising much, and *giving* nothing.
 5. *Dardani*, a northern tribe of Upper Moesia, inhabiting the territory now called *Serbia*.

1. *Victi Lacedaemonii.* This battle was fought in the vicinity of Sellasia, a town in Laconia, north-east of Sparta. Page 56

2. *Saluti.* Instead of *vitaे.*

3. *Ad Ptolemaeum,* to Ptolemy *Evergētes*, who had aided him against the leaders of the Achaean league.

4. *A filio ejus.* The 4th Ptolemy, son of *Evergētes*, was surnamed *Philopātor.*

5. *Seleucus,* the 3d, surnamed *Ceraunus*, by antiphrasis, as he was a very weak and irresolute monarch. He was son of Seleucus the 2d, surnamed *Callinicus.*

6. *Antiochus*, brother of Seleucus *Ceraunus*, though only 15 years old when he ascended the throne, rendered himself so celebrated that he acquired the name of Great.

7. *Philopātor*, by antiphrasis; *Φιλοτάρωп, parentum amans.*

1. *Imperium totius orbis spe complexi*, i. e. *sperantes, fieri posse, ut imperio orbis terrarum potirentur;* or, *imperio totius terrarum orbis inhiante.* 57

2. *Illi*, (scil. *regi Philippo*) i. e. *in Philippo gratiam; regno* (in the ablative) *a Romanis occupato.* So below, C. 68. *Ut Rex Asia Romanis cederet.*

3. *Gratius habiturus, &c.* i. e. *se malle socium (Philippum) quam hostes (Romanos) in imperio sui possessione videre.*

4. *Minus negoti*, i. e. *id bellum facilius profigari posse.*

5. *Trasimenus, or Trasymenus, or Thrasymenus*, now the lake of *Perugia*, a lake of Italy near Perusia, celebrated for a battle fought there between *Annibal* and the Romans under *Flaminius*, B.C. 217. 58

1. *Injurias Philippi*, instead of *de injuriis a Philippo acceptis.* 58

2. *Tribulo*, i. e. *sub prætextu.*

1. *Absiūret.* Understand *ut.* 59

2. *Scriptis*, i. e. *per literas imperavit, ut.*

3. *Assidua colloquio*, i. e. *Crebris sermonibus cum Hannibale mixtis; frequente cum eo colloquendi occasione quæsita.*

4. *Reconciliatam ejus cum Romanis gratiam*, instead of *reconciliatum ejus cum Romanis animum; vel, cum cum Romanis in gratiam rediisse.*

5. *Congressione*, near Thermopylae in Greece.

6. *Praedium committitur*, near Phocaea, on the coast of Asia Minor. 60

1. *Ilion.* Where formerly Troja (Ilium) stood.

2. *Post praedium commissum*, near Magnesia, in Lydia.

3. *Ambiguo*, i. e. *utrimque imminente.*

4. *Aetoli.* The Aetolians rendered themselves conspicuous, as the allies of Rome, in the war against Philip of Macedon; but when they did not receive the whole of his kingdom as their reward, they went over to their former enemies.

1. *Velut in illo omne bellum consecrissent*, i. e. *quasi illo caplo, omne bellum consecrum esset.* Philopoemen was one of the greatest generals of his age. He has been styled the last of the Greeks.

2. *Quæsilio.* Ablative absolute; i. e. *quum prius quæsivisset.*

3. *Consultum*, i. e. *provisum a fortuna.*

4. *Pudorem*, i. e. *modestiam (τρεπτωτινη).*

1. *Invidiosum*, i. e. *hominum invidiae obnoxium.* 62

2. *Omne serpentum genus.* Instead of *serpentes omnis generis.*

3. *In pacem cogerent*, i. e. *a bello desistere fuberent.*

4. *Ne usu eveniret, quod accidit*, i. e. *ne id fieret, quod tum factum est, ut scil. Romani ipsum comprehensum venirent.* *Usu and usus venit, equivalent to fit, accidit.*

Page
62 5. *Sensit*, scil. *Hannibal*.
 6. *Dimitteret*, instead of *mitteret*, *deponeret*.
 7. *Suspensa*, i. e. *quae adhuc dubia et ambigua fuerat*.
 8. *Lege vidi*, i. e. *hanc alter ac si victus esset*.
 9. *Quam vicio, quam si victus esset*.

63 1. *Praelium*. This battle was fought near Pydna, in Macedonia.
 2. *Samothracia*, now *Samonaraki* or *Mandraki*, an island in the Aegean sea, opposite the mouth of the Hebrus, on the coast of Thrace.
 3. *Conspirationem*. In a good sense, " *unanimity*."
 4. *Praedam, non proelium agitantes*, i. e. *non de proelio, sed de praeda cogitantes*.
 5. *Proelio commisso*. Near Leucopetra, on the Isthmus of Corinth.

64 1. *Novarum rerum*. A milder expression for *seditionum*.
 2. *Attalus*, the third. He reigned only five years.
 3. *Summittit*. Instead of *promittit*.
 4. *Parthia*, the country of the Parthi, was a small province south-east of the Caspian sea. In this restricted sense, Parthia must not be confounded with what the ancients called the Parthian empire. This last was of vast extent, being bounded on the east by the Indus, on the west by the Tigris, on the south by the Mare Erythraeum, and on the north by Caucasus.
 5. *Binis bellis*. Orôdes, a prince of Parthia, defeated Crassus, the Roman triumvir. His son and successor, Phraates the 4th, made war against M. Antony with great success, and obliged him to retire with much loss.
 6. *Non pares solum*, scil. *Romanis*.

65 1. *Sui moris*, i. e. *ipsis propria et peculiariis*.
 2. *Fluida*, " flowing, loose, very wide."
 3. *Ut incautiores adversus vulnera insequentes habeant*, i. e. *eam ob causam, ut insequentes hostes minus a vulneribus careant*. The art which the Parthians possessed of discharging their arrows while retiring at full speed, gained them many victories.
 4. *Carne nonn. ven. quae. vesc.* i. e. *nulla carne vescuntur nisi ferarum, quas venantes ceperunt*.
 5. *Illis*, scil. *vestati*.
 6. *In supers. praec. amn. ven. est*. i. e. *quod ad eorum superstitiones altinet, annes praecipue venerantur*.
 7. *Taciti*, scil. *homines*, the idea of which is contained in *genti*.
 8. *Pudore*, i. e. *reverentia*.
 9. *Seleucus*, king of Syria.

66 1. *Praeleritis*, i. e. *postpositis*.
 2. *Elymaei*, the inhabitants of *Elymais*, a province of Persia, lying to the south of Media, and forming the northern part of the large district of Susiana.

67 1. *Thogarii*, a people of Scythia.
 2. *Insullare*, scil. *sibi*; i. e. *Confidentia virium suarum ipsum contempnere*.

68. 1. *Ex dolore in furorem vertitur*, properly, *eius dolor in furorem versus est*; or, *tantum animo dolorem concepit, ut nihil a furore abasset*.
 2. *Ubi dolor vocem laxaverat*, i. e. *ubi doloris vehementia nonnihil imminuta vocis edendae potestalem fecit*. So Virgil (Aen. XI. 151.) says of Evander, who was overwhelmed with grief at the loss of his son; *Et via vix tandem voci laxata dolore est*.
 3. *Ad Caesarem*. To Octavianus.

1. *Cum signis militaribus.* These were the ensigns and standards which the Parthians had taken from Crassus. Page 69

2. *Trinacria.* So called from its three promontories (*τρεις δέρπαι*).

3. *Sicania.* This name was derived from the *Sicani*, a people of Iberian origin, who came from Upper Asia. They settled first in Italy, whence they passed to Sicily, and took possession of the western parts of the island.

4. *Graeci nominis.* A periphrasis for *Graecos*, as *Romanum nomen* for *Romani*. The lower part of Italy was settled chiefly by Graecian colonies, whence the name of *Magna Graecia*.

1. *Romani incenderant.* See above, E. cap. 51. 70

2. *Nexorum*, i. e. *captivorum*. *Nexi* is sometimes used in a more limited sense for *qui ob aes alienum nesci, i. e. in servitutem detrudi sunt*.

3. *Sollicitat*, i. e. *sibi conciliare studet*.

4. *Dubitavit*. Understand *utrum*.

5. *In quam rem miss. prim. in carc. ret.* i. e. *quod quum Syracusani fecissent, principes que cives pacis conciliandae causa ad eum misissent, Dionysius hos retinuit*.

1. *Locri*, called *Epizephyrii*, inhabited Magna Graecia, near the promontory of *Zephyrium*, at the southern extremity of the *Bruttiorum ager*. 71

2. *Sine fide fuit*, i. e. *nemo ei fidem habuit*; *omnibus suspectus fuit*.

1. *Murgantium*, a town of Sicily, in the eastern part of the island. 72

2. *Leontini* vel *Leontini*, a town on the coast, north of Syracuse.

3. *Auxilio fugae ademto*, i. e. *ademta spe fugac, qua se periculis subtraherent*.

4. *Duo*, scil. *millia*.

5. *Specularentur*, scil. *Carthaginenses*, the idea of which is contained in the word *Carthaginæ*.

6. *Poeni . . . occidione caesi nuntiabantur*, instead of *nuntiabantur est Poenos . . . occidione caesos esse*.

7. *Auctus*, scil. Agathocles.

1. *Errore noctis*, i. e. *nocte et tenebris in errorem inductus*. 73

2. *Ampliandi*, i. e. *augendi*.

3. *Magnis viribus*, i. e. *multis cum copiis*.

4. *Bellum gerebat*. See Part First, V. Lib. II. cap. 5—9.

1. *Hiero*, the 2d. The first of that name lived two centuries earlier. 74

2. *Ad spem majestatis, quae promittebatur*, i. e. *ad dignitatis fastigium, quod aruspices eum sperare jubebant*.

3. *Hispanus*, a son of Hercules.

1. *Nec summae tantum terrae bona*, i. e. *ea bona* (those products) *quae e superficie terrae nascentur*. 75

2. *Vineis campisque irrigui*, instead of *campos et vineas irrigantes*.

3. *Ad inediam*, i. e. *ad famem preferendam*.

4. *Extraneus*, scil. *hostis*.

5. *Arma sanguine ipso cariora*, i. e. *sanguinem et vilam, quam arma, perdere malunt*.

6. *Ipsi*, scil. *viri*.

7. *Serviunt*, i. e. *operam dant*.

1. *Gades*, a flourishing commercial city of Spain, at the mouth of one of the arms of the *Baetis*, now *Cadiz*. It was founded by a Phoenician colony. Hercules, surnamed *Gaditanus*, had here a celebrated temple. 76

2. *Figures*. This nation was settled on the southern coast of

76 *Gaul.* They gradually extended themselves into Italy, and obtained exclusive possession of that part of Gallia Cisalpina which lay between the Padus or *Po* on the north, the *Ligusticus Sinus* or *G. of Genoa* on the south, the river Macra on the east, and the Varus on the west.

3. *Ilic*, i. e. *inter epulas*.

77 1. *Patigabant*, i. e. *rexbant*.

2. *In tantum*, i. e. *tantopere*.

3. *Quandoque*, instead of *aliquando*, *in posterum*.

4. *Domestico praesidio fortem*, i. e. *adulam catulorum, quos ad domus praesidium educaverat, auxilio*.

5. *Floralia*, games celebrated in honour of Flora.

6. *Aperlat forent*, scil. *ab iis quos clam in urbem miserat*.

7. *Sepultum*, scil. *oppressam*.

8. *Recognoscere*, i. e. *diligenter inspicere, num arma celarent aliave de causa suspecti essent*.

78 1. *Nomen Massiliensium*, instead of *Massilienses*.

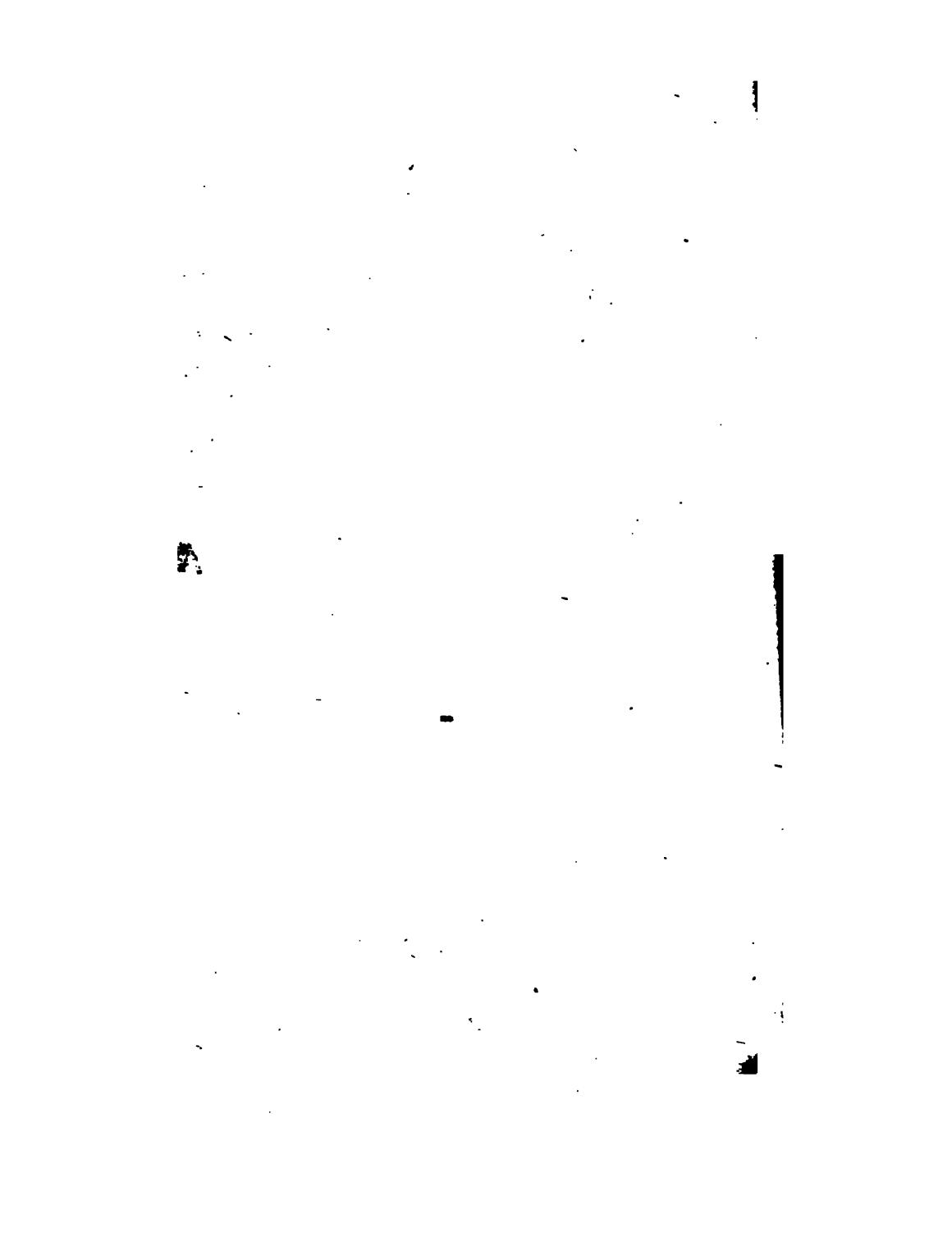
2. *Petitique*, the ablative absolute, instead of *et quum petivisset*.

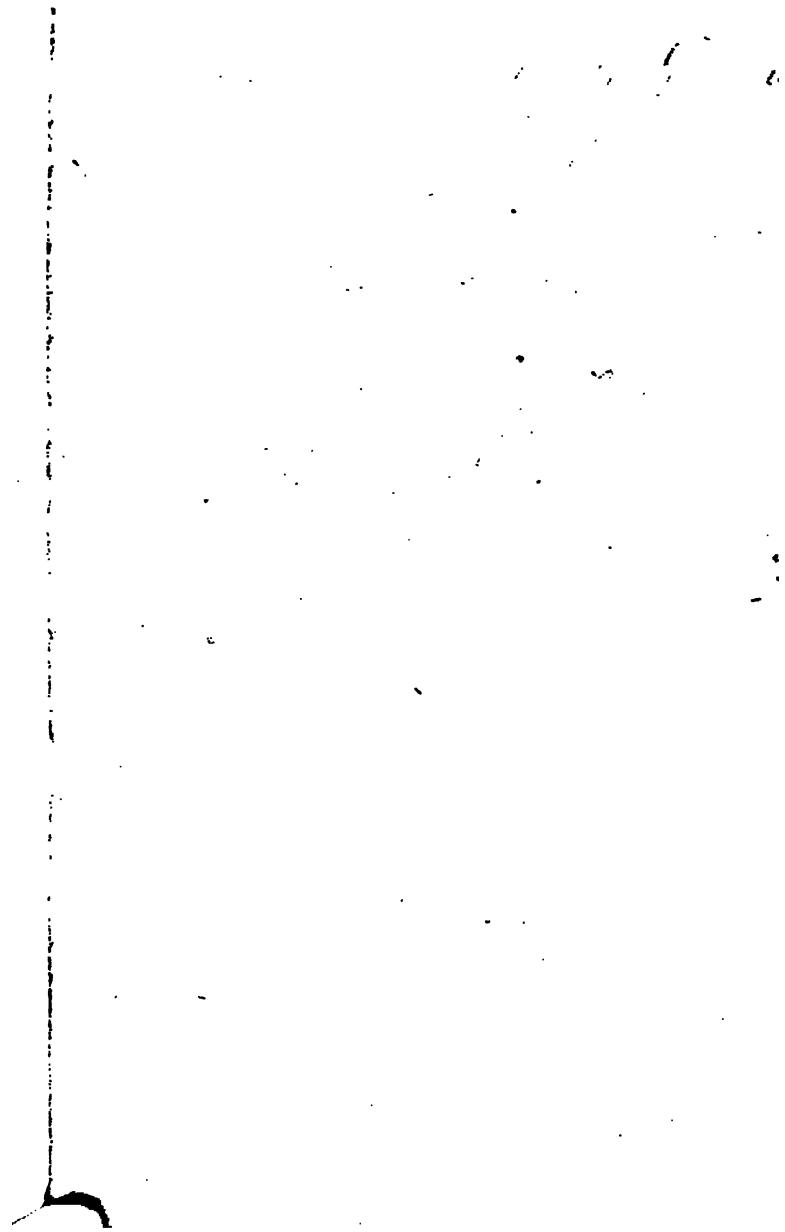
3. *Eos ad cur. deor. imm. pert.* i. e. *eos deorum cura haberi dilignos*, i. e. *deos eorum curam habere*.

4. *Urb. Rom. incens.* See Part First, V. Lib. I. cap. 32.

5. *Funere*, i. e. *tuctu*.

THE END.





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